Counters
Frequency Meters
PID Controllers
Clock/Timers
Printers
Process Meters
On/Off Controllers
Recorders
Relative Humidity
Transmitters
Thermocouples
Thermistors
Wire
Rate Meters
Timers
Totalizers
Strain Gauge Meters
Voltmeters
Multimeters
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WARNING: These products are not designed for use in, and should not be used for, patient connected applications.

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This device is marked with the international caution symbol. It is important to read the Setup Guide before installing or commissioning this device as it contains important information relating to safety and EMC.
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   1.1 Unpacking  
   1.2 General Description  
   1.3 Features  

2. **Safety Considerations**  

3. **Installation and Operation**  
   3.1 Front of the Meter  
   3.2 Rear of the Meter  
   3.3 Factory Settings  
   3.4 Battery Installation or Replacement  
   3.5 Transducer Hookup  

4. **Calibration, Gain Selection and Adjustments**  
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4.3 Zero Resistor Selection 12
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4.5 Solder Switch Description 13
5.1 Gain Switch Settings 18
1.1 Unpacking

Remove the packing list and verify that you have received all equipment. If you have any questions, contact the Customer Service Department nearest you.

Upon receipt of shipment, inspect the container and equipment for any signs of damage. Note any evidence of rough handling in transit. Immediately report any damage to the shipping agent.

The carrier will not honor any claims unless all shipping material is saved for their examination. After examining and removing contents, save packing material and carton in the event reshipment is necessary.

Please ensure that a 9 Volt battery is included.

1.2 General Description

The hand held calibrator is a digital indicator for strain gage type transducers such as load cells, torque sensors, or millivolt pressure sensors. It provides excitation voltage for the transducer and displays the readings on a liquid crystal display (LCD). The LCD has a 3 1/2 active digits (0-1999 counts) and an additional dummy zero if needed. The calibrator can display either the actual value of the signal (tracking mode) or the peak value (peak mode). It operates on a standard 9 Volt battery and provides an indication of low battery.
1.2 General Description (continued)

It has two internal reference voltages for powering the bridge. The 1.24 Volt reference is used with the 1K Ohm bridge and below whereas the 2.5 Volt with the 2.5K/5K Ohm bridges and above. Failure to properly select the excitation voltage can result in the calibrator drawing excessive current.

(The calibrator provides amplification, common-mode rejection and controls the LCD Display).

The calibrator is designed for 0.5 to 4.0 mV/V bridge sensitivity range. A ZERO POT and SPAN POT is provided for calibration. See Section 4 for more details.

1.3 Features

- Portable, hand held indicator for bridge type transducers
- 9 Volt battery powered
- Scalable display with dummy zero
- Built-in transducer excitation
- Track/peak modes available
- Selectable decimal point
- Low battery indication
- Blanking overrange
SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

This device is marked with the international Caution symbol. It is important to read this manual before installing or commissioning this device as it contains important information relating to Safety and EMC (Electromagnetic Compatibility).

Unpacking & Inspection
Unpack the instrument and inspect for obvious shipping damage. Do not attempt to operate the unit if damage is found.

- Always disconnect power before changing signal and power connections.
- Do not use this instrument on a work bench without its case for safety reasons.
- Do not operate this instrument in flammable or explosive atmospheres.
- Do not expose this instrument to rain or moisture.
- Allow for adequate ventilation to ensure instrument does not exceed operating temperature rating.
- Use electrical wires with adequate size to handle mechanical strain and power requirements. Install without exposing bare wire outside the connector to minimize electrical shock hazards.

EMC Considerations
- Whenever EMC is an issue, always use shielded cables.
- Never run signal and power wires in the same conduit.
- Use signal wire connections with twisted-pair cables.
- Install Ferrite Bead(s) on signal wires close to the instrument if EMC problems persist.
3.1 Front of the Meter

Figure 3.1 — Front Panel
DESCRIPTION

ON/OFF Switch — controls power flow from the battery to all circuits.

SHUNT CAL Switch — places a known resistor (59 K Ohm) across the transducer, so that a known output (half scale, 1000 count approximately) is seen, and is used to self-calibrate the instrument.

