## AUTOMETERS



## evo ic ${ }^{3} 4-20 m A$

 wiring information1. All outputs are active current sources and are current limited to 25 mA .
2. Current output loads should be less than or equal to 500 Ohms.
3. Voltage output loads should be greater than 500 kOhms .
4. All negative connections are common; therefore, all outputs should ideally be fed into isolated inputs to avoid ground loops.
5. All outputs have a resolution to $0.1 \%$ of scale.
6. Press function 51 to display approximate output value for all channels.


| parameter | input range | input value | output value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| line voltage | $\mathrm{V}+10 \%$ | OV | 4 mA |
| line voltage | V + 10\% | $\mathrm{V}+10 \%$ | 20 mA |
| phase voltage | (V x 1.732) $+10 \%$ | 0V | 4 mA |
| phase voltage | (V x 1.732) $+10 \%$ | (V x 1.732) $+10 \%$ | 20 mA |
| phase voltage | I +10\% | OA | 4 mA |
| phase voltage | I +10\% | I +10\% | 20 mA |
| total current | $(1+10 \%) \times 3$ | 0A | 4 mA |
| total current | $(1+10 \%) \times 3$ | $(1+10 \%) \times 3$ | 20 mA |
| phase powers | (V+10\%) $\times(1+10 \%)$ | OW | 4 mA |
| phase powers | (V+10\%) $\times(1+10 \%)$ | (V + 10\%) $\times$ ( $1+10 \%$ ) | 20 mA |
| total powers | $(V+10 \%) \times(1+10 \%) \times 3$ | OW | 4 mA |
| total powers | $(\mathrm{V}+10 \%) \times(\mathrm{l}+10 \%) \times 3$ | $(\mathrm{V}+10 \%) \times(\mathrm{l}+10 \%) \times 3$ | 20 mA |
| maximum demand | $(V+10 \%) \times(1+10 \%) \times 3$ | OW | 4 mA |
| maximum demand | $(\mathrm{V}+10 \%) \times(1+10 \%) \times 3$ | (V+10\%) $\times(1+10 \%) \times 3$ | 20 mA |
| frequency | $0-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 0Hz | 4 mA |
| frequency | $0-100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 100 Hz | 20 mA |
| power factor | -0 to -1/1 to +0 | -0 | 4 mA |
| power factor | -0 to -1/1 to +0 | +/-1 | 12 mA |
| power factor | -0 to -1/1 to +0 | +0 | 20 mA |

## Example

## system details

3 phase 4 wire CT operated
230/400 volt 50 Hz
200/5 amp

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { phase current } & =1+10 \%=\mathrm{mA} \\
& =200+20=220 \mathrm{~A} \\
\text { total current } & =(1+10 \%) \times 3=20 \mathrm{~mA} \\
& =(200+20) \times 3=660 \mathrm{~A}
\end{aligned}
$$

All calculations are based on voltage and current, therefore

$$
\text { volts } \quad=\text { Ph }-\mathrm{N} \text { voltage }=230 \text { volt }
$$

$$
\text { current } \quad=\text { CT primary }=200 \mathrm{amp}
$$

$$
\text { Ph-Ph volts } \quad=(\mathrm{V} \times 1.732)+10 \%=20 \mathrm{~mA}
$$

$$
=(230 \times 1.732)+10 \%=438.2 \mathrm{~V}
$$

$$
\text { phase power } \quad=(\mathrm{V}+10 \%) \times(1+10 \%)=20 \mathrm{~mA}
$$

$$
=(230+23) \times(200+20)=55660 \mathrm{~W}=55.66 \mathrm{~kW}
$$

## AUtometers

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Try our virtual meter on the product website www.evo-ic3.co.uk

## A U T O M E T ER S

## 4-20mA card installation

1. Turn power off prior to installation of card.
2. Remove the screen interconnecting lead from the display socket on the base unit.
3. If fitted, remove the RS485 connecting block. See Figure 1
4. Remove the base unit clear cover by removing the retaining screw as shown.
5. Remove the cover by lifting from the bottom and sliding the cover upwards.
6. Carefully remove the card from its protective cover or bag and handle by gripping the outer edges only. Do not touch any of the electrical connections on the face or rear of the circuit board.
7. Begin by inserting a $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ into slot E1 ensuring a level contact with the pins. (If applicable insert a second card into slot E2 and a third card into Slot E3.)
8. Insert the two retaining screws provided to retain the card into the holes shown (avoid over tightening).
9. Replace the base unit clear cover and re apply the retaining screw (avoid over tightening).
10. Replace the display lead into the display socket.
11. If previously fitted replace the RS485 connecting block.
12. Re-apply the power to the meter.


## on screen programming of the alarm outputs

## When the $\mathbf{4 - 2 0 m A}$ card has been installed and the power has been applied, the meter the will run through a set up routine and default to the main screen. You can now start to program the meter.

## Step 1



Ensure the screen is showing main as shown in diagram

Step 2


Press SET UP (bottom right of screen)
Step 3 Press 4-20mA
Step 4 Press 4-20mA source
(VOLTS, AM PS/F, POWER or MD/PF).
Volts The screen displays phase to neutral voltage $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$. Press ph-ph for phase to phase voltage $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$. Proceed to step 5.

Amps The screen displays Current 4-20mA. Press FREQ for Frequency $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$. Proceed to step 5.

Power The screen displays real power alarms (KW) 4-20mA. Press KVA for apparent power (KVA) $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or press KVAR for reactive power (KVAR) 4-20mA. Proceed to step 5.

MD The screen displays Maximum demand $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$. Press PF for power factor 4-20mA. Proceed to step 5.

Step 5 Press 4-20mA

Step 6 Key in the password by pressing the numbers from the keypad located behind the door on the right and press ENTER (password is the serial number on the front of the base unit) See example below


Step 7 The Curser will default to the first 4-20mA channel number. Either proceed as step 2 or keep pressing the NEXT Key to move to the required $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ setting.

Step 8 Key in the value required by pressing the numbers from the keypad located behind the door on the right and press ENTER. The curser will move to the next 4-20ma Channel number.

Step 9 Repeat step 8 or keep pressing NEXT to go to the required $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ setting.

Step 10 Press EXIT to save data in memory and to view the setting you have entered.

Step 11 After five minutes of non use the screen will revert back to the $M$ ain screen. Alternatively, press the BACK key twice and then the MAIN key.

