

Specifications

Power Required	None - self powered
Output Switch	Isolated solid state switch
Switch Rating	NO/NC - 1.0A @ 240VAC NOU - N.O. 0.15A @ 240 VAC/VDC NCU - N.C. 0.20A @ 135 VAC/VDC
Off State Leakage	Negligible NOU/NCU/NOAC outputs, 2.5 mA NCAC version
Response Time	Adjustable 0.12 to 15 seconds
Hysteresis	Constant 5% of setpoint
Set Point Ranges	Fixed 1.5-12, 12-55 and 50-175 A, Split Core: 2-12, 12-55 and 50-200 A
Setpoint Adjust	4-turn potentiometer (SP) 15-turn potentiometer (FT)
Isolation Voltage	UL Listed to 1,270 VAC Tested to 5,000 VAC
Frequency Range	50-100Hz See Ordering Information for low frequency operation
Sensing Aperture	-FT 0.75" (19mm) -SP 0.85" (21.7mm)
Environmental	-58 to 149 DegF (-50 to 65 DegC) 0-95% RH, Non Condensing
Listings	UL and ULC Listed (pending) CE Certified (pending)

Ranges & Maximum Amps

Adjustable Sensors

TYPE	RANGE	MAXIMUM INPUT AMPS		
		CONTINUOUS	6 SEC.	1 SEC.
FIXED CORE	2-175 A	150A	400A	1000A
SPLIT CORE	2-200A	150A	400A	1000A

Model Number Key

ASX - NOU - FT

CASE STYLE:

FT - Fixed Core, Top Terminals
SP - Split-Core

OUTPUT (Solid State Switch):

NOAC - Normally Open, 1.0A @ 240 VAC only
NCAC - Normally Closed, 1.0A @ 240 VAC only
NOU - Normally Open, 0.15A @ 240 VAC/VDC
NCU - Normally Closed, 0.20A @ 135 VAC/VDC

SENSOR TYPE:

ASX - AC current operated switch with integral time delay and three field-selectable ranges

Know Your Power



Other NK Technologies Products Include:

AC & DC Current Transducers
AC & DC Current Operated Switches
1 ϕ & 3 ϕ Power Transducers
Current & Potential Transformers (CTs&PTs)

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INSTRUCTIONS



ASX SERIES

AC Current Operated Switches
Adjustable Range with Universal Output
and Integral Start-up Time Delay

Quick "How To" Guide

1. Run the wire to be monitored through aperture.
2. Mount the sensor.
3. Connect output wiring.
 - A. Use up to 14 AWG copper wires.
 - B. Ensure load matches the output shown on the sensor label.
4. Adjust Setpoint
 - A. Place jumper for correct range, off for low, across two appropriate pins for medium, or high.
 - B. Use the potentiometer to adjust the setpoint.

Description

ASX Series are self-powered, solid-state current-operated switches which trigger when sensed current levels exceed the adjusted setpoint. Models are available which provide NO/NC AC contacts or solid-state NO or NC “universal” contact outputs which can switch AC or DC. Contact action can be delayed for up to 15 seconds by using the Time Delay Adjust potentiometer.

Installation

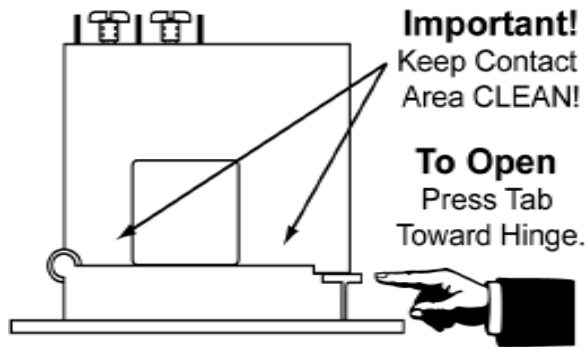
For All Versions

Run wire to be monitored through aperture (opening) in the sensor.

ASX switches can be located in the same environment as motors, contactors, heaters, pull-boxes, and other electrical enclosures. Mounting can be done in any position or hung directly on wires with a wire tie. Ensure at least one inch clearance exists between sensor and other magnetic devices.

