Power Transducers
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Before you can control electricity, you have to measure it.

Whether you are a utility generating and distributing electricity, or an industrial plant or commercial facility trying to manage and conserve it, optimization of your processes depends heavily on accurate power measurement. Measurement Technologies (mTech) has high quality transducers, covering virtually every electrical variable, and virtually any I/O combination.

Our products are in daily use by hundreds of utilities, industrial plants, and commercial customers from all over the world. We strive to meet the needs of the market with more models and more features per model. We offer DIN cases for high-density mounting, as well as the traditional, surface-mounting, metal enclosures. All our units are built to the highest quality standards and perform with exceptional accuracy and reliability.

We offer a range of models within each of the following categories: AC current; AC voltage; watts; VAR; Q; VA; watt/VAR/Q-Hour; frequency; power factor; RTD/slidewire; DC voltage/ground fault detection; and line post sensing. We even have a portable system for testing transducers.

No one is better equipped to help you measure electricity.

---

### THERE'S AN mTech POWER TRANSDUCER FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT

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**Current**: The electric charge passing through a circuit per unit of time. Engineering unit is the Ampere. Measured in series with a source or load. Can be inductively monitored with a current transformer.

### Standard Features
- True RMS or average-sensing models
- 0.25% of full scale accuracy
- 0.01%/°C temperature coefficient
- 0.2%/year long-term stability
- 2.5 kV transient immunity
- 5 kV impulse test
- 2 kV dielectric testing
- Current and voltage outputs
- ABS DIN rail mount or metal surface mount cases

### Specifications
**Accuracy (20°C to 25°C)**: 0.25% of rated full scale output from 5% to 110% of rated input range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overload Without Damage</th>
<th>Cont.</th>
<th>10 s/h</th>
<th>1 s/h</th>
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<tr>
<td>Maximum input burden</td>
<td>15 A</td>
<td>30 A</td>
<td>250 A</td>
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<td>is 4 VA at full scale</td>
<td>3 A</td>
<td>6 A</td>
<td>100 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>regardless of option.</td>
<td>6 A</td>
<td>12 A</td>
<td>150 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burden may be as low</td>
<td>30 A</td>
<td>50 A</td>
<td>300 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as 0.1 VA. Consult factory if critical.</td>
<td>35 A</td>
<td>75 A</td>
<td>300 A</td>
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*Metal case models only
### Available Models – AC Current Transducers

#### A/DA Series

**Average Sensing, Zero-Based Input**
An economical and accurate means of current measurement on systems where the waveform is a pure sine wave. Can also be used for non-critical applications with distorted waveforms, where high accuracy is not required. Calibrated to the RMS (root mean square) value of the sine wave. Available in single or triple versions, self-powered or externally powered. 4-20 mA and 1-5 V output versions must have auxiliary power.

To Order, Specify:

A. **ENCLOSURE**
- Extruded Aluminum Metal, Surface Mount
- ABS DIN, Rail Mount

B. **CONFIGURATION**
- Single 1
- Triple 3

C. **INPUT**
- 0-1 A 1
- 0-2 A 2
- 0-10 A 3
- 0-25 A 4
- Special X

D. **OUTPUT**
- 0-1 mA (0-10,000 Ohms) 0
- 0-3 mA (0-3,300 Ohms) 1
- 0-5 mA (0-2,000 Ohms) 2
- 0-10 mA (0-1,000 Ohms) 3
- 4-20 mA (0-750 Ohms) 4
- 0-100 mV (2,000 Ohms min.) 5
- 0-1 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 6
- 0-5 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 7
- 0-10 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 8
- 1-5 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 9
- Special X

E. **SUFFIX (If Applicable)**
- 25 to 125% Calibration A
- 50 Hz C
- 400 Hz D
- 120 VAC Aux Power E
- 230 VAC Aux Power F
- Case Ground Terminal G
- DC Aux Power (Please Specify) K
- Special X

EXAMPLE: DA-3-2-4-E is the ordering code for an Average-Sensing Current Transducer in a metal surface mount case, a triple version, with a 0-2 A input, a 4-20 mA output, and 120 VAC auxiliary power.

#### RA/DRA Series

**True RMS Sensing, Zero-Based Input**
Recommended where harmonics are present in the system. Uses new low voltage integrated circuit technology that computes the RMS value of the input waveform, regardless of shape, from the fundamental to the 50th harmonic. Self-powered or externally-powered. Readings down to virtually zero can be achieved with auxiliary-powered models. 4-20 mA output versions must have auxiliary power.

To Order, Specify:

A. **ENCLOSURE**
- Extruded Aluminum Metal, Surface Mount RA
- ABS DIN, Rail Mount DRA

B. **CONFIGURATION**
- Single 1

C. **INPUT**
- 0-1 A 0
- 0-2 A Special X

D. **OUTPUT**
- 0-1 mA (0-10,000 Ohms) 0
- 4-20 mA (0-750 Ohms) Aux Power Only 4
- Special X

E. **SUFFIX (If Applicable)**
- 25 to 125% Calibration A
- 50 Hz C
- 400 Hz D
- 120 VAC Aux Power E
- 230 VAC Aux Power F
- Case Ground Terminal G
- DC Aux Power (Please Specify) K
- Special X

EXAMPLE: RA-1-0-4-F is the ordering code for an RMS-Sensing Current Transducer in a metal surface mount case, a single version, with a 0-5 A input, a 4-20 mA output, and 230 VAC auxiliary power.

#### SA/DSA Series

**Three-Phase Summation Transducers**
Average sensing devices calibrated to the RMS value of the sine wave. Available in three phase versions only, they provide an output that is the arithmetic sum of the inputs. Self-powered or externally-powered. 4-20 mA and 1-5 V output versions must have auxiliary power.

To Order, Specify:

A. **ENCLOSURE**
- Extruded Aluminum Metal, Surface Mount SA
- ABS DIN, Rail Mount DSA

B. **CONFIGURATION**
- Triple 3

C. **INPUT**
- 0-5 A 0
- 0-1 A Special X

EXAMPLE: SA-3-2-4-E is the ordering code for an Average-Sensing Current Transducer in a metal surface mount case, a triple version, with a 0-2 A input, a 4-20 mA output, and 120 VAC auxiliary power.
D. OUTPUT
0-1 mA (0-10,000 Ohms) 0
0-3 mA (0-3,300 Ohms) 1
0-5 mA (0-2,000 Ohms) 2
0-10 mA (0-1,000 Ohms) 3
4-20 mA (0-750 Ohms) 4
0-100 mV (2,000 Ohms min.) 5
0-1 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 6
0-5 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 7
0-10 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 8
1-5 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 9
Special X

E. SUFFIX (If Applicable)
25 to 125% Calibration A
50 Hz C
400 Hz D
120 VAC Aux Power E
230 VAC Aux Power F
Case Ground Terminal G
DC Aux Power (Please Specify) K
Special X

EXAMPLE: DSA-3-1-2-A is the ordering code for a Three-Phase Summation Current Transducer in a DIN rail mount case, triple-phase, with a 0-1 A input, a 0-5 mA output, and 25 to 125% calibration.

BA/DBA Series

Single-Phase, Average Sensing, Bi-Directional
Average sensing, zero-based input transducers that are bi-directional and calibrated to the RMS value of the sine wave. Single-phase versions only, they must be powered from a potential source on the power line being measured. Output is proportional to the input magnitude, with polarity set by the direction of current flow. 4-20 mA and 1-5 V versions use 12 mA and 3 V as the zero current reference.

To Order, Specify:
A. ENCLOSURE
Extruded Aluminum Metal, Surface Mount BA
ABS DIN, Rail Mount DBA
B. CONFIGURATION
Single 1
C. INPUT
0-5 A 0
0-1 A 1
Special X
D. POTENTIAL
120 VAC 0
Special X
E. OUTPUT
0 ± 1 mA (0-10,000 Ohms) 0
0 ± 3 mA (0-3,300 Ohms) 1
0 ± 5 mA (0-2,000 Ohms) 2
0 ± 10 mA (0-1,000 Ohms) 3
4-20 mA (0-750 Ohms) 4

F. SUFFIX (If Applicable)
25 to 125% Calibration A
50 Hz C
400 Hz D
120 VAC Aux Power E
230 VAC Aux Power F
case Ground Terminal G
DC Aux Power (Please Specify) K
Special X

EXAMPLE: BA-1-0-1-3-E is the ordering code for a Single-Phase Average Sensing, Bi-Directional Current Transducer in a metal surface mount case, a single version, with a 0-5 A input, 120 VAC potential input, a 0 ± 10 mA output, and 120 VAC auxiliary power.

TA/DTA Series

Single-Phase, Average Sensing, Two-Wire Loop Powered
Average sensing, zero-based input transducers that are calibrated to the RMS value of the sine wave. Single-phase versions only. Two-wire loop powered. 4-20 mA output only.

To Order, Specify:
A. ENCLOSURE
Extruded Aluminum Metal, Surface Mount TA
ABS DIN, Rail Mount DTA
B. CONFIGURATION
Single 1
C. INPUT
0-5 A 0
0-1 A 1
Special X
D. OUTPUT
4-20 mA (Load limited by loop voltage, 4-18-30 VDC) 4
18-30 VDC
E. SUFFIX (If Applicable)
50 Hz C
400 Hz D
case Ground Terminal G
Special X

EXAMPLE: TA-1-1-4-G is the ordering code for a Two-Wire Loop Powered Single-Phase, Average Sensing Transducer in a metal surface mount case, single-phase with a 0-1 A input, a 4-20 mA output, and a case ground terminal.

See page 29 for connections.
**AC Voltage Transducers**

**Voltage**: The most basic AC measurement. The magnitude of the waveform measured across a source or load. RMS is the most commonly used voltage value.

