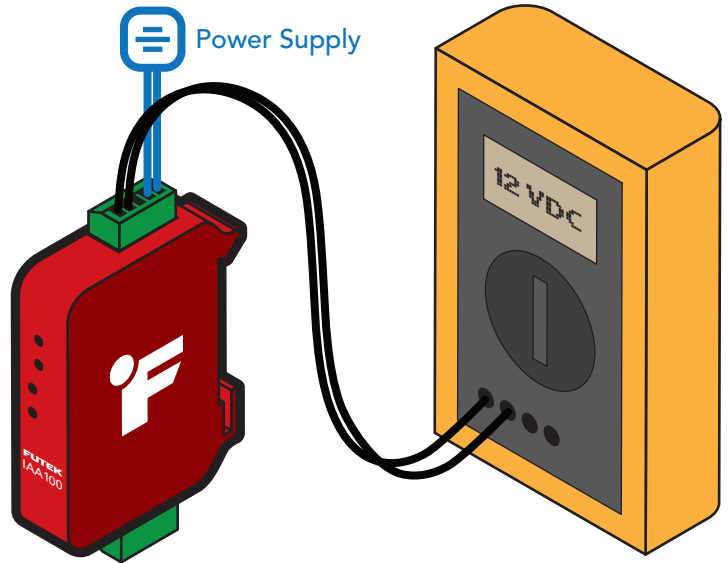
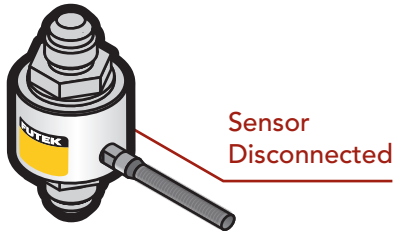




All connections to amplifier should be made with the power first off. Connection to power with power on can damage amplifier.

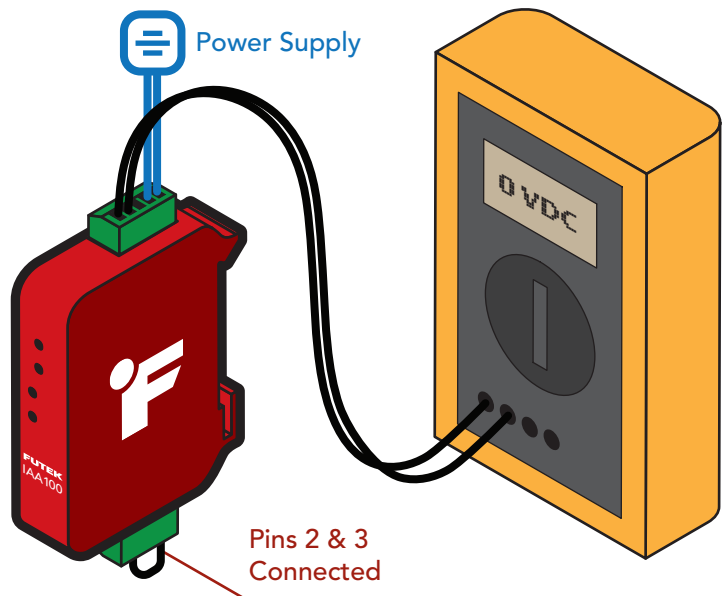
The amplifier functionality can be tested on its own by confirming the following:

1. An open or the sensor disconnected from the sensor side will cause the amplifier to saturate to full output or higher. Amplifier should be powered with 12.5 VDC to 26 VDC through Pin 1 (+Vin) and Pin 2 (GND)



2. Connection of Pin 2 (+ Signal) and Pin 3 (- Signal) on the sensor side will cause the amplifier to go close to zero output condition.

Amplifiers with an offset induced using the amplifier dipswitches would see the zero output condition being the offset value. For example 5 V for IAA100 and 12 mA for the IAA200



ISSUE: Constant High Output

CHECK FOR:

Open on sensor side.

- Confirm wiring
- Confirm connection to sensor
- Measure sensor bridge resistance for any internal opens.

High output from sensor.

- Measure \pm Signal input from sensor to amplifier to see if sensor has a high output.
- Excitation must be provided to sensor when measuring \pm Signal input.

Ensure sensor is not under load or stress.

- Remove sensor from application and fixtures to test for installation stress.

ISSUE: Damaged Amplifier

Given the cost of a new amplifier we recommend a new purchase over a possible repair which can include evaluation cost, repair cost, calibration cost, shipping, and time loss.

For system calibration a RMA would be recommended with the intent that a new amplifier would be recommended but sensor will be present for calibration to new amplifier.

Some items that can damage amplifier:

- Connection to power with power already on.
- Connection of power to incorrect pins.
- Shorts or incorrect wiring on output connections or excitation pins.

ISSUE: Constant Low Output

CHECK FOR:

Power to amplifier.

- Confirm supply of 12.5VDC to 26VDC.
- Confirm power connection wiring. Positive on Pin 1 +Vin and ground on Pin 2 Gnd.
- Power LED on amplifier should be on.

Short on sensor side.

- Confirm wiring
- Confirm connection to sensor
- Measure sensor bridge re-sistance for any internal shorts.

Ensure load is applied properly to sensor.

- Ensure load is not being supported by items other than sensor.
- Take sensor out of application and apply a known load.

Check shunt.

- Shunt function should simulate an output on the sensor.

Drawing Number: SP1220

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