

## GSV-13L 010/300/1



### Highlights

- Analogue output 4-20 mA or 1-9 volt
- Supply voltage 24V DC,
- Optional supply voltage 12V DC
- Solder pads for strain gauge port
- Solder pads for zero adjustment
- Solder pads for series resistor



## Description

The measuring amplifier GSV-13L is suitable for installation in sensors with strain gauges, e.g. in force sensors, torque sensors, load cells.

The measuring amplifier stands out due to its very small size of just 18 mm diameter and 3.5 mm thickness. It can be attached using 2 fastening clips and M2 screws.

The analogue output 4-20 mA can be scaled to the sensitivity of the sensor by means of resistors (design 0805).

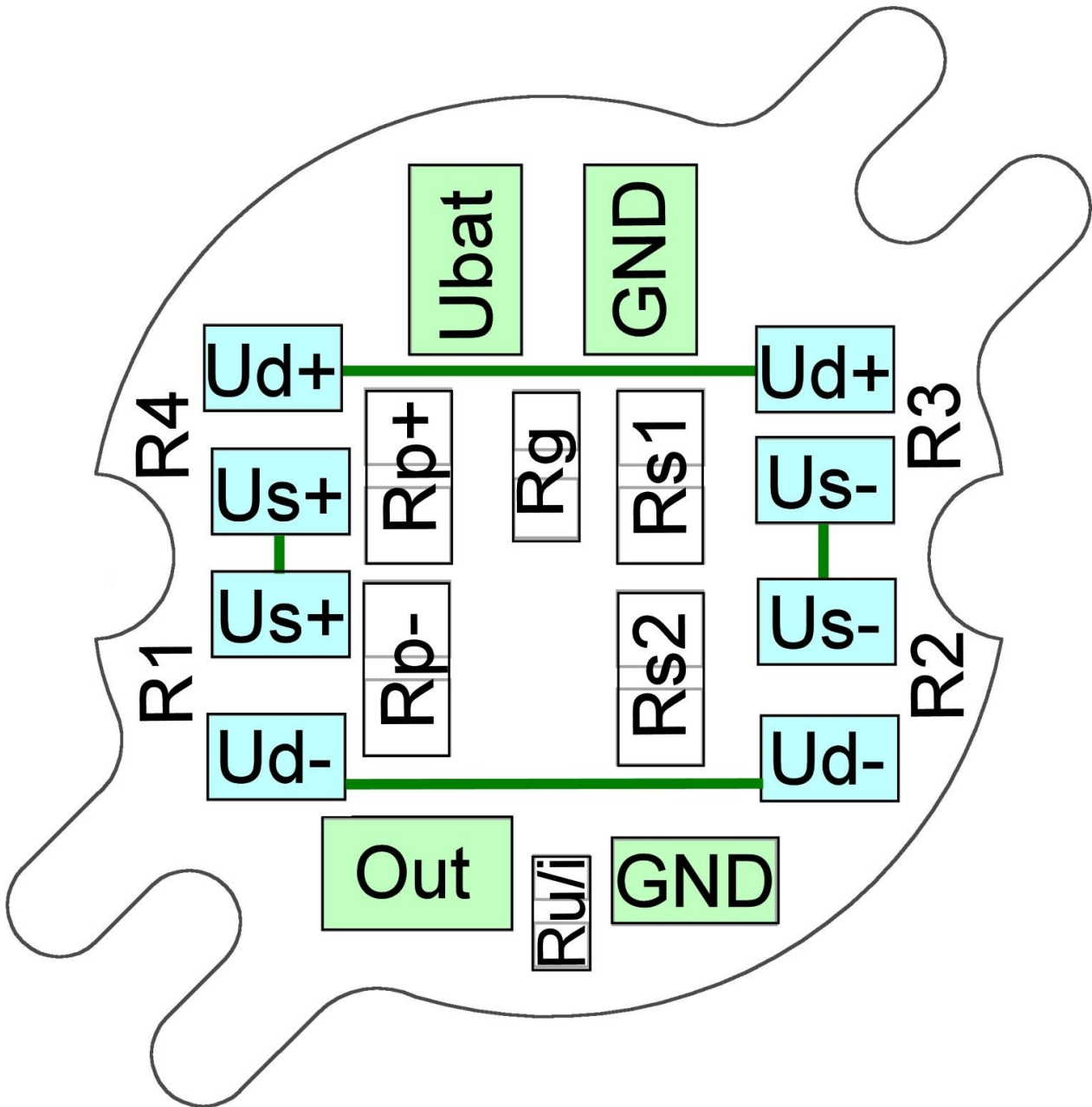
The zero point (4 mA) can also be set using resistors.