**Standard Features**
- True RMS or average-sensing models
- 0.25% of full scale accuracy
- 0.01%/°C temperature coefficient
- 0.2%/year long-term stability
- 2.5 kV or 5 kV transient immunity
- 5 kV impulse test
- 2 kV dielectric testing
- Current and voltage outputs
- ABS DIN rail mount or metal surface mount cases

**Specifications**

**Accuracy (20°C to 25°C)**: 0.25% of rated full scale output from 10% to 110% of rated input range (some models work to zero)

**Operating Temperature**: -20°C to +70°C

**Operating Humidity**: 0 to 95% non-condensing

**Temperature Coefficient**: 0.01%/°C maximum

**Long Term Drift**: less than 0.2% of rated output per year

**Output Ripple (Peak)**: 0.5% maximum

**Power Factor Range**: any

**Dielectric Test Input/Output/Power/Case**: 2000 Vrms for 1 minute

**Response Time**
- To 90%: 200 ms maximum
- To 99%: 400 ms maximum

**Surge Withstand**: ANSI C37.90a (IEEE 472); BEAMA 219; Special 5 kV (metal case only)

**Calibration Range Full scale**: ±10%; ±2% (if applicable)

**Operating Frequency**: 60 Hz (unless otherwise specified)

**UL Approved Models**: V100, V300, V104E, V304E, DV100, DV300, DV104E, DV304E

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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>120 V</td>
<td>150 V</td>
<td>180 V</td>
<td>200 V</td>
<td>250 V</td>
<td>Maximum input burden</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>69 V</td>
<td>90 V</td>
<td>110 V</td>
<td>120 V</td>
<td>150 V</td>
<td>is 4 VA at full scale</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>240 V</td>
<td>300 V</td>
<td>360 V</td>
<td>400 V</td>
<td>600 V</td>
<td>regardless of option.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>480 V</td>
<td>600 V</td>
<td>650 V</td>
<td>700 V</td>
<td>900 V</td>
<td>Burden may be as low as 0.1 VA. Consult factory if critical.</td>
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<td>4 to 9</td>
<td>Per Option 0 or 2 as applicable</td>
<td>Per Option 0 or 2 as applicable</td>
<td>Per Option 0 or 2 as applicable</td>
<td>Per Option 0 or 2 as applicable</td>
<td>Per Option 0 or 2 as applicable</td>
<td>Per Option 0 or 2 as applicable</td>
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Available Models—AC Voltage Transducers

**V/DV Series**

**Average Sensing, Zero-Based Input**
An economical and accurate means of voltage measurement on systems where the waveform is a pure sine wave. Can also be used for non-critical applications with distorted waveforms, where high accuracy is not required. Calibrated to the RMS (root mean square) value of the sine wave. Available in single or triple versions, self-powered or externally powered. 4-20 mA and 1-5 V output versions must have auxiliary power.

**To Order, Specify:**

| A. ENCLOSURE | Extruded Aluminum Metal, Surface Mount | V
| ABS DIN, Rail Mount | DV
| B. CONFIGURATION |
| Single | 1
| Triple | 3
| C. INPUT |
| 0-150 V | 0
| 0-90 V | 1
| 0-300 V | 2
| 0-600 V | 3
| Special | X
| D. OUTPUT |
| 0-1 mA (0-10,000 Ohms) | 0
| 0-3 mA (0-3,000 Ohms) | 1
| 0-10 mA (0-2,000 Ohms) | 2
| 0-100 mA (0-1,000 Ohms) | 3
| 4-20 mA (0-750 Ohms) | 4
| 0-100 mV (2,000 Ohms min.) | 5
| 0-1 V (2,000 Ohms min.) | 6
| 0-5 V (2,000 Ohms min.) | 7
| 0-10 V (2,000 Ohms min.) | 8
| 1-5 V (2,000 Ohms min.) | 9
| Special | X
| E. SUFFIX (If Applicable) |
| 25 to 125% Calibration | A
| 50 Hz | C
| 400 Hz | D
| 120 VAC Aux Power | E
| 230 VAC Aux Power | F
| Case Ground Terminal | G
| DC Aux Power (Please Specify) | K
| Special | X
| \footnote{Metal case models only.} | 
| \footnote{Auxiliary power supply required.} | 

**EXAMPLE:** DV-3-2-4-E is the ordering code for an Average-Sensing Voltage Transducer in a DIN rail mount case, a triple version, with a 0-300 V input, a 4-20 mA output, and 120 VAC auxiliary power.

---

**RV/DRV Series**

**True RMS Sensing, Zero-Based Input**
Recommended where harmonics are present in the system. Uses new low voltage integrated circuit technology that computes the RMS value of the input waveform, regardless of shape, from the fundamental to the 50th harmonic. Self-powered or externally-powered. Readings down to virtually zero can be achieved with auxiliary-powered models. 4-20 mA version must have auxiliary power.

**To Order, Specify:**

| A. ENCLOSURE | Extruded Aluminum Metal, Surface Mount | RV
| ABS DIN, Rail Mount | DRV
| B. CONFIGURATION | Single | 1
| C. INPUT |
| 0-150 V | 0
| Special | X
| D. OUTPUT |
| 0-1 mA (0-10,000 Ohms) | 0
| 4-20 mA (0-750 Ohms) Aux. Power Only | 4
| Special | X
| E. SUFFIX (If Applicable) |
| 25 to 125% Calibration | A
| 50 Hz | C
| 400 Hz | D
| 120 VAC Aux Power | E
| 230 VAC Aux Power | F
| Case Ground Terminal | G
| DC Aux Power (Please Specify) | K
| Special | X
| \footnote{Metal case models only.} | 

**EXAMPLE:** RV-1-0-4-F is the ordering code for an RMS-Sensing Voltage Transducer in a metal surface mount case, single-phase, with a 0-150 V input, a 4-20 mA output, and 230 VAC auxiliary power.

---

**VX/DVX Series**

**Single-Phase, Average Sensing, Suppressed Zero-Based Input**
Average sensing devices calibrated to the RMS value of the sine wave. Available in single-phase versions only. Self-powered or externally-powered. 4-20 mA and 1-5 V output versions must have auxiliary power.

**To Order, Specify:**

| A. ENCLOSURE | Extruded Aluminum Metal, Surface Mount | VX
| ABS DIN, Rail Mount | DVX
| B. CONFIGURATION | Single | 1
| C. INPUT |
| 90-150 V | 4
| 100-140 V | 5
| 110-130 V | 6
| 180-300 V | 7
| 200-280 V | 8
| 220-260 V | 9
| Special | X

**EXAMPLE:** DV-3-2-4-E is the ordering code for an Average-Sensing Voltage Transducer in a DIN rail mount case, a triple version, with a 0-300 V input, a 4-20 mA output, and 120 VAC auxiliary power.
D. OUTPUT

- 0-1 mA (0-10,000 Ohms) 0
- 0-3 mA (0-3,300 Ohms) 1
- 0-5 mA (0-2,000 Ohms) 2
- 0-10 mA (0-1,000 Ohms) 3
- 4-20 mA (0-750 Ohms) 4
- 0-100 mV (2,000 Ohms min.) 5
- 0-1 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 6
- 0-5 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 7
- 0-10 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 8
- 1-5 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 9

E. SUFFIX (If Applicable)

- 25 to 125% Calibration A
- 50 Hz C
- 400 Hz D
- 120 VAC Aux Power E
- 230 VAC Aux Power F
- Case Ground Terminal G
- DC Aux Power (Please Specify) K
- Special X

1 Metal case models only.
2 Auxiliary power supply required.

EXAMPLE: DVX-1-4-2-A is the ordering code for a Single-Phase, Average Sensing Voltage Transducer in a DIN rail mount case, single-phase, with a 90-150 V input, a 0-5 mA output, and 25 to 125% calibration.

RVX/DRVX Series

Single-Phase, True RMS Sensing, Suppressed Zero-Based Input

RMS sensing, suppressed zero-based input devices. Available in single-phase versions only. Self-powered or externally-powered. 4-20 mA version must have auxiliary power.

To Order, Specify:

A. ENCLOSURE

- Extruded Aluminum Metal, Surface Mount RVX
- ABS DIN, Rail Mount DRVX

B. CONFIGURATION

- Single 1

C. INPUT

- 90-150 V 4
- 100-140 V 5
- 110-130 V 6
- 180-300 V 7
- 200-280 V 8
- 220-260 V 9
- Special X

D. OUTPUT

- 0-1 mA (0-10,000 Ohms) 0
- 4-20 mA (0-750 Ohms) 4

E. SUFFIX (If Applicable)

- 25 to 125% Calibration A
- 50 Hz C
- 400 Hz D
- 120 VAC Aux Power E
- 230 VAC Aux Power F
- Case Ground Terminal G
- DC Aux Power (Please Specify) K
- Special X

1 Metal case models only.
2 Auxiliary power supply required.

EXAMPLE: RVX-1-9-0-C is the ordering code for a Single-Phase, True RMS Sensing, Suppressed Zero-Based Input, Voltage Transducer in a metal surface mount case, single-phase, with a 220-260 V input, a 0-1 mA output, and 50 Hz.

TV/DTV Series

Single-Phase, Average Sensing, Two-Wire Loop Powered

Average sensing, zero-based input transducers that are calibrated to the RMS value of the sine wave. Single-phase versions only. Two-wire loop powered. 4-20 mA output only.

To Order, Specify:

A. ENCLOSURE

- Extruded Aluminum Metal, Surface Mount TV
- ABS DIN, Rail Mount DTV

B. CONFIGURATION

- Single 1

C. INPUT

- 0-150 V 0

D. OUTPUT

- 4-20 mA (Load limited by loop voltage, 18-30 VDC) 4

E. SUFFIX (If Applicable)

- 50 Hz C
- 400 Hz D
- Case Ground Terminal G
- Special X

1 Metal case models only.

EXAMPLE: TV-1-0-4-G is the ordering code for a Two-Wire Loop Powered Single-Phase, Average Sensing Transducer in a metal surface mount case, single-phase, with a 0-150 V input, a 4-20 mA output, and a case ground terminal.

See page 30 for connections.
AC Power Transducers

Watts • VAR • Q • VA • WR • WQ

Watts: A measure of power or work being done. In an AC circuit, current multiplied by voltage multiplied by the cosine of the phase angle between current and voltage. Differing loads cause current to lag or lead voltage by some angle in degrees, which causes the power consumed (watts) to be less than the product of the voltage times current.

VAR: Current and voltage that does no work. A Volt-Ampere Reactance is essentially the opposite of a watt. VAR is the product of voltage multiplied by current in opposite quadrants. They increase as the phase angle increases and can be either leading (to the high side of the center zero based output) or lagging (to the low side of zero).

