



Transmitters of the series **RGI...** and **RGU...** are designed for converting the signals of resistance transducers Pt100, Pt500, Pt1000, Ni1000, Ni10000 and of resistance transmitters OV100 (0 to 100 $\Omega$ ), OV1000 (0 to 1000 $\Omega$ ) or OV105 (5 to 105 $\Omega$ ) to unified signals 4 to 20 mA or 0 to 10 V. As the input signals, also standardised current or voltage signals may be used. The converters may be supplied with continuous-current voltage 24 V. They are equipped with galvanic separation of the input and the output signals. The output signals are linear and proportional to the temperature or to the input signal. Resulting from their protecting IP20 and the capability of clamping to the DIN mounting bar TS35, they are designed for mounting into distribution boxes, in the first place.

### Summary of types

TYPE	TYPE	INPUT	TYPE	TYPE	INPUT
RGI-P	RGU-P	Pt100	RGI-RTA	RGU-RTA	OV105 three-wire
RGI-PA	RGU-PA	Pt1000	RGI-RDA	RGU-RDA	OV105 two-wire
RGI-PB	RGU-PB	Pt500	RGI-RTB	RGU-RTB	OV1000 three-wire
RGI-L	RGU-L	Ni1000/5000 ppm	RGI-RDB	RGU-RDB	OV1000 two-wire
RGI-S	RGU-S	Ni1000/6180 ppm	RGI-I1	RGU-I1	4 to 20 mA
RGI-SA	RGU-SA	Ni10000/6180 ppm	RGI-I2	RGU-I2	0 to 20 mA
RGI-J	RGU-J	Ni891/6371 ppm	RGI-U1	RGU-U1	0 to 2 V
RGI-RT	RGU-RT	OV100 three-wire	RGI-U2	RGU-U2	0 to 5 V
RGI-RD	RGU-RD	OV100 two-wire	RGI-U3	RGU-U3	0 to 10 V

### Basic technical parameters

Transmitters type	RGI-P...	RGI-L...; RGI-S...; RGI-J	RGI-R...	RGI-U...	RGI-I...
Input part supply voltage	$U_1 = 8$ to 30 V <sub>SS</sub>	8 to 30 V <sub>SS</sub>	8 to 30 V <sub>SS</sub>	8 to 30 V <sub>SS</sub>	8 to 30 V <sub>SS</sub>
Output part supply voltage	$U_2 = 11$ to 35 V <sub>SS</sub>	11 to 35 V <sub>SS</sub>	11 to 35 V <sub>SS</sub>	11 to 35 V <sub>SS</sub>	11 to 35 V <sub>SS</sub>
Output signal $I_z$	4 to 20 mA	4 to 20 mA	4 to 20 mA	4 to 20 mA	4 to 20 mA
Measuring range of the input signal	-30 to 60°C	-30 to 60°C	0 to 100 $\Omega$	0 to 1 V	4 to 20 mA
	0 to 100°C	0 to 35°C	for RT $\alpha$ RD	for U1	for I1
	0 to 200°C	0 to 100°C	0 to 1000 $\Omega$	0 to 2 V	0 to 20 mA
	0 to 400°C	0 to 150°C	for RTB $\alpha$ RDB	for U2	for I2
	0 to 600°C	0 to 250°C	5 to 105 $\Omega$	0 to 10 V	
	200 to 600°C		for RTA $\alpha$ RDA	for U3	
Ambient temperature	-25 to 60°C	-25 to 60°C	-25 to 60°C	-25 to 60°C	-25 to 60°C
Insulation voltage	2500 V <sub>RMS</sub>	2500 V <sub>RMS</sub>	2500 V <sub>RMS</sub>	2500 V <sub>RMS</sub>	2500 V <sub>RMS</sub>
Relative humidity	< 80 %	< 80 %	< 80 %	< 80 %	< 80 %
Measuring error	< 0,8 %	< 0,8 %	< 0,8 %	< 0,8 %	< 0,8 %
Loading resistance $R_z$	< (U <sub>CC</sub> -11)x50 [ $\Omega$ ]	< (U <sub>CC</sub> -11)x50 [ $\Omega$ ]	< (U <sub>CC</sub> -11)x50 [ $\Omega$ ]	< (U <sub>CC</sub> -11)x50 [ $\Omega$ ]	< (U <sub>CC</sub> -11)x50 [ $\Omega$ ]
Sensing element break	$I_z > 24$ mA	$I_z > 24$ mA	$I_z > 24$ mA	$I_z > 24$ mA	$I_z > 24$ mA
Sensing element short	$I_z < 3$ mA	$I_z < 3$ mA	$I_z < 3$ mA	$I_z < 3$ mA	$I_z < 3$ mA