Split-Core Versions (-SP Suffix)

Press the tab in the direction as shown to open the sensor. After placing wire in aperture, press the hinged portion firmly downward until a click is heard and the tab pops out fully.



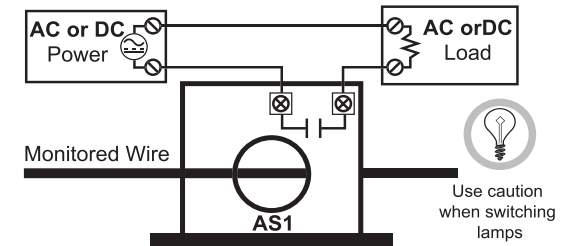
KEEP SPLIT-CORE SENSORS CLEAN.

Silicone grease is factory applied on the mating surfaces to prevent rust and improve performance. Be careful not to allow grit or dirt into the grease in the contact area, particularly on core mating surfaces for -SP models. Operation can be impaired if the mating surfaces do not have good contact. Check visually before closing.

Output Wiring

Connect control or monitoring wires to the sensor. Use up to 14 AWG copper wire and tighten terminals to 5 inch-pounds torque. Be sure the output load does not exceed the switch rating.

CAUTION Incandescent lamps can have “Cold Filament Inrush” current of up to 10 times their rated amperage. Use caution when switching lamps.



Setpoint Adjustment

ASX Series setpoint and time delay are adjusted through two 4-turn pots (-SP models) or 15-turn pots (-FT models). The unit comes from the factory with setpoint and time delay set to the lowest level (fully clockwise CCW). Turning the pots counter-clockwise (CW) will increase their value. All pots have a slip-clutch to prevent damage at either end of their rotation. To determine where the adjustment is, turn the pot CCW for multiple turns. This will return it to the minimum setpoint.

Adjustment Notes:

1. Output contacts are solid-state. Check output status by applying voltage to the contacts and reading the voltage drop across the contacts. An Ohmmeter set on “Continuity” will give misleading results.
2. It is recommended that setpoint be adjusted to allow for voltage variations of 10-15%.

Typical Adjustment

1. Turn the **Setpoint** pot to minimum setpoint (4 or 15 turns CCW).
2. Ensure normal operating current running through sensor. The output should be tripped since the pot is at its

minimum setpoint. For units with LED, it should be flashing fast (2 to 3 times per second).

3. Turn the pot CW until the unit un-trips. This is indicated by the slow flashing of the LED (once every 2 to 3 seconds), or by the changing of the output switch status.
4. Now turn the pot CCW slowly until the unit trips again. It now set at the current level being monitored.
 - A. To Set UNDERLOAD - Turn the pot about 1/8 turn further CCW.
 - B. To Set OVERLOAD - Turn the pot about 1/8 turn further CW.
5. Adjust the **Time Delay** of the contact action in the same fashion. Increase time delay by turning pot CCW. For split-core models, each quarter-turn corresponds roughly to 1 sec. delay. For solid-core versions, one full turn of the potentiometer corresponds roughly to one second. Expect 10 turns to delay 15 seconds.

MONITORED AMPS	OUTPUT		SMART-LED (If Present)
	-NCU Normally Closed	-NOU Normally Open	
None or <Minimum.	CLOSED	OPEN	OFF
Below trip level	CLOSED	OPEN	SLOW (2 Sec)
Above trip level	OPEN	CLOSED	FAST (0.5 Sec.)

Trouble Shooting

1. Sensor is always tripped

- A. The setpoint may be too low. Turn pot CW to increase setpoint.
- B. Switch has been overloaded and contacts are burned out. Check the output load, remembering to include inrush on inductive loads (coils, motors, ballasts)

2. Sensor will not trip

- A. The setpoint may be too high. Turn pot CCW to decrease setpoint.

- B. Split Core models: The core contact area may be dirty. Open the sensor and clean the contact area.
- C. Monitored current is below minimum required. Loop the monitored wire several times through the aperture until the “sensed” current rises above minimum. Sensed Amps = (Actual Amps) x (Number of Loops). Count loops on the inside of the aperture.
- D. Switch has been overloaded and contacts are burned out. Check the output load, remembering to include inrush on inductive loads (coils, motors, ballasts).