Q: A measure of reactive power. Permits calculation of VAR-hours to be recorded with one counter in a positive direction between 0.866 leading and zero lagging, which is within the typical power factor range of electrical equipment.

VA: Voltage times current. Also known as “apparent power.”

Standard Features:

• 0.2% of reading accuracy
• <0.005%/°C temperature coefficient
• Low burden
• Transient protected
• Voltage, current, and process outputs
• Electronic multipliers — over 200 real time multiplications of Volts times Amps per cycle for accurate conversions of even the most distorted waveforms
• Exceptional long-term stability
• 1, 1-1/2, 2, 2-1/2, and 3 element versions
• Self-powered or externally powered
• ABS DIN rail or metal surface mount cases
• Isolated outputs on combined transducers

Specifications

Accuracy (@ 25°C ±2°C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Watt: 0.19% of reading ±0.01% of full scale</th>
<th>VAR: 0.19% of reading ±0.01% of full scale</th>
<th>Q: 0.19% of reading ±0.01% of full scale</th>
<th>VA: 0.19% of reading ±0.01% of full scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Long Term Drift: <0.2%/year non-cumulative
Temperature Range
  - Operating: -20°C to +70°C
  - Storage: -40°C to +75°C
Temperature Coefficient: ≤0.005%/°C
Operating Humidity: 0-95% non-condensing
Output Ripple Peak: ≤0.5% peak
Power Factor Range: Watt or VAR, any; Q, 0.866 lead to 0 lag
Operating Frequency: Nominal ±10% in accordance with IEC 688
Standard Calibration: Watt/Q is uni-directional, VAR/VA is bi-directional, unless otherwise specified
Dielectric Test: 2,000 Vrms for 1 minute; 2,400 Vrms for 1 second
Transient/Surge Test: ANSI C37.90a (IEEE 472) BEAMA 219
Response Time: ≤200 msec to 90%, ≤400 msec to 99%
Calibration: Full scale, ±10% standard; Zero, ±2% standard
UL Approved Models: W10000, W10004, W15000, W20000, W20004, W25000, W25004, W30000, W30004, DW10000, DW10004, DW15000, DW15004, DW20000, DW20004, DW25000, DW25004, DW30000, DW30004, R10000, R10004, R15000, R15004, R20000, R20004, R25000, R25004, R30000, R30004, DR10000, DR10004, DR15000, DR15004, DR20000, DR20004, DR25000, DR25004, DR30000, DR30004
### Potential Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPTION</th>
<th>NOMINAL INPUT</th>
<th>POTENTIAL RANGE WITH ACCURACY (SELF-POWERED)</th>
<th>POTENTIAL RANGE WITH ACCURACY (EXTERNAL-POWERED)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM BURDEN AT NOMINAL INPUT</th>
<th>POTENTIAL OVERLOAD CONTINUOUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>100 - 120 V</td>
<td>85 - 150 V</td>
<td>10 - 150 V</td>
<td>0.1 VA*</td>
<td>180 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>63 - 69 V</td>
<td>50 - 90 V</td>
<td>10 - 90 V</td>
<td>0.1 VA*</td>
<td>100 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>208 - 240 V</td>
<td>170 - 300 V</td>
<td>20 - 300 V</td>
<td>0.1 VA*</td>
<td>350 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>460 - 480 V</td>
<td>325 - 575 V</td>
<td>30 - 575 V</td>
<td>0.1 VA*</td>
<td>700 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>575 - 600 V</td>
<td>425 - 750 V</td>
<td>40 - 750 V</td>
<td>0.1 VA*</td>
<td>900 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>265 - 277 V</td>
<td>170 - 300 V</td>
<td>20 - 300 V</td>
<td>0.1 VA*</td>
<td>350 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>333 - 347 V</td>
<td>325 - 575 V</td>
<td>30 - 575 V</td>
<td>0.1 VA*</td>
<td>700 V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Self-powered units have a burden of < 3 VA across either ΦA-N, or ΦA-ΦB.

### Current Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPTION</th>
<th>INPUT</th>
<th>OVER-RANGE WITH ACCURACY</th>
<th>MAXIMUM BURDEN</th>
<th>OVERLOAD CONTINUOUS</th>
<th>OVERLOAD 10 SEC/HOUR</th>
<th>OVERLOAD 1 SEC/HOUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 - 5 A</td>
<td>10 A</td>
<td>0.5 VA</td>
<td>15 A</td>
<td>30 A</td>
<td>200 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0 - 1 A</td>
<td>2 A</td>
<td>0.5 VA</td>
<td>6 A</td>
<td>100 A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0 - 2 A</td>
<td>4 A</td>
<td>0.5 VA</td>
<td>12 A</td>
<td>150 A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0 - 10 A</td>
<td>20 A</td>
<td>0.5 VA</td>
<td>50 A</td>
<td>300 A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Output Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPTION</th>
<th>RANGE FULL SCALE</th>
<th>OUTPUT LOADING</th>
<th>COMPLIANCE OR MAXIMUM CURRENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 ± 1 mA</td>
<td>0 - 10,000 Ohms</td>
<td>± 11 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0 ± 3 mA</td>
<td>0 - 3,300 Ohms</td>
<td>± 11 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0 ± 5 mA</td>
<td>0 - 2,000 Ohms</td>
<td>± 11 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0 ± 10 mA</td>
<td>0 - 1,000 Ohms</td>
<td>± 11 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 - 20 mA</td>
<td>0 - 750 Ohms</td>
<td>15 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0 ± 100 mA</td>
<td>20 Ohms - ∞</td>
<td>5 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0 ± 1 V</td>
<td>200 Ohms - ∞</td>
<td>5 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0 ± 5 V</td>
<td>1,000 Ohms - ∞</td>
<td>5 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0 ± 10 V</td>
<td>2,000 Ohms - ∞</td>
<td>5 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1 - 5 V</td>
<td>1,000 Ohms - ∞</td>
<td>5 mA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Standard Calibration of Watts, VAR, Q, or VA Per Element

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A V</th>
<th>100 - 120 V</th>
<th>60 - 69 V</th>
<th>208 - 240 V</th>
<th>460 - 480 V</th>
<th>575 - 600 V</th>
<th>265 - 277 V</th>
<th>333 - 347 V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 5 A</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 - 1 A</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 - 2 A</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 - 10 A</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Application Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPLICATION AND CONNECTION</th>
<th>NUMBER OF ELEMENTS</th>
<th>WATT</th>
<th>VAR</th>
<th>Q</th>
<th>VA</th>
<th>VOLTAGE</th>
<th>CURRENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 PHASE, 2 WIRE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DW10XX</td>
<td>DR10XX</td>
<td>DQ10XX</td>
<td>DVA10XX</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 PHASE, 3 WIRE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DW10XX</td>
<td>DR10XX</td>
<td>DQ10XX</td>
<td>DVA10XX</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 PHASE, 3 WIRE</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>DW15XX</td>
<td>DR15XX</td>
<td>DQ15XX</td>
<td>DVA15XX</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 PHASE, 3 WIRE</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>DW15XX</td>
<td>DR15XX</td>
<td>DQ15XX</td>
<td>DVA15XX</td>
<td>BALANCED</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 PHASE, 3 WIRE</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>DW20XX</td>
<td>DR20XX</td>
<td>DQ20XX</td>
<td>DVA20XX</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 PHASE, 3 WIRE</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>DW25XX</td>
<td>DR25XX</td>
<td>DQ25XX</td>
<td>DVA25XX</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 PHASE, 4 WIRE</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>DW25XX</td>
<td>DR25XX</td>
<td>DQ25XX</td>
<td>DVA25XX</td>
<td>BALANCED</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 PHASE, 4 WIRE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>DW30XX</td>
<td>DR30XX</td>
<td>DQ30XX</td>
<td>DVA30XX</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Available Models –
AC Power Transducers

To Order, Specify:

A. ENCLOSURE
   Extruded Aluminum Metal, Surface Mount (no prefix)
   ABS DIN, Rail Mount D

B. MODEL
   Watt W
   VAR R
   Q Q
   VA VA
   Watt/VAR* WR
   Watt/Q WQ

C. CONFIGURATION
   1 Element 10
   1-1/2 Element 15
   2 Element 20
   2-1/2 Element 25
   3 Element 30

D. INPUT NOMINAL VOLTAGE
(Reference Potential Table)
   100 - 120 V 0
   63 - 69 V 1
   208 - 240 V 2
   460 - 480 V 3
   575 - 600 V 4
   265 - 277 V 5
   333 - 347 V 6
   Special X

E. INPUT CURRENT (Reference Current Table)
   0 - 5 A 0
   0 - 1 A 1
   0 - 2 A 2
   0 - 10 A 3
   0 - 25 A 4
   Special X

F. OUTPUT (Reference Output Table)
   0 ± 1 mA (0 - 10,000 Ohms) 0
   0 ± 3 mA (0 - 3,300 Ohms) 1
   0 ± 5 mA (0 - 2,000 Ohms) 2
   0 ± 10 mA (0 - 1,000 Ohms) 3
   4 - 20 mA (0 - 750 Ohms) 4
   0 ± 100 mV (2,000 Ohms min.) 5
   0 ± 1 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 6
   0 ± 5 V (1,000 Ohms min) 7
   0 ± 10 V (2,000 Ohms min) 8
   1 - 5 V (1,000 Ohms min) 9
   Special X

   Note: 4 - 20 mA units are uni-directional.
   If a bi-directional unit is required, use output designator X and state.

G. SUFFIX (If Applicable)
   25 - 125% Calibration Adjustment A
   50 Hz C
   400 Hz D
   External Power, 85 - 150 VAC E
   External Power, 170 - 300 VAC F
   4 - 20 mA Two-Wire Loop Output T
   DC Aux Power (Please Specify) K
   Case Ground Terminal (i) G
   Special Calibration or Option X

   (i) Metal case models only.

SPECIAL CALIBRATION INSTRUCTIONS

Please specify: 1. CT Ratio; 2. PT Ratio; 3. Desired Full scale Calibration in kW, kVAR, kQ, or kVA.

EXAMPLE: DW-25-0-0-3-E-X is the ordering code for a Watt Transducer in a DIN rail mount case, 2-1/2 element, 100-120 V input voltage, 0-5 A input current, 0 ± 10 mA output, 85-150 VAC external power, special calibration.