Transmitters type	RGU-P...	RGU-L...; RGU-S...; RGU-J	RGU-R...	RGU-U...	RGU-I...
Input part supply voltage	$U_1 = 8 \text{ to } 30 \text{ Vss}$	8 to 30 Vss	8 to 30 Vss	8 to 30 Vss	8 to 30 Vss
Output part supply voltage	$U_2 = 18 \text{ to } 30 \text{ Vss}$	18 to 30 Vss	18 to 30 Vss	18 to 30 Vss	18 to 30 Vss
Output signal $U_v$	0 to 10 V	0 to 10 V	0 to 10 V	0 to 10 V	0 to 10 V
Measuring range of the input signal	-30 to 60°C	-30 to 60°C	0 to 100 Ω	0 up to 1 V	4 to 20 mA
	0 to 100°C	0 to 35°C	for RT a RD	for U1	for I1
	0 to 200°C	0 to 100°C	0 to 1000 Ω	0 up to 2 V	0 to 20 mA
	0 to 400°C	0 to 150°C	pro RTB a RDB	for U2	for I2
	0 to 600°C	0 to 250°C	5 to 105 Ω	0 to 10 V	
Ambient temperature	-25 to 60°C	-25 to 60°C	-25 to 60°C	-25 to 60°C	-25 to 60°C
Relative humidity	< 80 %	< 80 %	< 80 %	< 80 %	< 80 %
Current consumption	< 10 mA	< 10 mA	< 10 mA	< 10 mA	< 10 mA
Measuring error	< 0,8 %	< 0,8 %	< 0,8 %	< 0,8 %	< 0,8 %
Loading resistance $R_z$	> 50 kΩ	> 50 kΩ	> 50 kΩ	> 50 kΩ	> 50 kΩ
Sensing element break	$U_v > 14 \text{ V}$	$U_v > 14 \text{ V}$	$U_v > 14 \text{ V}$	$U_v > 14 \text{ V}$	$U_v > 14 \text{ V}$
Sensing element short	$U_v \sim 0 \text{ V}$	$U_v \sim 0 \text{ V}$	$U_v \sim 0 \text{ V}$	$U_v \sim 0 \text{ V}$	$U_v \sim 0 \text{ V}$

### Method of ordering

State the quantity of pieces and the transmitter type in your order  
 Example of the order: **5 pieces transmitter RGI-P.2**

i.e. transmitter with input **Pt100**  
 range **0 to 100°C**, output 4 to 20 mA

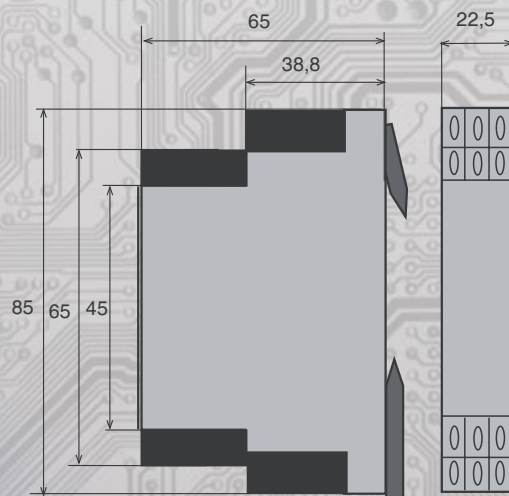
transmitter name      temperature range (ordering number)

Transmitter type	RGU-P...; RGU-P...	Ordering number	RGU-L,S,J; RGU-L,S,J	Ordering number
Temperature range	-30 to 60°C	1	-30 to 60°C	1
	0 to 100°C	2	0 to 35°C	2
	0 to 200°C	3	0 to 100°C	3
	0 to 400°C	4	0 to 150°C	4
	0 to 600°C	5	0 to 250°C	5
	200 to 600°C	6		

### Mounting and putting into operation

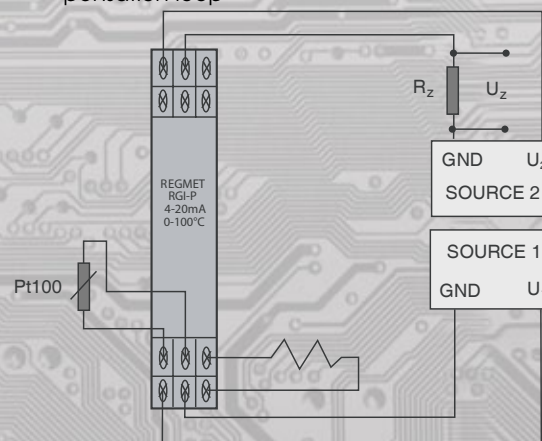
Using a holder, fasten the transmitter to the DIN bar TS 35. Put on the upper pin of the box holder onto the upper edge of the bar first, and prying by means of a screw-driver, protrude slightly the lock of the lower arresting pin. Press completely the lower part of the box to the bar and release the lock. In this way, the box is fixed to the bar. Connect the inputs, the outputs, and the supply voltage to the corresponding terminals. Lead-in cable of cross section from 0,35 to 4 mm<sup>2</sup> is recommended to be used, for the active signals a shielded one.

### Dimensions



### Transmitter connection into the circuit

This holds for the RGI-P; connection with a compensation loop



Remark: Subject of an order, transmitters also for other input ranges may be manufactured.