Aanderaa Instruments develops and manufactures a large variety of sensors for the 3010 based measuring system. All these sensors have the standard Aanderaa output, VR22 or SR10, and can be connected directly to the system. If a sensor with another output is to be used, the Signal Converter 3119 will interface the sensor with the system.

The converter is molded in scotchcast with an aluminum cover. This, together with the watertight input and output receptacles, makes the unit well suited for use in a harsh environment.

A version for 0-20mA input signals, designated 3119B, is also available. Contact the factory for more information.
**SPECIFICATIONS FOR SIGNAL CONVERTER 3119**

**Input Signals:** DC voltages. Available ranges see below

**Output Signal:** SR10

**Accuracy:** ±0.2%

**Input Protection:** Maximum 16V (Transorber SA16)

**Isolation Ability:** Input/Output >1000V

**Supply Voltage:** 8 to 14 volt (supplied by the Datalogger or Reading Unit). Positive ground

**Current Drain:** 1mA average during control voltage period. Quiescent: 10µA

**Operating Temperature:** -40 to +50°C

**Electrical Connection:** 6 pin receptacle mating Cable 3484 and 2842

**Material and Finish:** Aluminum, hard anodized 10-15µ

**Weight:** 300 grams

**Dimensions:** 178 x 48 x 32 mm

**Packing:** Cardboard box

**Accessories (included):**
- For input signal: Connecting Cable 3484N, 1.2m

**Accessories (not included):**
- For output signal: Cable 2842 between 3119 and Datalogger. Specify length

**Warranty:** Two years against faulty materials and workmanship

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**RANGE SELECTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Voltage</th>
<th>Wiring of cable 3484</th>
<th>Cable Color code</th>
<th>Input Impedance</th>
<th>Calibration Coefficients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 2V</td>
<td>Positive to Green</td>
<td>&gt;1GΩ</td>
<td>A:</td>
<td>B:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative to Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td>C: 0</td>
<td>D: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 – 5V</td>
<td>Positive to Green</td>
<td>&gt;100kΩ</td>
<td>A:</td>
<td>B:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative to Brown and Blue</td>
<td></td>
<td>C: 0</td>
<td>D: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 – 10V</td>
<td>Positive to Green</td>
<td>&gt;100kΩ</td>
<td>A:</td>
<td>B:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative to Brown and Red</td>
<td></td>
<td>C: 0</td>
<td>D: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 – 15V</td>
<td>Positive to Green</td>
<td>&gt;100kΩ</td>
<td>A:</td>
<td>B:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative to Brown and White</td>
<td></td>
<td>C: 0</td>
<td>D: 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use formula $V_{DC} = A + BN + CN^2 + DN^3$ for converting raw data to engineering units. $N$ = raw data read by the Datalogger.