See pages 31 - 33 for connections.
AC Energy Transducers

Watt/Watt-hour • VAR/VAR-hour
Q/Q-hour • Combined Watt/Watt-hour and VAR/VAR-hour or
Watt/Watt-hour and Q/Q-hour
Uni-directional or Bi-directional

All these transducers are high accuracy electronic multiplying devices for measuring consumed energy. Mercury-wetted contacts provide isolated bounce-free output for driving electromechanical counters; a solid-state output is included for electronic counters and controllers.

Standard Features
• 0.2% of reading accuracy
• Voltage, current, and process outputs
• Low temperature coefficient
• No zero adjustment ever required
• Low burdens
• Exceptional long-term stability
• Self-powered or externally powered
• Standardized wiring and mounting
• Metal surface mount cases

Specifications

Accuracy (@ 25°C ±2°C)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Watt/Watt-hour:} & \quad 0.19\% \text{ of reading } \pm 0.01\% \text{ of full scale} \\
\text{VAR/VAR-hour:} & \quad 0.19\% \text{ of reading } \pm 0.01\% \text{ of full scale} \\
\text{Q/Q-hour:} & \quad 0.19\% \text{ of reading } \pm 0.01\% \text{ of full scale}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\cos(\theta-60°)
\]

Temperature Range: -20°C to +70°C
Temperature Coefficient: 0.005%/°C, 50 ppm typical
Operating Humidity: 0-95% non-condensing
Output Ripple Peak: 0.5% of full scale
Power Factor Range: Watt or VAR, any; Q, 0.866 lead to 0 lag
Operating Frequency: Nominal ±10% in accordance with IEC 688
Dielectric Test: 2,000 Vrms for 1 minute; 2,400 Vrms for 1 second (for solid state output); 1,200 Vrms for 1 minute;
1,600 Vrms for 1 second (for mercury wetted relay)
Surge Withstand: ANSI C37.90a (IEEE 472); BEAMA 219; special 5 kV
Response Time: 200 msec to 90%, 400 msec to 99%
Calibration Adjustment: ±10% standard
Zero Adjustment: ±2% standard
Pulse Frequency: ±2% standard
Output, Contacts: SPDT (Form C) Mercury wetted; 100 W, 500 V maximum; contact resistance - 50 mOhms max;
expected life - 10⁸ operations
Output, Solid-state: Dual open collector transistors; 1.5 W, 300 V maximum
Full scale Counts/Hour: Uni-directional, 10 to 20,000 CPH;
Bi-directional, 500 to 20,000 CPH
# Potential Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPTION</th>
<th>NOMINAL INPUT</th>
<th>POTENTIAL RANGE WITH ACCURACY (SELF-POWERED)</th>
<th>POTENTIAL RANGE WITH ACCURACY (EXTERNAL-POWERED)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM BURDEN</th>
<th>POTENTIAL OVERLOAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>120 V</td>
<td>85 - 150 V</td>
<td>0 - 150 V</td>
<td>0.02 VA</td>
<td>180 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>69 V</td>
<td>50 - 90 V</td>
<td>0 - 90 V</td>
<td>0.02 VA</td>
<td>100 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>230 V</td>
<td>170 - 300 V</td>
<td>0 - 300 V</td>
<td>0.02 VA</td>
<td>350 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>460 V</td>
<td>325 - 575 V</td>
<td>0 - 575 V</td>
<td>0.02 VA</td>
<td>680 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>600 V</td>
<td>425 - 750 V</td>
<td>0 - 750 V</td>
<td>0.02 VA</td>
<td>750 V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Self-powered units have a potential burden of less than 4.5 VA on terminals 3 and 4.

# Current Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPTION</th>
<th>INPUT</th>
<th>OVER-RANGE WITH ACCURACY</th>
<th>MAXIMUM BURDEN</th>
<th>OVERLOAD CONTINUOUS</th>
<th>OVERLOAD 10 SEC/HOUR</th>
<th>OVERLOAD 1 SEC/HOUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 - 5 A</td>
<td>10 A</td>
<td>0.5 VA</td>
<td>15 A</td>
<td>30 A</td>
<td>250 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0 - 1 A</td>
<td>2 A</td>
<td>0.5 VA</td>
<td>3 A</td>
<td>6 A</td>
<td>100 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0 - 2 A</td>
<td>4 A</td>
<td>0.5 VA</td>
<td>6 A</td>
<td>12 A</td>
<td>150 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0 - 10 A</td>
<td>20 A</td>
<td>0.5 VA</td>
<td>30 A</td>
<td>50 A</td>
<td>300 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0 - 25 A</td>
<td>35 A</td>
<td>0.5 VA</td>
<td>35 A</td>
<td>75 A</td>
<td>300 A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Output Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPTION</th>
<th>RANGE FULL SCALE</th>
<th>OUTPUT LOADING</th>
<th>COMPLIANCE OR MAXIMUM CURRENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 ± 1 mA</td>
<td>0 - 10,000 Ohms</td>
<td>± 11 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0 ± 3 mA</td>
<td>0 - 3,300 Ohms</td>
<td>± 11 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0 ± 5 mA</td>
<td>0 - 2,000 Ohms</td>
<td>± 11 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0 ± 10 mA</td>
<td>0 - 1,000 Ohms</td>
<td>± 11 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 - 20 mA</td>
<td>0 - 750 Ohms</td>
<td>15 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0 ± 100 mV</td>
<td>20 Ohms - ∞</td>
<td>5 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0 ± 1 V</td>
<td>200 Ohms - ∞</td>
<td>5 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0 ± 5 V</td>
<td>1,000 Ohms - ∞</td>
<td>5 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0 ± 10 V</td>
<td>2,000 Ohms - ∞</td>
<td>5 mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1 - 5 V</td>
<td>1,000 Ohms - ∞</td>
<td>5 mA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Analog Full Scale Calibration (Watt/VAR/Q Per Element)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POTENTIAL</th>
<th>CURRENT</th>
<th>0 - 5 A</th>
<th>0 - 1 A</th>
<th>0 - 2 A</th>
<th>0 - 10 A</th>
<th>0 - 25 A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120 V</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69 V</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>1,625</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230 V</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>460 V</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 V</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 1½ Element Transducers are calibrated as 2 element. 2½ Element Transducers are calibrated as 3 element.

# Application Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONNECTION</th>
<th>MODEL NUMBER</th>
<th>RESTRICTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 PHASE</td>
<td>WH10, RH10, QH10, WRH10, WQH10</td>
<td>NONE, NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 PHASE 3 W</td>
<td>WH15, RH15, QH15, WRH15, WQH15</td>
<td>BALANCED, BALANCED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 PHASE 3 W</td>
<td>WH20, RH20, QH20, WRH20, WQH20</td>
<td>NONE, NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 PHASE 4 W</td>
<td>WH25, RH25, QH25, WRH25, WQH25</td>
<td>BALANCED, NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 PHASE 4 W</td>
<td>WH30, RH30, QH30, WRH30, WQH30</td>
<td>NONE, NONE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Available Models – AC Energy Transducers

To Order, Specify:

A. **MODEL**
   - Watt/Watt-hour WH
   - VAR/VAR-hour RH
   - Q/Q-hour QH
   - Watt/Watt-hour, VAR/VAR-hour WRH
   - Watt/Watt-hour, Q/Q-hour WQH

B. **CONFIGURATION**
   - 1 Element 10
   - 1-1/2 Element 15
   - 2 Element 20
   - 2-1/2 Element 25
   - 3 Element 30

C. **INPUT NOMINAL VOLTAGE**
   *(Reference Potential Table)*
   - 120 V 0
   - 69 V 1
   - 230 V 2
   - 460 V 3
   - 600 V 4
   - Special X

D. **INPUT NOMINAL CURRENT**
   *(Reference Current Table)*
   - 0 - 5 A 0
   - 0 - 1 A 1
   - 0 - 2 A 2
   - 0 - 10 A 3
   - 0 - 25 A 4
   - Special X

E. **OUTPUT**
   *(Reference Output Table)*
   - 0 ± 1 mA (0-10,000 Ohms) 0
   - 0 ± 3 mA (0-3,300 Ohms) 1
   - 0 ± 5 mA (0-2,000 Ohms) 2
   - 0 ± 10 mA (0-1,000 Ohms) 3
   - 4 - 20 mA (0-750 Ohms) 4
   - 0 ± 100 mV (2,000 Ohms min.) 5
   - 0 ± 1 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 6
   - 0 ± 5 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 7
   - 0 ± 10 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 8
   - 1 - 5 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 9
   - Special X

   **NOTE:** 4-20 mA units are uni-directional. If a bi-directional unit is required, use output designator X and state.

F. **PULSE OUTPUT**
   - Solid-state, uni-directional 0
   - Hg wetted relay, uni-directional 1
   - Solid-state, bi-directional, WH, RH 2
   - Hg wetted relay, bi-directional, WH, RH 3
   - Solid-state, bi-directional, WRH 4
   - Hg wetted relay, bi-directional, WRH 5
   - Special X

G. **SUFFIX (If Applicable)**
   - 25 - 125% Calibration Adjustment A
   - 50 Hz C
   - 400 Hz D
   - External Power, 120 VAC E
   - External Power, 230 VAC F
   - Case ground terminal G
   - DC Aux Power (Please Specify) K
   - Special X

**PULSE CALIBRATION INSTRUCTIONS**

Full scale counts per hour must be stated.

\[
\text{CPH} = \text{CT Ratio} \times \text{PT Ratio} \times \text{FS Calibrating Power of Transducer}
\]

**EXAMPLE:** WH-15-3-1-2-1-C is the ordering code for a Watt/Watt-hour Transducer in a metal surface mount case, 1-1/2 element, 460 V input voltage, 0-1 A input current, 0 ± 5 mA, Hg wetted output relay, uni-directional, 50 Hz power.

See pages 34 - 35 for connections.
mTech offers these devices for producing a DC output linearly proportional to the phase angle difference between two inputs. Outputs are bipolar, so leading and lagging signals can be differentiated. The transducers are single-phase; however, they can be used on three phase, four-wire systems with balanced loads.

**Phase Angle:** These transducers compare two voltage inputs.

**Power Factor:** For comparing one voltage and one current input.*

*Conversion is required for linear phase angle information.
A table is available on request.