Note: a count of 1000 is applicable only to a 350 Ohm bridge.

PEAK/TRACK Switch — selects the mode of operation of the instrument. In the PEAK mode, the instrument will retain the reading of the most positive value detected during the operation. In the TRACK mode, the instrument will continuously follow the variations of the input signal. To reset the peak (when in peak mode), merely switch the instrument to the track mode.

ZERO Potentiometer — is used to obtain a zero indication, thus compensating for drifts and electrical offsets that may exist in the transducer or the instrument.

SPAN Potentiometer - adjusts the fine gain of the amplifier. It is used to assure proper gain-level setting per given transducer.

LCD Display — appears through a window on the front panel. The LO-BATT indication appears at the upper left side of the display and indicates when the 9 Volt battery has dropped below 5.2 Volts.

TERMINALS — Above the front panel are four connectors used to power and read from the transducer. The front-panel label describes the function of each terminal.
3.2 Back of the Meter

CASE SCREWS (4) TO REMOVE BACK COVER

BATTERY COMPARTMENT

Figure 3.2 — Rear View
3.3 Factory Setting

The calibrator is factory configured to:

- 1XXX.0 decimal point location
- No dummy zero
- 2.5 Volt Transducer excitation
- 3 mV/V sensitivity

If any of the previous characteristics do not suit your application, follow steps in Section 4 of this manual to reconfigure to your needs.

3.4 Battery Installation or Replacement

3.4.1 Turn off the calibrator.

3.4.2 Remove the battery compartment door located on the rear of the unit, sliding the door in the direction of the arrow.

3.4.3 Remove the battery from the compartment and carefully remove it from the battery clip. Do not pull on the wires on either end.

3.4.4 Attach a new battery to the battery clip observing polarity and place the battery back into its recess in the case.

3.4.5 Replace the battery compartment door.

If you see (LO-BAT) in the upper left of the LCD, the battery voltage is 5.2 Volts or less. It is time to replace the battery.
3.5 Transducer Hookup

Connect the transducer to the calibrator using the binding post connectors shown in Figure 3.1. Observe proper color coding as shown on the Transducer Information Sheet provided with your transducer. Allow the transducer to warm up for a few minutes, to stabilize the drift.
CALIBRATION & GAIN SELECTION

CALIBRATION, GAIN SELECTION AND ADJUSTMENTS

4.1 ZERO CALIBRATION

Close appropriate switches to obtain desired gain. See Table 4.1 and 4.2 for proper selection. Gain selection is the initial step for ZERO calibration. This also provides course SPAN calibration as well.

Figure 4.1 — Switches & Jumper Locations
## Table 4.1

**Gain Resistor Selection for 1.24 Volts Excitation Voltage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensitivity (mV/V)</th>
<th>S8</th>
<th>S1-7</th>
<th>S1-6</th>
<th>S1-5</th>
<th>S1-4</th>
<th>S1-3</th>
<th>S1-2</th>
<th>S1-1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.45 to 0.49</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.50 to 0.54</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.55 to 0.59</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.60 to 0.65</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.66 to 0.72</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.73 to 0.79</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.80 to 0.87</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.88 to 0.96</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.97 to 1.05</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.06 to 1.16</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.17 to 1.27</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.28 to 1.40</td>
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<td>O</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.41 to 1.54</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.55 to 1.70</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>O</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
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<td>1.71 to 1.87</td>
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<td>1.88 to 2.06</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.07 to 2.27</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
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<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
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<td>2.75 to 3.02</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.03 to 3.32</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
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<tr>
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<td>O</td>
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<td>O</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>O</td>
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<td>C</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.03 to 4.42</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.43</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C=CLOSE / O=OPEN)

