# **OPERATING MANUAL**

# Compact Current/Compact Voltage Dual Out put Transducer



# **Operating Instructions**

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#### 1. Read first and then



The proper and safe operation of the device assumes that the Operating Instructions are read and the safety warnings given in the various sections Mounting, Electrical Connections. Commissioning are observed.



All operations concerning installation, electrical connections and commissioning, must be carried out by qualified, skilled personnel, and national regulations for the prevention of accidents must be observed.

### 2. Brief description

The Transducer converts a sinusoidal AC Current or Voltage into Two load independent DC Current or a load independent DC Voltage proportional to the measured value.

The transducer outputs are galvanically isolated from the input signal and auxiliary supply.

### 3. Product Features

- Arithmetical mean value measurement Calibration to RMS with sine waveform (Average Value)
- Accuracy class 0.2 as per International Standard IEC/EN 60 688.
- Wide range Auxiliary Power Supply: 60-300 V AC/DC. or 20-40 V AC/20-60 VDC.
- Dual Isolated DC current or DC voltage outputs.
- Output Response Time < 250 ms.</p>
- Fast and easy installation on DIN RAIL or onto a wall or in panel using optional screw hole bracket.
- Connection Terminal: Conventional Screw type.

### 4. Overview of the parts

Figure 1 shows those parts of the device which are used for mounting, electrical connections and other operations described in the Operating instructions.

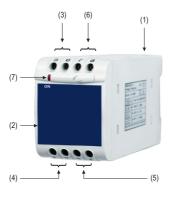


Fig. 1: Overview of the Transducer parts

- (1) Fixing Bracket
- (2) Front sticker
- (3) Input Terminals
- (4) Output-1Terminals
- (5) Output-2 Terminals
- (6) Auxiliary supply Terminals
- (7) Red LED for Power ON indication.

# 5. Scope of Supply

The set of the Transducer consist of :

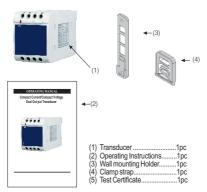


Fig. 2: Transducer Set

# 6. Technical Data

# Measuring Input X:

# Voltage Transducer :

Final value of Nominal input Voltage  $U_{\scriptscriptstyle N}$  ( X2 ) AC RMS Nominal Frequency  $F_{\scriptscriptstyle N}$  Nominal input Voltage burden Overload Capacity:

 $63.5V \le U_N \le 500 \text{ V}.$ 

50 or 60 Hz.
< 0.6 VA at U<sub>N</sub>.
1.2 \* U<sub>N</sub> continuously,
2 \* U<sub>N</sub> for 1 second, repeated
10 times at 10 second intervals.

#### Current Transducer:

Final value of Nominal input Current I., (X2) AC RMS

Nominal Frequency F, Nominal input Current burden

Overload Capacity:

1 A or 5 A

50 or 60 Hz. < 0.2VA at I...

1.2 \* I. continuously.

10 \* I, for 3 second, repeated 5 times at 5 minute intervals. 20 \* I, for 3 second, repeated 5 times at 5 minute intervals, 50 \* L. for 1 second.

# Measuring Output Y:

Output type

Load independent DC output (Y)

Output burden with DC current output Signal

Output burden with DC voltage output  $Y2/(2 \text{ mA}) \leq R \leq \infty$ 

Signal Current limit under overload R=0

Voltage limit under R = ∞

Residual Ripple in Output signal Response Time

Auxiliary Supply H/L: Rated operating voltage(H)

Rated operating voltage(L) Rated operating range of frequency Power consumption

Accuracy: (Acc. to IEC/EN 60 688) Accuracy class

Load independent DC Voltage/Current.

0...10mA,0...20mA,2...10mA, 4...20mA.0...5V or 0...10V.

0 < R < 15 V/Y2

≤ 1.6\*Y2 with Current output.

≤ 40 mA with Voltage output. ≤ 1.6\*Y2 with Voltage output.

< 25 V with Current output.

 $\leq$  1% pk-pk. < 250 ms.

60 to 300 V AC/DC 20 to 40 VAC/20 to 60 VDC 45...50...60...65 Hz < 5 VA

0.2

#### Reference conditions for Accuracy:

Ambient temperature Pre-conditioning Input Variable

Input waveform Input signal frequency Auxiliary supply voltage

Auxiliary supply frequency Output Load

Miscellaneous Additional Error : Temperature influence Influence of Variations: 30 min acc. to IEC/EN 60 688 Rated Voltage Range /Rated Current Range. Sinusoidal 50....60Hz 230 V AC/DC (High Aux.)H 24 V AC/DC (Low Aux.)L 50Hz R<sub>N</sub> = 7.5 V / Y2 ± 1%With DC current output signal.