---

**Standard Features**

- 0.25% of rated output accuracy
- Voltage, current, and process outputs
- Low burdens
- Low temperature coefficient
- Transient protected
- Standardized wiring and mounting
- Self-powered or externally powered
- ABS DIN rail mount or metal surface mount cases

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**Specifications**

- **Accuracy (@ 25°C ±2°C):** 0.25% of full scale
- **Temperature Range:** -20°C to +70°C
- **Temperature Coefficient:** 0.01%/°C, 100 ppm typical
- **Operating Humidity:** 0-95% non-condensing
- **Output Ripple Peak:** <0.5% of full scale
- **Power Factor Range:** phase angle, any; power factor, as selected by part number
- **Burden:** Current, 0.5 VA (most options); Voltage, 3.5 VA nominal
- **Overload:** Current, 3 x full scale, continuous, 250 A for 1 s/hr; Voltage, 1.2 x full scale continuous
- **Dielectric Test:** 2,000 Vrms for 1 minute
- **Surge Withstand:** ANSI C37.90a (IEEE 472); BEAMA 219; special 5 kV
- **Response Time:** 200 msec to 90%, 400 msec to 99%
- **Calibration Adjustment:** ±10% standard
- **Zero Adjustment:** ±2% standard
- **Operating Frequency:** 60 Hz unless specified otherwise by suffix to part number
Available Models – Power Factor/Phase Angle Transducers

To Order, Specify:

A. ENCLOSURE
   Extruded Aluminum Metal, Surface Mount (no prefix)
   ABS DIN, Rail Mount D

B. MODEL
   Phase Angle PA
   Power Factor PF

C. NOMINAL INPUT VOLTAGE (± 25%)
   120 V 0
   69 V 1
   240 V 2
   460 V 3
   600 V 4
   Special X

D. PA - NOMINAL INPUT VOLTAGE
   120 V 0
   69 V 1
   240 V 2
   460 V 3
   600 V 4
   Special X

   PF - INPUT CURRENT
   1 - 5 A 0
   0.2 - 1 A 1
   0.4 - 2 A 2
   2 - 10 A 3
   5 - 25 A 4
   Special X

E. Power Factor  Phase Angle
   ± 1  ± 90° 0
   ± .7  ± 60° 1
   ± .5  ± 45° 2
   ± .3  ± 30° 3
   ± .2  ± 15° 4
   Special Special X

F. OUTPUT
   0 - 1 mA (0 - 10,000 Ohms) 0
   0 ± 1 mA (0 - 10,000 Ohms) 1
   0 ± 0.5 mA (0 - 20,000 Ohms) 2
   0 ± 50 mV (2,000 Ohms min.) 3
   0 ± 100 mV (2,000 Ohms min.) 4
   0 ± 1 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 5
   0 ± 10 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 6
   1 - 5 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 7
   4-20 mA (0-750 Ohms) 8
   0 ±10 mA (0-1,000 Ohms) 9
   Special X

G. SUFFIX (If Applicable)
   25 - 125% Calibration Adjustment A
   50 Hz C
   400 Hz D
   External Power, 120 VAC E
   External Power, 230 VAC F
   Case ground terminal G
   DC Aux Power (Please Specify) K
   L-L Calibration, Delta Systems L
   4 - 20 mA two-wire loop output T
   Special X

   ① Metal case models only.

EXAMPLE: DPA-1-2-0-2-3-D is the ordering code for a Phase Angle Transducer in a DIN rail mount case, 69 VAC input voltage, 240 V, ± 90°, 0 ± 50 mV 10 Ohms min. output, 400 Hz power.

See page 36 for connections.
**Frequency Transducers**

**Frequency:** The rate in cycles per second that an AC voltage alternates or the number of times in one second that the wave repeats its pattern. Hertz (Hz) is the unit of measure. mTech Frequency Transducers measure line frequency, using ultra-stable crystal technology to develop a DC signal output proportional to the input. Different center frequencies and spans are available with outputs being either center or downscale zero.

**Standard Features**
- 0.05% accuracy
- Low temperature coefficient
- Exceptional long-term stability
- Low burden
- Transient protected
- Voltage, current, and process outputs
- Standardized wiring and mounting
- ABS DIN rail mount or metal surface mount cases

**Specifications**

**Accuracy (@ 25°C ±2°C):** 0.05% of center frequency

**Temperature Range:** -20°C to +70°C

**Temperature Coefficient:** 0.001%/°C, 10 ppm typical

**Operating Humidity:** 0-95% non-condensing

**Power Factor Range:** Any

**Operating Voltage Range:** -30% + 25% of nominal

**Dielectric Test:** 2,000 Vrms for 1 minute

**Burden:** 1.5 VA (most options)

**Surge Withstand:** ANSI C37.90a (IEEE 472); BEAMA 219; special 5 kV

**Response Time:** 200 msec to 90%, 400 msec to 99%

**Calibration Adjustment:** ±10% standard

**Zero Adjustment:** ±2% standard

**Available Models – Frequency Transducers**

**To Order, Specify:**

**A. ENCLOSURE**
- Extruded Aluminum Metal, Surface Mount: H
- ABS DIN, Rail Mount: DH

**B. CENTER FREQUENCY**
- 400 Hz: 4
- 50 Hz: 5
- 60 Hz: 6
- Special: X

**C. FREQUENCY SPAN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>50/60 Hz</th>
<th>400 Hz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ±1 Hz | ±10 Hz | 1
| ±2 Hz | ±20 Hz | 2
| ±3 Hz | ±30 Hz | 3
| ±4 Hz | ±40 Hz | 4
| ±5 Hz | ±50 Hz | 5
| ±6 Hz | ±60 Hz | 6
| ±7 Hz | ±70 Hz | 7
| ±8 Hz | ±80 Hz | 8
| ±9 Hz | ±90 Hz | 9
| ±10 Hz | ±100 Hz | 0
| Special | Special | X

**D. NOMINAL INPUT VOLTAGE**
- 120 V: 0
- 69 V: 1
- 240 V: 2
- 460 V: 3
- 600 V: 4
- Special: X

**E. OUTPUT**
- 0 - 1 mA: 0 - 10,000 Ohms: 0
- 0 ± 1 mA: 0 - 10,000 Ohms: 1
- 0 ± 0.5 mA: 0 - 20,000 Ohms: 2
- 0 ± 50 mV: 10 Ohms min.: 3
- 0 ± 100 mV: 20 Ohms min.: 4
- 0 ± 1 V: 200 Ohms min.: 5
- 0 ± 10 V: 2,000 Ohms min.: 6
- 1 - 5 V: 1,000 Ohms min.: 7
- 4 - 20 mA: 0 - 750 Ohms: 8
- 0 ±10 mA: 0 - 1,000 Ohms: 9
- Special: X

**F. SUFFIX (If Applicable)**
- 25 to 125% Calibration: A
- External Power, 120 VAC: E
- External Power, 230 VAC: F
- Case Ground Terminal: G
- DC Aux Power (Please Specify): K
- 4 - 20 mA two-wire loop output: T
- Special: X

(x) Metal case models only.

**EXAMPLE:** H-6-4-3-7 is the ordering code for a Frequency Transducer in a metal surface mount case, 60 Hz center frequency, ±4 Hz frequency span, 460 VAC input voltage, 1-5 V 1,000 Ohms min. output.

See page 37 for connections.
For measuring temperature of transformer windings and other applications that do not require the accuracy of a linearized RTD reading, mTech makes a series of RTD and Slidewire Transducers. These ultra-linear devices convert a variable input resistance to a voltage, current or process output. For level measurement applications, inverse outputs are available with the output going from maximum to minimum while the resistance changes from minimum to maximum. The devices will accommodate 2, 3, or 4-wire connections to allow virtually every normally used input configuration.

**RTD:** To measure temperature where the resistance of the RTD changes in a fixed way with changes in temperature. The transducer actually measures resistance and produces an output proportional to the resistance.

**Slidewire:** For applications such as transformer tap position.

### Standard Features
- 0.2% of reading accuracy
- Low temperature coefficient
- Exceptional long-term stability
- Narrow resistance spans
- Voltage, current, and process outputs
- Standardized wiring and mounting
- ABS DIN rail mount or metal surface mount cases

### Specifications
**Accuracy (@ 25°C ±2°C):** 0.19% of reading ±0.01% of span
**Temperature Range:** -20°C to +70°C
**Temperature Coefficient:** 0.01%/°C, 100 ppm typical
**Operating Humidity:** 0-95% non-condensing
**Output Ripple (Peak):** 0.5% of span (max.)
**Dielectric Test:** 2,000 Vrms for 1 minute, 2,400 V for 1 second
**Surge Withstand:** ANSI C37.90a (IEEE 472); BEAMA 219; special 5 kV
**Response Time:** 200 msec to 90%, 400 msec to 99%
**Calibration Adjustment:** Span, ±10% standard; zero, ±2% standard
**Power Requirement:** 120 or 240 VAC, 3.5 watts

### Available Models – RTD/Slidewire Transducers

**A. ENCLOSURE**
- Extruded Aluminum Metal, Surface Mount RES
- ABS DIN, Rail Mount DRES

**B. INPUT**
- Variable Resistance Standard 0
- Variable Resistance Inverse 1
- 10 Cu 1.427 RTD 2
- 100 Pt 1.385 RTD (DIN) 3
- 100 Pt 1.392 RTD (REF) 4
- 120 Ni 1.672 RTD 5
- 200 Pt 1.385 RTD (DIN) 6
- 200 Pt 1.392 RTD (REF) 7
- 500 Pt 1.385 RTD (DIN) 8
- 500 Pt 1.392 RTD (REF) 9
- Special X

**C. OUTPUT**
- 0 ± 1 mA 0 - 10,000 Ohms 0
- 0 ± 3 mA 0 - 3,300 Ohms 1
- 0 ± 5 mA 0 - 2,000 Ohms 2
- 0 ± 10 mA 0 - 1,000 Ohms 3
- 4 - 20 mA 0 - 750 Ohms. 4
- 0 ± 100 mV 20 Ohms min. 5
- 0 ± 1 V 200 Ohms min. 6
- 0 ± 5 V 1,000 Ohms min. 7
- 0 ± 10 V 2,000 Ohms min. 8
- 1 - 5 V 1,000 Ohms min. 9
- Special X

**D. AUXILIARY POWER**
- 120 VAC 0
- 230 VAC 1
- DC Aux Power (Please Specify) K
- Special X

**E. MEASURED UNITS**
- Ohms O
- Degrees Fahrenheit F
- Degrees Celsius C
- Degrees Kelvin K

**F. Zero Output from Transducer**
State in Ohms or degrees Fahrenheit, Celsius, or Kelvin

**G. Low End of Output Span**
State in Ohms or degrees Fahrenheit, Celsius, or Kelvin

**H. Top End of Output Span**
State in Ohms or degrees Fahrenheit, Celsius, or Kelvin

**I. SUFFIX (If Applicable)**
- 25 to 125% Calibration A
- Case Ground Terminal G
- Special X
  - Metal case models only.