For 1.24V excitation S1-8 closed.
### Table 4.2

**GAIN RESISTOR SELECTION FOR 2.50 VOLTS EXCITATION VOLTAGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SENSITIVITY (mV/V)</th>
<th>S8</th>
<th>S1-7</th>
<th>S1-6</th>
<th>S1-5</th>
<th>S1-4</th>
<th>S1-3</th>
<th>S1-2</th>
<th>S1-1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.45 to 0.49</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.50 to 0.54</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.55 to 0.59</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.60 to 0.65</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.66 to 0.72</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.73 to 0.79</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.80 to 0.87</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.88 to 0.96</td>
<td>O</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
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<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.06 to 1.16</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
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<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.28 to 1.40</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
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<td>O</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.55 to 1.70</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
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<td>1.71 to 1.87</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.88 to 2.06</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.07 to 2.27</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.28 to 2.49</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.50 to 2.74</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.75 to 3.02</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.03 to 3.32</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.33 to 3.65</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
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<td>3.66 to 4.02</td>
<td>O</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.03 to 4.42</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.43</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C=CLOSE / O=OPEN)

For 2.50V excitation S1-9 is closed.
See notes 1, 2, and 3 at end of section.
4.1.1 Apply zero signal.

4.1.2 Using Table 4.3, select and Close the appropriate switches. (if any)

**Table 4.3**

**ZERO RESISTOR SELECTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SWITCH</th>
<th>ZERO OFFSET VOLTAGE</th>
<th>DISPLAY COUNT (1.24 VOLT EXC.)</th>
<th>DISPLAY COUNT (2.50 VOLT EXC.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S2-1</td>
<td>-40 mV</td>
<td>-757 (±3)</td>
<td>-729 (±3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2-2</td>
<td>-20 mV</td>
<td>-373 (±3)</td>
<td>-358 (±3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2-3</td>
<td>-10 mV</td>
<td>-184 (±3)</td>
<td>-177 (±3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2-4</td>
<td>-5 mV</td>
<td>-90 (±3)</td>
<td>-86 (±3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2-5</td>
<td>+5 mV</td>
<td>+92 (±3)</td>
<td>+87 (±3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2-6</td>
<td>+10 mV</td>
<td>+186 (±3)</td>
<td>+177 (±3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2-7</td>
<td>+20 mV</td>
<td>+373 (±3)</td>
<td>+357 (±3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2-8</td>
<td>+40 mV</td>
<td>+756 (±3)</td>
<td>+726 (±3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2-9</td>
<td>+80 mV</td>
<td>+1543 (±3)</td>
<td>+1478 (±3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2-None</td>
<td>0 mV</td>
<td>0 (±3)</td>
<td>0 (±3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.3 This will provide coarse adjustment.

4.1.4 Use ZERO POT to fine tune to a display count of 000.
4.2 SPAN CALIBRATION

4.2.1 Adjust ZERO POT to a 000 display count as suggested in section 4.1.

4.2.2 Apply full scale signal per given strain gage. For 3mV/V and 1.24 V excitation, apply 3.720 mV at ± SIGNAL input.

4.2.3 Use SPAN POT to fine tune to a 1999 display count.

4.3 After proceeding through the steps above, apply a ZERO signal again and check for a 000 display count. If the ZERO has shifted, repeat the steps for ZERO and SPAN calibration.

Table 4.4
S3 JUMPER SWITCH DESCRIPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JUMPER SWITCH</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>SELECTED DECIMAL POINT POSITION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>TEST SEGMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>DUMMY ZERO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>1XXX.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>1XX.X0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>1X.XX0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>1.XXX0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.5
SOLDER SWITCH DESCRIPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOLDER SWITCH</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Output is connected to SPAN POT. See NOTE 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Gain Resistor R6 (750 Ohm) is selected. See Table 4.1 and 4.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Gain Resistor R7 (OPEN) is selected. Default OPEN. See NOTE 5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The sensitivities increase in 10% increments. The SPAN POT range is ±10% which should cover the entire sensitivity range from 0.5 to 4.0 mV/V. Two extra through-hole resistor locations R4, R5 and one surface mount resistor, R7 are available for covering any sensitivity value not covered by resistors in the tables above. (See Figure 4.1).