By soldering an extra resistor, the output can be converted to 1-9 volt.

With this measuring amplifier, the 4 strain gauges on a full bridge in 2 wire technology can be connected directly to the soldering pads of the circuit board. The bridge circuit is then wired on the measuring amplifier.

The resolution at the analogue output is approx. 10000 parts.

## Dimensions





## Technical Data

### Basis Data

Housing	PCB
Connection	Lötanschluss
Number of channels	1-Kanal

### Eingang analog

Input sensitivity-steps	1.0	mV/V
Input sensitivity-stepsless f	0.2 ... 20	Ohm
Input resistance strain-gauge-full-/half-bridge	175 ... 5000	Ohm

### Precision

Accuracy class	0,1%
Temperature effect on the zero point	0.1 %FS/10°C
Temperature effect on the measuring sensitivity	0.05 %RD/10°C

### Supply

Supply voltage f	15 ... 29	V
Current consumption to	30	mA
Strain gauge bridge supply	5	V

### Zero adjustment

Type	festwiderstand
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### Temperature

Rated temperature range f	-10 ... 85	°C
Operating temperature range f	-40 ... 95	°C
Environmental protection	IP40	

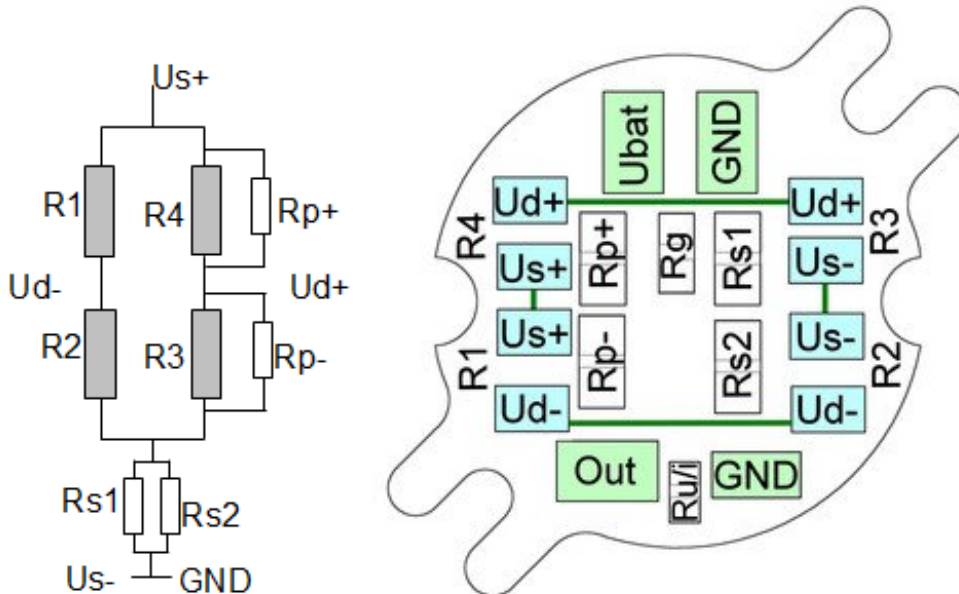
### Measuring frequency

Limit frequency (analog)	300	Hz
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## Mounting

### Configuration of GSV-13L

The measuring amplifier GSV-13L supplies an output signal of 4-20 mA. The default input sensitivity is 2 mV/V in its delivery condition.



### Zero point

The zero point can be adjusted using fixed resistors (design 0805).

Rp+ increases the zero point,

Rp- lowers the zero point.