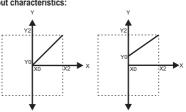
23°C +/- 1°C

± 0.2% /10°C As per IEC/EN 60 688 standard.

Acc. to IEC/EN 60 688

 $R_{\rm w} = Y2/1 \, \text{mA} \pm 1\% \, \text{With DC}$ voltage output signal.

# Output characteristics:



X0 = Start value of input X2 = End value of input U. = Nominal input voltage Y0 = Start value of output Y2 = End value of output I. = Nominal input current Safety:

Protection Class II (Protection Isolated, EN 61 010)
Protection IP 40, housing according to EN 60.5

IP 40, housing according to EN 60 529 IP 20 ,terminal according to EN 60 529

Pollution degree 2

Installation Category III (At ≤300V), II (At >300V)
Insulation Voltage 7770V DC, Input versus outer surface.

5230V DC, Input versus all other circuits.
5230V DC, Auxiliary supply versus
input and output circuits.

690V DC, Output versus output versus each other versus outer surface.

Installation Data:

Mechanical Housing Lexan 940 (polycarbonate)

Flammability Class V-0 acc. To UL 94, self extinguishing, non dripping, free of

halogen

Mounting position Rail mounting / wall mounting

Weiaht

Connection Terminal: Connection Element

Conventional Screw type terminal with

indirect wire pressure

Permissible cross section ≤ 4.0 mm² single wire or 2 x 2.5 mm² of the connection lead fine wire

Approx. 0.2Ka

of the connection lead Environmental:

Nominal range of use 0 °C...<u>23 °C</u>... 45 °C (usage Group II) Storage temperature -40 °C to 70 °C

up to 2000 m

Storage temperature -40 °C Relative humidity of <75%

Relative humidity of ≤ 75° annual mean

Altitude
Ambient tests:

IEC 60 068-2-6 Vibration

Acceleration ± 2 g
Frequency range 10....150...10Hz.

Rate of frequency sweep 1 octave/minute

Number of cycles 10, in each of the three axes

IFC 60 068-2-27 Shock

R

Acceleration 3 x 50g

> 3 shocks in each direction Cold, Dry, Damp heat

EN 60 068-2-1/-2/-3 IEC 61000-4-2/-3/-4/-5/-6

EN 55 011

Electromagnetic compatibility.

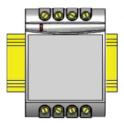
# 7. Mounting

The Transducer can be mounted either on a top-hat rail or directly onto a wall or mounting plate.



Make sure that the ambient temperature stays within the permissible limits:

0° Cand 45° C



As the front of the enclosure conforms to IP 40. The terminals of the product should be protected from liquids. Transducer should be mounted in a reasonably stable ambient temperature and where the operating temperature is within the range 0 to  $45^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Vibration should be kept to a minimum and the product should not be mounted where it will be subjected toexcessive direct sunlight.

#### Caution

- In the interest of safety and functionality this product must be installed by a qualified engineer, abiding by any local regulations.
- Voltages dangerous to human life are present at some of the terminal connections of this unit. Ensure that all supplies are de-energised before attempting any connection or disconnection.
- These products do not have internal fuses therefore external fuses must be used to ensure safety under fault conditions.

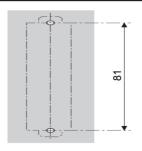


Fig. 3. Drilling plan

Drill 2 holes in the wall or panel as shown in the drilling plan (Fig. 3). Now secure the wall mounting holder to the wall or panel using two 4 mm diameter screws.

### 8. Electrical connections

Input connections are made directly to screw-type terminals with indirect wire pressure. Choice of cable should meet local regulations. Terminal for Current inputs will accept up to 4.0 mm² single wire or 2 x 2.5 mm² fine wire.



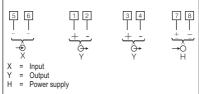
Make sure that the cables are not live when making the connections!

The 230 V power supply is potentially dangerous!

Connection	Terminal details		
Measuring input	~ ~	5 6	
Auxilliary Power supply	~ , + ~ , -	7 8	
Measuring output-1	+	1 2	
Measuring output-2	+	3 4	



Fig. 4. Front View of Device for electrical Connections



## 9. Commissioning

Switch on the measuring inputs and the power supply. The Red LED light remains continuously ON after switching on.

## 10. Dimensional drawings

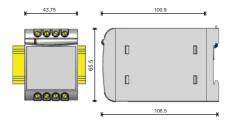


Fig. 5. Transducer Dimensions.

Note: All Dimensions are in mm.

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