The required through hole resistor value can be calculated by using the following formulas:

\[ R_{\text{gain}} \text{ (Gain setting resistor)} = \frac{60,000}{\text{Gain}-4} \]

\[ \text{Gain (Design gain)} = \frac{\text{V-out}}{\text{V-sensitivity} \times \text{V-excitation}} \]

Units are in Volts and Ohms.

The formulas above will give you the correct output when the SPAN POT is connected to the circuit. With the SPAN POT in the circuit, it will give you twice the desired output. Therefore V-out equal to half the required output should be used. Examples are shown below:

**Example:**

\[ \text{V-out} = 100 \text{ mV} \] (a V-out of 100mV will give you an actual output of 200mV) (1999 counts on the LCD Display)

\[ \text{V-sensitivity} = 3 \text{ mV/V} \]

\[ \text{V-excitation} = 1.24 \text{ Volts} \]

\[ \text{Gain} = \frac{100 \text{ mV}}{(3 \text{ mV/V} \times 1.24)} = 26.9 \]

\[ R_{\text{gain}} = \frac{60,000}{(26.9-4)} = 2.62 \text{ K Ohms} \]

For SPAN POT to be connected and the output adjustable, solder switch "A" needs to be Open.

R4, R5 can be any through-hole resistor value as required.

R7 can be any surface mount resistor value as required.
5.1 CUSTOM SCALING PROCEDURE

Use this procedure if you desire to scale your Strain Guage Indicator with other than the standard default scaling of 1999 counts equaling a full-scale reading.

1. Determine the full-scale reading you desire in terms of counts. This must be between 0 and 1999 counts.
   
   **Example:** You desire a full-scale reading of 500 counts to correspond to an actual reading of 50.0 in/lbs.

2. Divide the number of counts determined in step 1 by 10 to obtain the number of mV required to achieve the desired counts.
   
   **Example:** \[ \frac{500 \text{ counts}}{10} = 50 \text{ mV} \]

3. Divide the number of mV obtained in step 2 by 2.
   
   **Example:** \[ \frac{50 \text{ mV}}{2} = 25 \text{ mV} \]

4. Determine the full-scale output of your device (load cell, strain gage, etc.) in terms of mV.
   
   **Example:** You have a torque cell with a full-scale output sensitivity of 2.2249 mV/V. Multiply this value by the excitation voltage you have selected. (e.g. 1.24V or 2.50V)
   
   \[ 2.2249 \text{ mV/V} \times 1.24 \text{V} = 2.7588 \text{ mV} \]

5. Divide the result of step 3 by the result of step 4.
   
   **Example:** \[ \frac{25 \text{ mV}}{2.7588} = 9.06 \]
   
   (This value is the amplifier gain that is necessary to give you the full-scale reading you desire.)
6 Look up the gain value calculated in step 5 and find the closest gain value in Table 5.1. (If the value of gain required is not contained in Table 5.1, skip to step 14)

7 Read across the table to find the gain desired and the gain switch settings necessary to give you that value.

Table 5.1 (partial)

Example: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S1-1</th>
<th>S1-2</th>
<th>S1-3</th>
<th>S1-4</th>
<th>S1-5</th>
<th>S1-6</th>
<th>S1-7</th>
<th>S8</th>
<th>GAIN</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

8 Open up the Indicator case by removing the four screws which hold the rear cover in place. (see Figure 3.2)

9 Set the gain resistor switches to the positions indicated in step 7. (open is up, and closed is down)

10 Select the decimal point location (if desired) by using the push-on jumpers “Q” through “T” on the display circuit board. Also select the dummy zero (if desired) by installing the push-on jumper “U” on the display circuit board.