**EXAMPLE:** DRES-5-4-0-F-0 °F-0 °F-100°F is the ordering code for an RTD Transducer in a DIN rail mount case, 120 Ni 1.672 RTD input, 4 - 20 mA 0 - 750 Ohms output, 120 VAC auxiliary power, degrees Fahrenheit measured unit, 0°F zero output, 0°F low end of output span, 100°F top end of output span.

See page 37 for connections.
DC Voltage Transducers/Ground Fault Detectors

Dual-purpose units that provide an analog output proportional to the DC input and that check for grounding of either pole of a floating battery system. mTech offers these transducers for various battery voltages and ground leakage sensitivities (as little as 5 mA at 125 VDC). Transient protection is through multipole input and output filters. Advanced operational amplifiers with ultra-high input impedance ensures a high degree of input/output isolation and very low battery burden. The NO or NC* contact remains energized only as long as the alarm condition exists. Two top-mounted LEDs indicate whether the fault was positive or negative and stay lit until the RESET button is pushed.

*Shipped NO unless NC is specified.

Standard Features
- Low battery drain
- Sensitive ground leakage detection
- High accuracy and linearity
- Transient protection
- Low temperature coefficient
- Standardized wiring and mounting
- ABS DIN rail mount or metal surface mount cases

Specifications

| Accuracy (@ 25°C ±2°C): | 0.2% of reading ±0.01% of rated output |
| Temperature Range: | -20°C to +70°C |
| Temperature Coefficient: | 0.005%/°C, 50 ppm typical |
| Operating Humidity: | 0-95% non-condensing |
| Output Ripple (Peak): | Less than 0.5% of full scale |
| Burden: | Less than 0.10 watts at full scale |
| Overload with Accuracy: | 1.2 x full scale |
| Overload without Damage: | 1.33 x full scale |
| Dielectric Test: | 1,500 VAC for 1 minute |
| Surge Withstand: | ANSI C37.90a (IEEE 472); BEAMA 219; special 5 kV |
| Response Time: | 200 msec to 90%, 400 msec to 99% |
| Calibration Adjustment: | ±10% standard |
| Zero Adjustment: | ±2% standard |

Available Models – DC Voltage Transducers/Ground Fault Detectors

To Order, Specify:

A. ENCLOSURE
   - Extruded Aluminum Metal, Surface Mount (no prefix) D
   - ABS DIN, Rail Mount

B. MODEL
   - DC Voltage
   - DC Current

C. CONFIGURATION
   - DC Current
   - DC Voltage Only
   - DC Voltage + Ground Fault*
   - Ground Fault Only*
   - *Not available in DIN mount.

D. FULL SCALE VOLTAGE
   - 0 - 150 V
   - 0 - 60 V
   - 0 - 30 V
   - 0 - 300 V
   - 0 - 750 V
   - Current Specify
   - Special X

E. NOMINAL BATTERY VOLTAGE
   - 125 V
   - 48 V
   - 24 V
   - 250 V
   - 600 V

F. OUTPUT
   - 0 - 1 mA
   - 0 - 3 mA
   - 0 - 5 mA
   - 0 - 10 mA
   - 0 - 20 mA
   - 0 - 100 mV
   - 0 - 1 V
   - 0 - 5 V
   - Special

G. AUXILIARY POWER
   - 120 VAC
   - 240 VAC
   - DC Aux Power (Please Specify) K Special X

H. SUFFIX (If Applicable)
   - 25 to 125% Calibration A
   - Case Ground Terminal T
   - 4 - 20 mA two-wire loop output Special X
   - Metal case models only.

EXAMPLE: DDCV-2-0-1-9-0 is the ordering code for a DC Voltage Transducer/Ground Fault Detector in a DIN rail mount case, 0 - 150 V full scale voltage, 48 V battery voltage, 1 - 5 V 1,000 Ohms min. output, and 120 VAC auxiliary power.

See page 37 for connections.
mTech offers a series of transducers that interface with most line post sensors on the market. These devices can also serve as simple three-phase current or voltage transducers with the added feature of providing alarms on faults. In addition to monitoring excessive voltages or currents or an excessive drop in the voltage on the network, they can be used to detect any unbalance between the three phases, as well as ground faults. With multiple transducers along a line, fault locations can be pinpointed accurately and quickly.

**Input Type:** Line post sensor outputs are typically in the form of low level AC voltage; however, some might be as high as 120 volts or in the form of a 5 amp current. In other instances, the transducer may have to measure voltages or currents in a three-phase system, either directly or through current or potential transformers. mTech isolates inputs to its transducers from each other, from the power supply, and from the outputs. The user must specify the form of the output from the sensor that will be the transducer's input.

**Configuration:** One analog output and one alarm contact are available for each of the three phases. For the neutral line (separate section follows), there can be only one output, either analog or relay contact. The user can specify any of the given combinations of outputs for the desired application. Unused terminals are left unconnected within the transducer.

**Analog Output:** Various outputs are available as standard. Users can match the inputs to their RTUs, PLCs, meters, and other instrumentation. Outputs are isolated from the inputs and the power supply, but not from each other; the negative output terminals are tied together internally.

**Neutral:** Calculated as the vector sum of the inputs to the three phases, representing the current through the neutral line or the unbalance between currents or voltages of the three phases. This feature is very useful for fault detection. A neutral specified as 33% of phase indicates that any unbalance between the inputs from the three phases amounting to 33% of the full scale input to one phase will result in a full scale output for the neutral line. Different sensitivities can be selected, dependent upon the permissible unbalance in the system.

**Alarm % of Full scale:** A number of standard set points are available for the Alarm, as well as any other user-specified value. The set point is given as a percentage of full scale.

**Alarm Function:** An alarm can be triggered if the input either exceeds or goes below the set point. As a result, the transducer can monitor either overvoltage or undervoltage. If used for monitoring current through the line, the transducer should have its alarm set for overcurrent. The neutral alarm should be set to detect either any unbalance or excess of the neutral current limits.

**Alarm Contact:** Users can specify either Normally Open (NO) or Normally Closed (NC) contacts for the alarm outputs. These outputs are isolated from each other, the inputs, the power supply, and the analog outputs.

**Auxiliary Power:** External power is required to energize mTech's line post sensor transducers. Five standard AC and DC options are available. If you have different requirements, please consult the factory.

**Specifications**

- **Accuracy (@ 25°C ±2°C):** 0.25% of full scale
- **Temperature Range:** -20°C to +70°C
- **Operating Humidity:** 0-95% non-condensing
- **Long-Term Drift:** <0.1%/year, non-cumulative
- **Power Factor:** Any
- **Input Impedance:** Input 0-20 V, 1 M Ohms typical; all others, 0.1 VA input burden max.
- **Output Ripple:** 0.5% of full scale max.
- **Dielectric Test:** 2,000 Vrms for 1 minute
- **Surge Withstand:** ANSI C37.90a (IEEE 472)
- **Response Time:** 200 msec to 90%; 400 msec to 99%; alarm - 10 msec minimum (actual trip time depends on magnitude of fault and operating level prior to fault)
- **Calibration Adjustment:** Span, ±10% standard; zero, ±2% standard; alarm, ±25% standard
- **Operating Frequency:** 60 Hz ±10% with accuracy unless specified otherwise by suffix to part number
- **Power Requirements:** 8 VA maximum
Available Models – Line Post Sensor Transducers/Fault Alarms

To Order, Specify:

A. **MODEL**
   Line Post Sensor Transducer (Supplied in Extruded Aluminum Metal, Surface Mount) LP

B. **INPUT TYPE**
   - AC Current A
   - AC Voltage V

C. **CONFIGURATION**
   - 4 Analog Outputs & 3 Alarms 3
   - 3 Analog Outputs & 4 Alarms 4
   - 3 Analog Outputs & 3 Alarms 5
   - 4 Analog Outputs Only 6
   - 3 Analog Outputs Only 7
   - 4 Alarms Only 8
   - 3 Alarms Only 9

D. **INPUT TO TRANSDUCER**
   - 5 A 0
   - 10.00 V 1
   - 2.00 V 2
   - 3.00 V 3
   - 4.00 V 4
   - 5.00 V 5
   - 120 V 6
   - Special X

E. **NEUTRAL % OF PHASE**
   - 33% 0
   - 10% 1
   - 20% 2
   - 25% 3
   - 50% 4
   - 75% 5
   - 100% 6
   - Special X
   - If not applicable Z

F. **ANALOG OUTPUT**
   - 0 - 1 mA 0 - 15,000 Ohms 0
   - 0 - 3 mA 0 - 5,000 Ohms 1
   - 0 - 5 mA 0 - 3,000 Ohms 2
   - 0 - 10 mA 0 - 1,500 Ohms 3
   - 4 - 20 mA 0 - 750 Ohms 4
   - 0 - 100 mV 20 Ohms min. 5
   - 0 - 1 V 200 Ohms min. 6
   - 0 - 5 V 1,000 Ohms min. 7
   - 0 - 10 V 2,000 Ohms min. 8
   - 1 - 5 V 1,000 Ohms min. 9
   - Special X

G. **ALARM % OF FULL SCALE**
   - 133% 0
   - 150% 1
   - 100% 2
   - 75% 3
   - 50% 4
   - 33% 5
   - 25% 6
   - Special X

H. **AUXILIARY POWER**
   - 120 VAC 0
   - 240 VAC 1
   - 24 Vdc 2
   - 48 Vdc 3
   - 125 Vdc 4
   - Special X

I. **ALARM CONTACT**
   - Normally Open NO
   - Normally Closed NC
   - If not applicable Z

J. **ALARM FUNCTION**
   - Overvoltage/Overcurrent O
   - Undervoltage U
   - If not applicable Z

K. **SAFETY FEATURE**
   - On Power Supply Failure, Relays Switch to ALARM A
   - On Power Supply Failure, Relays Switch to NORMAL N
   - If not applicable Z

L. **SUFFIX**
   - 25% - 125% Adjustment (analog output only) A
   - 50 Hz C
   - Case Ground Terminal G
   - Special X

**EXAMPLE:** LP-A-4-0-2-3-5-0-NO-O-A-G is the ordering code for a Line Post Sensor Transducer in a metal surface mount case, an AC current input, a 3 analog outputs/4 alarms configuration, a 5 A input to transducer, 20% neutral % of phase, 0-10 mA 0-1,500 Ohms analog output, 33% alarm % of full scale, 120 VAC auxiliary power, a Normally Open alarm contact, overvoltage/overcurrent alarm function, power supply failure relays that switch to ALARM, and a case ground terminal.

