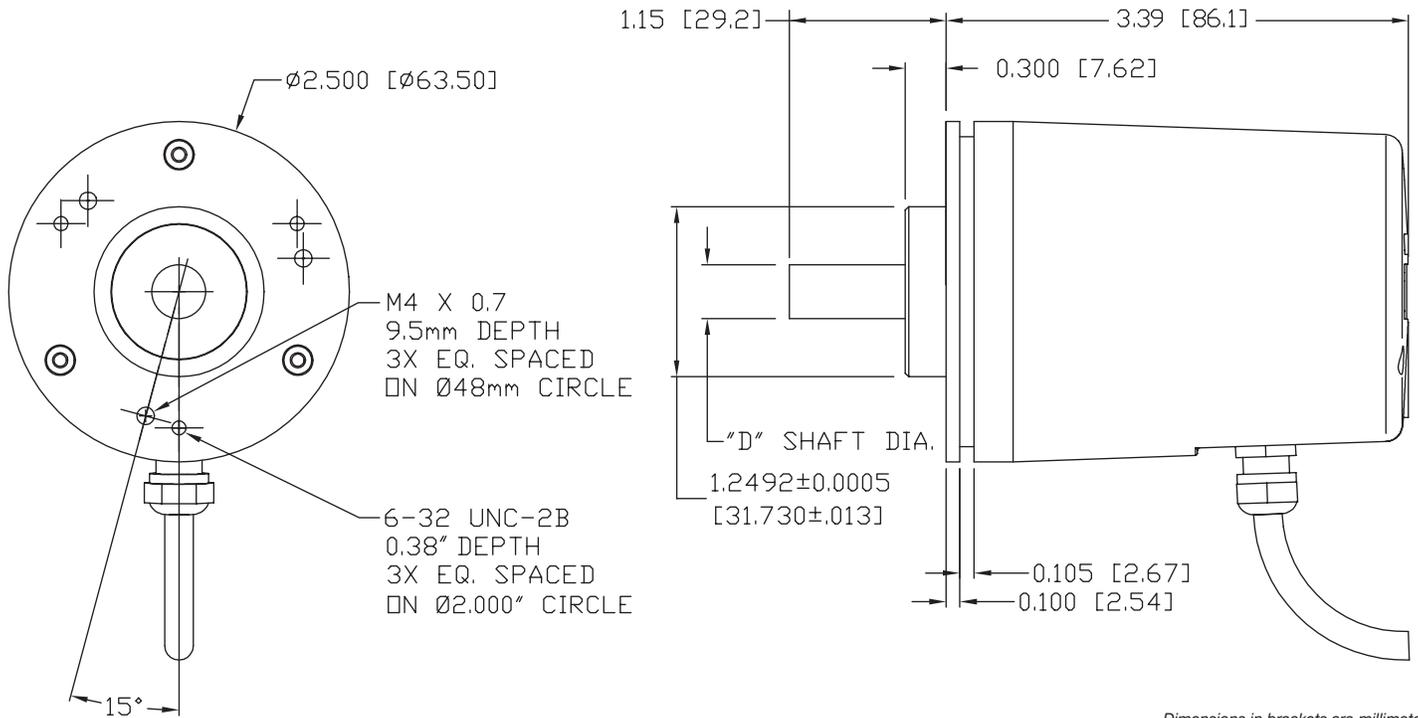


DIMENSIONAL INFORMATION



Dimensions in brackets are millimeters.

NOTE: RANGES 20 TURNS OR FEWER

All models with a rotational ranges of 20 turns or fewer use a potentiometer without stops. If rotation continues past the maximum range, a dead zone will be encountered and then the output will begin again. All other units have stops and forced rotation beyond the maximum range may damage the unit.

ZERO & SPAN POTENTIOMETER ADJUSTMENT

To adjust the zero and span, first remove the two Phillips head screws from the potentiometer access holes located on the end of the transducer (See FIG. 1). Visually locate the adjustment screws on each potentiometer. The screws are very small and will require a small blade type screwdriver (.06" (1.5mm) max. blade width x .016" (.4mm) max. blade thickness) for the adjustment.

0 TO 5 VDC OR 0 TO 10 VDC OUTPUT

Rotate the shaft of the transducer to the desired zero position (must be within 0% to 30% of range) and adjust the Zero potentiometer to give 0 VDC output. Rotate the shaft to the desired maximum position (must be within 80% to 100% of range) and adjust the Span potentiometer to the desired maximum output of 5 or 10 VDC.

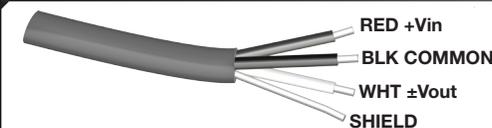
Since the zero and span controls are somewhat interactive, recheck the zero and span settings and adjust as necessary. Insure that a sealing o-ring (See FIG. 1) is on each of the two Phillips head screws. Thread each screw into each potentiometer access hole until the head of the screw bottoms against the raised shoulder. Do not tighten the screw against the shoulder.

± 5 VDC OR ± 10 VDC OUTPUT

Rotate the shaft of the transducer to the desired zero position (must be between 40% and 60% of maximum range) and adjust the Zero potentiometer to give 0 VDC output. Rotate the shaft to the desired maximum position (must be within 80% to 100% of range) and adjust the Span potentiometer to the desired maximum output of 5 or 10 VDC output.

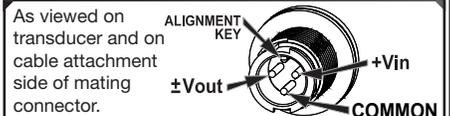
Since the zero and span controls are somewhat interactive, recheck the zero and span settings and adjust as necessary. Insure that a sealing o-ring (See FIG. 1) is on each of the two Phillips head screws. Thread each screw into each potentiometer access hole until the head of the screw bottoms against the raised shoulder. Do not tighten the screw against the shoulder.

ELECTRICAL CABLE WIRING

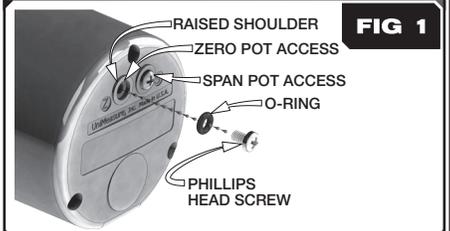


For models with bulkhead fitting and electrical cable option. Also applies to wiring of 10248-xL mating connector with electrical cable.

CONNECTOR WIRING



ZERO & SPAN POTENTIOMETER ACCESS



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