11 Close the Indicator case by installing the four screws removed in step 8.

12 Connect your device to the Indicator terminals.

13 Adjust the ZERO and SPAN pots on the Indicator as necessary to obtain the exact reading you desire.
CUSTOMIZED SCALING PROCEDURE

ALTERNATE PROCEDURE FOR GAINS OUTSIDE OF TABLE 5.1 RANGE

14 Use this procedure if the gain value calculated in step 5 is not contained within Table 5.1.

15 Insert the result of step 5 into the following formula:

\[ R_{gain} \text{ (ohms)} = \frac{60,000}{(\text{step 5 result} - 4)} \]

**Example:**

\[ R_{gain} \text{ (ohms)} = \frac{60,000}{(9.06 - 4)} = 11,857 \text{ ohms} \]

16 Obtain the nearest standard 1% resistor value that is closest to the step 15 result.

**Example:**

11,857 ohms = 11,800 ohms

17 Open up the Indicator case by removing the four screws which hold the rear cover in place. (see Figure 3.2)

18 Solder the resistor obtained in step 16 into the Indicator main circuit board R4 or R5 location. (The main circuit board is the one with the two 9-position DIP switches located on the board.)

19 Open up all other gain resistors by opening up S1-1 through S1-7 switches (open is up, closed is down) and also open up solder switches “B” and “C” and remove push-on jumpers S7 and S8 all on the main circuit board.

20 Select the decimal point location (if desired) by using the push-on jumpers “Q” through “T” on the display circuit board. Also select the dummy zero (if desired) by installing the push-on jumper “U” on the display circuit board.

21 Close the Indicator case by installing the four screws removed in step 17.

22 Connect your device to the Indicator terminals.

23 Adjust the ZERO and SPAN pots on the Indicator as necessary to obtain the exact reading you desire.
### Table 5.1 Gain Switch Settings

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<th>S1-1</th>
<th>S1-2</th>
<th>S1-3</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

(C=CLOSE / O=OPEN)
Accuracy: ± 0.1 %
Supply Voltage: 9 Vdc Transistor Battery
Battery Life: 15 hours minimum with 350 ohm bridge transducer
Supply Current: 20 mA Maximum (350 Ohm Bridge)
Display Output: 3 1/2 Digit LCD Display with Dummy Zero, (1999 counts FS)
Digit Height: 0.4”
Bridge Resistance: 350 ohm to 5K ohm
Minimum Transducer Resistance: 350 ohms
Transducer Excitation: 1.24 Vdc or 2.50 Vdc
Input Signal Sensitivity: 0.5 TO 4 mV/V for full-scale indication of 1999 counts
Conversion Rate: 3 Readings per second
Rollover Error: ± 1 Count maximum
Linearity: ± 1 Count maximum
CMRR: 100 dB
Overvoltage Protection: 15 Vdc Maximum
Excitation Output: 5 mA Maximum (not short circuit protected)
Operating Temp. Range: 0°C to 70°C (32°F to 158°F)
Storage Temp. Range: -15°C to 85°C (5°F to 185°F)
Humidity Level: 85% or less
Features:

- Scalable display with dummy zero
- Selectable decimal point
- Low voltage indication @ 5.2 Volt
- Blanking overrange
- Peak Detector, < 0.03% per minute bleed-off

Case:

Molded ABS Plastic

Dimensions:

3.6" X 6.6" X 1.4"
(91.4 X 167.6 X 35.6mm)
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If the unit should malfunction, it must be returned to the factory for evaluation. NEWPORT’s Customer Service Department will issue an Authorized Return (AR) number immediately upon phone or written request. Upon examination by NEWPORT, if the unit is found to be defective it will be repaired or replaced at no charge. NEWPORT’s WARRANTY does not apply to defects resulting from any action of the purchaser, including but not limited to mishandling, improper interfacing, operation outside of design limits, improper repair, or unauthorized modification. This WARRANTY is VOID if the unit shows evidence of having been tampered with or shows evidence of being damaged as a result of excessive corrosion; or current, heat, moisture or vibration; improper specification; misapplication; misuse or other operating conditions outside of NEWPORT’s control. Components which wear are not warranted, including but not limited to contact points, fuses, and triacs.

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1. P.O. number under which the product was PURCHASED,
2. Model and serial number of the product under warranty, and
3. Repair instructions and/or specific problems relative to the product.

FOR NON-WARRANTY REPAIRS, consult NEWPORT for current repair charges. Have the following information available BEFORE contacting NEWPORT:
1. P.O. number to cover the COST of the repair,
2. Model and serial number of product, and
3. Repair instructions and/or specific problems relative to the product.

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