

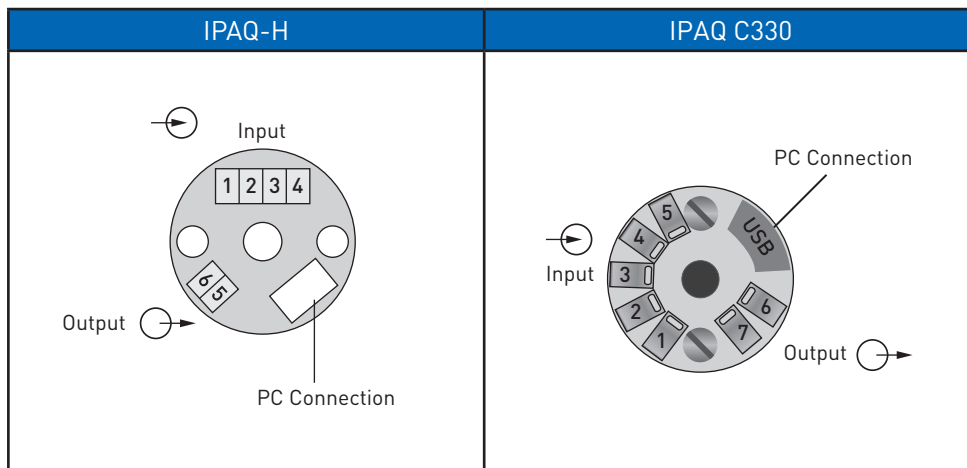
How to replace IPAQ-H/-L with IPAQ 330

Cross reference list

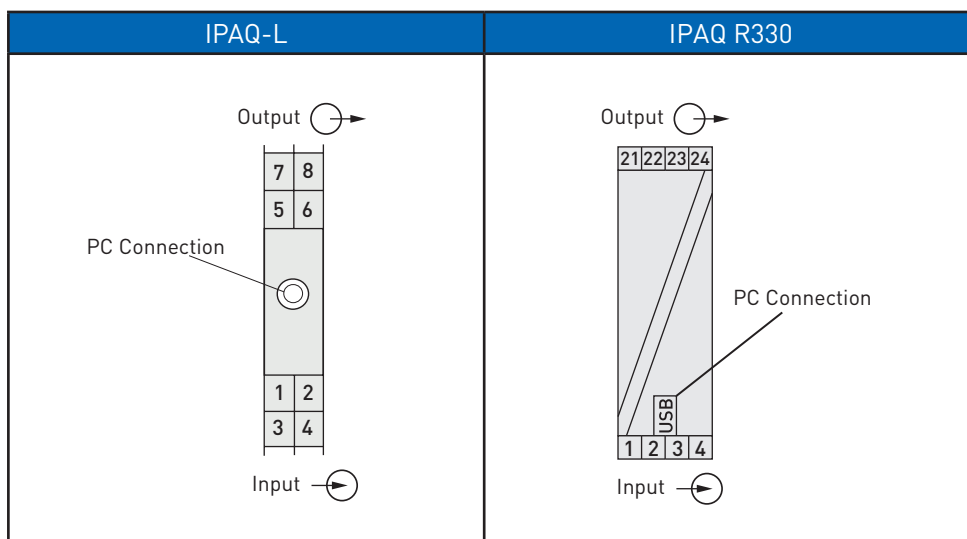
This document will help you to replace the IPAQ-H/-L with the fully compatible IPAQ C/R330.
The product can be replaced according to the list below.

IPAQ-H → IPAQ C330
 IPAQ-HX → IPAQ C330X
 IPAQ-L → IPAQ R330
 IPAQ-LX → IPAQ R330X
 IPAQ-L(mA) → IPAQ R330 + Adapter*³

Input and Output terminals



Terminals	
IPAQ-H	IPAQ C330
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	6
6	7
N/A	5



Terminals	
IPAQ-L	IPAQ R330
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	21
6	22
7	23
8	24

IPAQ-H and IPAQ C330 Connection diagram

RTD 2-wire	
IPAQ-H	IPAQ C330
N/A	
RTD 3-wire	
IPAQ-H	IPAQ C330
RTD 4-wire	
IPAQ-H	IPAQ C330
RTD Diff temperature T1 > T2	
IPAQ-H	IPAQ C330
	N/A
Resistance 2-wire	
IPAQ-H	IPAQ C330
N/A	
Resistance 3-wire	
IPAQ-H	IPAQ C330
Resistance 4-wire	
IPAQ-H	IPAQ C330
Thermocouple	
IPAQ-H	IPAQ C330
RTD & Thermocouple (RTD also for remote CJC)	
IPAQ-H	IPAQ C330
N/A	
Potentiometer	
IPAQ-H	IPAQ C330
N/A	
Voltage	
IPAQ-H	IPAQ C330
Output	
IPAQ-H	IPAQ C330

* Smartsense

*2) For higher accuracy use 3-wire connection and short 1 and 2

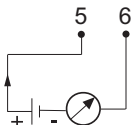
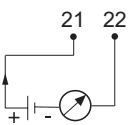
IPAQ-L and IPAQ R330 Connection diagram

RTD 2-wire	
IPAQ-L	IPAQ R330
N/A	
RTD 3-wire	
IPAQ-L	IPAQ R330
RTD 4-wire	
IPAQ-L	IPAQ R330
RTD Diff temperature T1 > T2	
IPAQ-L	IPAQ R330
	N/A
Resistance 2-wire	
IPAQ-L	IPAQ R330
N/A	
Resistance 3-wire	
IPAQ-L	IPAQ R330
Resistance 4-wire	
IPAQ-L	IPAQ R330
Thermocouple	
IPAQ-L	IPAQ R330
RTD & Thermocouple (RTD also for remote CJC)	
IPAQ-L	IPAQ R330
N/A	
Potentiometer	
IPAQ-L	IPAQ R330
N/A	
Voltage	
IPAQ-L	IPAQ R330
Current	
IPAQ-L[mA]	IPAQ R330 + Adapter ^{*3}

* Smartsense

*2) For higher accuracy use 3-wire connection and short 1 and 2

*3) Adapter mA to V, part no. 70ADA00051

Output	
IPAQ-L	IPAQ-R330
 The diagram shows a battery with a positive terminal (+) on the left and a negative terminal (-) on the right. A diode is connected in series with the positive terminal, with its anode towards the battery. The circuit then splits to two output terminals labeled 5 and 6.	 The diagram shows a battery with a positive terminal (+) on the left and a negative terminal (-) on the right. A diode is connected in series with the positive terminal, with its anode towards the battery. The circuit then splits to two output terminals labeled 21 and 22.