See page 38 for connections.
mTech offers a special system for converting three-phase AC voltage and current signals from Lindsay series CMI and CVMI sensors into DC current proportional to the input AC current and AC voltage amplitude. The LPAV3 is a Line Post Sensor Transducer System that also converts the phase relationship between the current and voltage signals into a DC current proportional to the phase angle difference between the current and voltage waveforms that can be readily converted to power factor.

The system provides an alarm for each current input phase, as well as a neutral alarm. All are adjustable from 50% to 200% of rated input using a single calibrated dial. The neutral alarm (phase unbalance) level is set to trigger at 1/3 the phase level. The phase alarms are maskable and the neutral alarm is preset at the factory. The other alarms are electronically latched and are reset by contact closure at the alarm reset terminals. If momentary alarms are desired (present only while the fault exists), the alarm reset terminals can be shorted.

**Specifications**

**Input:** Current, 0-15 VAC; voltage, 0-15 VAC; phase angle, 60° lead to 60° lag

**Overload Current:** 20 VAC continuous

**Overload Voltage:** 20 VAC continuous

**Operating Frequency:** 60 Hz

**Operating Humidity:** 0-95% non-condensing

**Temperature Range:** -30° to +60° C

**Maximum Temperature Effects on Accuracy:** ±0.5% of rated output

**Accuracy @25°C (% RO at 60 Hz):** 0.5% of rated output

**Output:** Current, 0-1.5 mA; voltage, 0-1.5 mA; power factor, 0 ±1.5 mA

**Output @ Rated Full scale:** 1 mA

**Output Ripple:** 0.5% peak max.

**Output Load:** 0-10,000 Ohms

**Compliance Voltage (min.):** 11 VDC

**Calibration Adjustment:** ±10%

**Zero Adjustment:** ±2%

**Response Time (to 99%):** <400 msec

**Dielectric Withstand Voltage (Input to Output to Case):** 1,500 VAC for 1 min.

**Surge Withstand Capability:** ANSI C37.90A; (IEEE 472)

**Impulse Test, Uni-directional:** 1.2 x 50 μsec 6 kV crest

**Test Voltage Across Output:** 100 Volts RMS, 2 sec

**Output Open or Short Circuit:** Protected

**Open Circuit Output at Rated Input:** <15 Vdc

**Alarm Contacts:** Normally open, SPST, form “A” contacts that will close and retain closure until fault has been cleared and alarm has been reset

**Phase Alarm Contacts:** SPST form “A”, 120 VAC, 3 amp resistive; trip levels adjustable from 50 to 200% of full scale

**Neutral Alarm Contacts:** SPST form “A”, 120 VAC, 3 amp resistive; neutral contact trip level adjustable from 16% to 70% of full scale

**Alarm Contact Reset:** Momentary alarms can be selected by placing a jumper across reset terminals
Available Models – Line Post Sensor Transducer System

To Order, Specify:

A. MODEL
   Line Post Sensor Transducer System LPAV3

B. SENSOR INPUT CURRENT
   600 A: 10 V 0
   600 A: 6 V 1
   Special X

C. SENSOR INPUT VOLTAGE
   **INPUTS**  **RATIO**  **V**
   0-15 kV 0 1400: 1 V 0
   0-25 kV 1 2200: 1 V 1
   0-35 kV 2 3300: 1 V 2
   Special X Special X

D. POWER FACTOR
   ±0.5 0
   ±0.3 1
   ±0.2 2
   Special X

E. NEUTRAL % OF PHASE CURRENT
   33% 0
   10% 1
   20% 2
   25% 3
   50% 4
   75% 5
   100% 6
   Special X

F. OUTPUT
   0-1 mA (0-10,000 Ohms) 0
   0-100 mV (20 Ohms min.) 1
   0-1 V (200 Ohms min.) 2
   0-5 V (1,000 Ohms min.) 3
   0-10 V (2,000 Ohms min.) 4
   1-5 V (1,000 Ohms min.) 5
   Special X

G. AUXILIARY POWER
   120 VAC 0
   240 VAC 1
   12 Vdc 2
   24 Vdc 3
   48 Vdc 4
   125 Vdc 5
   Special X

H. SUFFIX
   50 Hz C
   400 Hz D
   Case Ground Terminal G
   Special X

EXAMPLE: LPAV3-1-22-0-4-5-3-D is the ordering code for a Line Post Sensor Transducer System in a metal surface mount case, 600 A: 6 V sensor input current, 0-35 kV sensor input voltage with a 3300: 1 V ratio, ±0.5 power factor, 50% neutral % of phase current, 1-5 V (1,000 Ohms min.) output, 24 Vdc auxiliary power, 400 Hz.

See page 38 for connections.
As a leading international manufacturer of power transducers, mTech knows precisely what is required to maintain the highest possible accuracies of these devices. Combined instrumentation expertise has led to the development of a portable transducer test set the equivalent of seven different instruments in one self-contained field unit. The Model TCS-914 provides field technicians with an easy and highly accurate, on-site means of testing all of the transducers throughout their plant or power system.

Tests a wide range of models: The system is designed for maximum versatility. It will test most mTech power transducers (watt, VAR, voltage, current, expanded scale voltage, and power factor models), as well as models of the same types made by other manufacturers. More specifically, it will measure, and indicate on a digital display, current, voltage, watts, VAR, Q, VA, and it includes a second display to indicate null balance percent error and actual transducer output in engineering units. The TCS-914 also has special features such as expanded scale voltage testing and the capability of monitoring a wide range of outputs. In fact, no external adaptors are needed for transducers with outputs such as 0-1 mA, 4-20 mA, 0-5 mA, 0-10 V, and others.

Built for ease of use and to last in the field: The TCS-914 is completely self-contained and mounted inside a rugged, environmentally sealed, polycarbonate carrying case. The case comes with a hinged cover and storage compartment. At only 47 cm (18.5”) long by 37 cm (14.6”) wide by 19 cm (7.5”) high and 12 kg (26.5 lbs), it is both compact and lightweight.

The controls have been designed with the operator in mind. All test procedures are easy to learn and perform. The front panel incorporates thumbwheel switches and percent of setting controls for selecting current, voltage, and power factor. In addition, there are facilities for full scale calibrating of watts, VAR, volts, and amps, plus a frequency selector switch for 50 Hz and 60 Hz.

The solid-state TCS-914 is easily programmable, making it extremely versatile. It generates voltage and current from a stable internal distortion-free source and is independent of source frequency and distortion. All internal standards and parameters measured are true RMS and have an accuracy of 0.1% or higher for measuring: 0 ± 500 watts per element; 0 ± 500 VAR per element; 0-300 volts; 0-10 amps; and field adjustable zero and span for expanded scale volts. All digital meters have an accuracy of 0.05% or higher for measuring: 0-300 volts; 0-19.99 amps; 0 ± 3,000 watts/VAR, true RMS; and 0 ± 19.99 percent error.
Specifications

VOLTAGE OUTPUT:
Range: 0-300 V
Accuracy: ±(0.05% of setting + 0.05% of range)
Resolution: 1 V
Burden: 0-180 V: 100 mA
180-300 V: 50 mA

CURRENT OUTPUT:
Range: 0-9.99 A
Accuracy: ±(0.05% of setting + 0.05% of range)
Resolution: 0.01 A
Compliance: 0-2.8 A: 4.0 V
2.8-9.99 A: 2.0 V

POWER FACTOR:
Range: Full four quadrant in steps of 0.1 P.F.
Accuracy: ±0.1 degrees

FREQUENCY OF OUTPUTS:
50 Hz: 50 Hz ±0.1%
60 Hz: 60 Hz ±0.1%
Sync: Line ±0.5%
External: External source ±0.5%

INTERNAL STANDARDS:
VOLTAGE:
Range: 0-300 V, true RMS
Accuracy: ±(0.05% of reading + 0.05% of range)

CURRENT:
Range: 0-10 A, true RMS
Accuracy: ±(0.05% of reading + 0.05% of range)

WATT:
Range: 0-3,000 W
Accuracy: ±(0.05% of reading + 0.05% of range)

VAR:
Range: 0-3,000 VAR
Accuracy: ±(0.05% of reading + 0.05% of range)

Q:
Range: 0-3,000 Q
Accuracy: ±(0.05% of reading + 0.05% of range)

VA:
Range: 0-3,000 VA
Accuracy: ±(0.05% of reading + 0.05% of range)

STANDARDS OUTPUT:
Range: 0-4 V, automatically adjustable
Accuracy: ±0.1% full scale

OUTPUT DISPLAY:
Type: 3-1/2 digit LED
Metering Mode:
Accuracy: ±(0.03% of reading + 0.02% full scale + 1 count)
Null-Balance Mode:
Range: 0-±19.99%
Accuracy: ±0.1% ± 1 count

AMBIENT:
Temperature: 25°C ± 15°C
Humidity: 0-90%, non-condensing

POWER-TO-OPERATE:
100, 120 VAC +10% 60 Hz
220, 240 VAC +10% 50 Hz

DIMENSIONS:
47 cm (18.5") L x 37 cm (14.6") W x 19 cm (7.5") H

WEIGHT:
12 kg (26.5 lbs)
Dimensions

DIN Rail Mount Cases

DIN-1
All single Current and Voltage and RTD/Slidewire models

DIN-2
All multiple Current and Voltage and Power, Power Factor/Phase Angle, Frequency, DC Voltage/Current models