### Amplification

The amplification of the circuit can be increased by soldering a resistor (design 0603). This resistor is soldered parallel to the amplification resistor already integrated. Rg (gain) increases amplification

### Absorption

The signal can be absorbed by connecting a fixed resistor Rs1, Rs2 (design 0805) in series to the sensor.

In standard cases, Rs1 is wired with 0 Ω.

This has to be replaced by a larger resistor to absorb the sensor signal.

Rs2 is wired parallel to Rs1 and is used for fine-tuning.

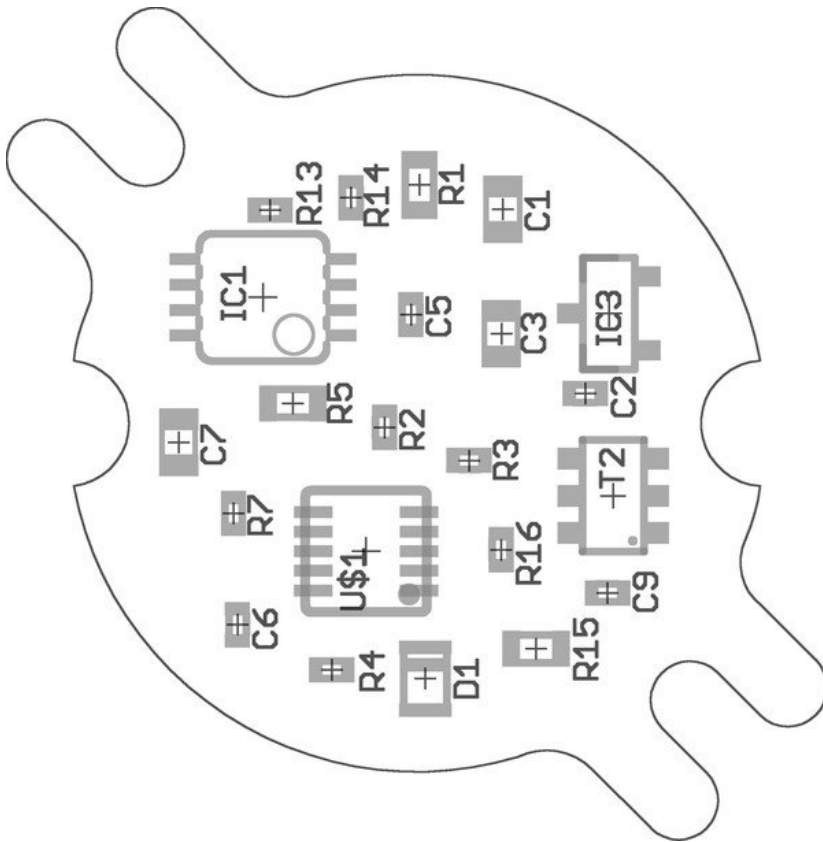
## Terminal assignment



Name	Description
Us-	negative sensor power supply
Us+	positive sensor power supply
Ud+	positive differential input
Ud-	negative differential input
Ub	Supply voltage 24 volt
GND	Ground supply voltage
Out	Analogue output 4-20 mA optional 0-10 volt
GND	Ground analogue output (optional)

### Mounting for input sensitivity 1 mV/V

Ausgang	Ub	Bürde	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	C6
4-20 mA	24 VDC	< 700 Ohm	4k99	15k	4k99	51R	n.B.	100 nF
4-20 mA	12 VDC	< 400 Ohm	4k99//18k	15k//30k	4k99//4k99	62R	n.B.	100 nF
1,0 -10 V	24 VDC	> 1 kOhm	4k99	15k	4k99	51R	0R	100 nF
0,5 – 5,0 V	24 VDC	> 1 kOhm	4k99	15k	4k99	51R	0R	100 nF//4k99
1,0 – 5,0 V	12 VDC	> 1 kOhm	4k99	15k//30k	4k99	62R	0R	100 nF//8k2



For an input sensitivity of 2 mV/V, R5 is doubled.



## Orderoptions

Type	Description
GSV-13L 4-20/300/1	Output 4...20 mA, 300 Hz, input 1 mV/V (standard type)
GSV-13L 010/300/1	Output 1...9 V, 300 Hz, input 1 mV/V

*More versions on request;*