Metal Surface Mount Cases

Size 1
Current: A1XX, RA1XX, and TA1X4 except A1X4, A3X9
Voltage: V1XX, RV1XX, VX1XX, and TX1XX except V1X4, V1X9

Size 2
Current: A3XX, SA3XX, A1X4, A1X9
Voltage: V3XX, V1X4, V1X9
Power Factor/Phase Angle: All
Frequency: All
RTD/Slidewire: All
DC Voltage/Ground Fault: All

Size 3
Current: BA1XX
AC Power: All

Size 4
AC Energy

Dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
**Dimensions**

**Metal Surface Mount Cases**

**Size 5**
AC Energy

**Size 6**
Line Post Sensor Transducer/Fault Alarm: All

Special Case:
Line Post Sensor Transducer System

Dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
Connections

Current Transducers

DIN Rail Mount Cases

DA1XX and DRA1XX Series
ALL SINGLE CURRENT TRANSUDCERS

DRA1X4T and DTA1X4 Series
ALL SINGLE CURRENT TRANSUDCERS TWO WIRE

DA3XX Series
ALL TRIPLE CURRENT TRANSUDCERS

DSA3XX Series
ALL SUMMED OUTPUT CURRENT TRANSUDCERS

DBA1XX Series
BIDIRECTIONAL CURRENT TRANSUDCERS

Notes:
1. All 4-20 mA, 1-5 V and any other live zero output transducer must have an external (auxiliary) source of power.
2. Third phase of connection drawing (CD-3) is shown as direct connect. It is typical for any transducer where the incoming signal will not exceed the rated input of the transducer.

Metal Surface Mount Cases

A1XX; RA1XX except A1X4 and A1X9
ALL SINGLE CURRENT TRANSUDCERS TWO WIRE

TA1X4
ALL SINGLE CURRENT TRANSUDCERS

BA1XX
BIDIRECTIONAL CURRENT TRANSUDCERS

A1X4 and A1X9
SINGLE CURRENT TRANSUDCERS

TA3XX; A3XX
ALL TRIPLE CURRENT TRANSUDCERS

SA3XX
ALL SUMMED OUTPUT CURRENT TRANSUDCERS

Notes:
1. For supply connections use No. 14 AWG or larger wires rated for at least 75°C (167°F). Use copper conductors only.
2. All 4-20 mA and 1-5 V transducer outputs require an external (auxiliary) source of power.
3. Bi-directional Current transducer (CD-3) must be supplied with a source of AC power that is in phase with the measured current at unity power factor.
4. CD-3 is shown directly connected to the measured source. This is typical for any configuration where CTs and PTs are not used.

Attention:
If the transducer is mounted on a non-metallic or ungrounded surface the installer must provide the means for grounding and bonding as per NEC (National Electric Code) requirements.
**Connections**

**Voltage Transducers**

**DIN Rail Mount Cases**

```
V1XX, RV1XX
VX1XX and RVX1XX
DV1XX and DRV1XX
SALE SINGLE VOLTAGE TRANSDUCERS
DV1XX
Series
ALL SINGLE VOLTAGE TRANSDUCERS
DV1X4
Series
ALL SINGLE VOLTAGE TRANSDUCERS TWO WIRE
DV2XX
Series
ALL TRIPLE VOLTAGE TRANSDUCERS
DV2X3X
Series
ALL SUMMED OUTPUT VOLTAGE TRANSDUCERS
```

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**Metal Surface Mount Cases**

```
V1XX, RV1XX
VX1XX and RVX1XX
excl V1X4 and V1X9
ALL SINGLE VOLTAGE TRANSDUCERS
except 4-20 mA and 1-5 V outputs
DV3X3X
Series
ALL TRIPLE VOLTAGE TRANSDUCERS
DV3X3X
Series
ALL SUMMED OUTPUT VOLTAGE TRANSDUCERS
```

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**Notes:**

1. For supply connections use No. 14 AWG or larger wires rated for at least 75°C (167°F). Use copper conductors only.
2. All 4-20 mA, 1-5 V and other live zero outputs, transducer must have an external (auxiliary) source of power.
3. Third phase of connection drawing (CD-3) is shown as direct connect. It is typical for any transducer where the input will not exceed the rated input of the transducer.

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**Attention:**

If the transducer is mounted on a non-metallic or ungrounded surface the installer must provide the means for grounding and bonding as per NEC (National Electric Code) requirements.
Connections

AC Power Transducers
(Single Output)

Metal Surface Mount Cases

Attention:
If the transducer is mounted on a non-metallic or ungrounded surface the installer must provide the means for grounding and bonding as per NEC (National Electric Code) requirements.
Connections

AC Power Transducers
(Combined W/R/Q)

Metal Surface Mount Cases

Attention:
If the transducer is mounted on a non-metallic or ungrounded surface the installer must provide the means for grounding and bonding as per NEC (National Electric Code) requirements.
Connections

AC Energy Transducers
(Single Output)

Metal Surface Mount Cases

Notes:
1. The arrow shows the direction of the mercury wetted relay output.
2. The reverse direction is used only for bi-directional pulse outputs.

For supply connections use No. 14 AWG or larger wires rated for at least 75°C (167°F). Use copper conductors only.

Attention:
If the transducer is mounted on a non-metallic or ungrounded surface the installer must provide the means for grounding and bonding as per NEC (National Electric Code) requirements.
Connections

AC Energy Transducers
(Combined W/R/Q)

Metal Surface Mount Cases

1 ELEMENT
1½; 2 W

1½ ELEMENT
3½; 3 W

2 ELEMENT
3½; 3 W

2½ ELEMENT
3½; 3 W

3 ELEMENT
3½; 4 W

TWO TYPES OF PULSE OUTPUTS

SOLID STATE RELAY OUTPUT

LATCHING RELAY OUTPUT

Notes:

1. The arrow shows the direction of the mercury wetted relay output.
2. The reverse direction is used only for bi-directional pulse outputs.
3. For supply connections use No. 14 AWG or larger wires rated for at least 75°C (167°F). Use copper conductors only.
4. Attention:
   If the transducer is mounted on a non-metallic or ungrounded surface the installer must provide the means for grounding and bonding as per NEC (National Electric Code) requirements.
**Power Factor/Phase Angle Transducers**

### DIN Rail Mount Cases

**Power Factor**
- **CT/PT Connection**
  - Single Phase
  - Three Phase 4 Wire

**Phase Angle**
- **CT/PT Connection**
  - Single Phase
  - Three Phase 4 Wire

### Metal Surface Mount Cases

**Power Factor**
- **CT/PT Connection**
  - Single Phase
  - Three Phase 3 or 4 Wire

**Phase Angle**
- **CT/PT Connection**
  - Single Phase
  - Three Phase 3 Wire

### Notes:
1. For supply connections use No. 14 AWG or larger wires rated for at least 75°C (167°F). Use copper conductors only.
2. Power factor transducers do not understand physics and do not know that power factor cannot exceed 90 degrees.
3. If reading appears to be out of range, reverse current or potential leads to suit.
4. Direct connect transducers are available to 600 VAC and/or 25 A (ac).
5. Phases can be rotated on three phase units.
6. It is good practice to use ring lugs on current circuits.
7. It is good practice to connect one side of the PT and CT to earth ground.

**Attention:**
If the transducer is mounted on a non-metallic or ungrounded surface the installer must provide the means for grounding and bonding as per NEC (National Electric Code) requirements.
Connections

Frequency Transducers

DIN Rail Mount Cases

RTD/Slidewire Transducers

DIN Rail Mount Cases

Metal Surface Mount Cases

DC Voltage Transducers/Ground Fault Detectors

DIN Rail Mount Cases

Metal Surface Mount Cases

Notes:
1. For supply connections use No. 14 AWG or larger wires rated for at least 75°C (167°F). Use copper conductors only.

Attention:
If the transducer is mounted on a non-metallic or ungrounded surface the installer must provide the means for grounding and bonding as per NEC (National Electric Code) requirements.
Connections

Line Post Sensor Transducers/Fault Alarms

Metal Surface Mount Cases

Notes:
1. All transducers need an auxiliary power source.
2. Not all connections are available on all models. Unused terminals are left unconnected internally.
3. The polarity indicated for the alarm reset terminals applies to solid-state switching device.
4. The polarity indicated for the auxiliary power applies to DC sources.
5. The negative terminals of all analog outputs and the alarm reset are common internally.

Attention:
If the transducer is mounted on a non-metallic or ungrounded surface the installer must provide the means for grounding and bonding as per NEC (National Electric Code) requirements.

Line Post Sensor Transducer Systems
Instrumentation to precisely measure the critical process signals of industry—from electricity, to temperature, to pressure, to other critical parameters—is diverse, dependable, and readily available from a single source. As a leading manufacturer of power transducers and signal conditioners, mTech can meet a host of your instrument needs:

- Power transducers in DIN rail mount and metal surface mount configurations.
- DIN, metal, and transducer test sets.
- Smart power measurement transducers.
- Two-wire transmitters (XZ2 series).
- Universal four-wire transmitters (XZ7 series).
- DIN two-wire transmitters (XZ12 series).
- Alarm trip transmitters (XZ14 series).
- DIN four-wire transmitters (XZ15 series).
- DC V/I transmitters with two or four outputs (DXZ15 series).
- Low cost transmitters, head mount, DIN rail; isolators and power supplies (T and DAT series).
- Computer configurable DIN four-wire transmitters (Max-Flex series).
- Computer configurable octal base plug-in transmitters (Max-Pak series).
- I/P transducers.
- LED and LCD panel meters.

WARRANTY
Measurement Technologies, Ltd. (mTech) warrants this product to be free from all latent defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service. Should this product be found within one (1) year from date of shipment to be defective, mTech will repair such part and return to buyer FOB mTech’s plant or will furnish FOB mTech’s plant a similar product to replace it, provided written notice of such defect is given to mTech within ten (10) days after discovery of such defect and provided the original part is returned to mTech’s plant with transportation charges prepaid.

THE FOREGOING WARRANTIES ARE IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.