



## Description

ATP and ATPR Series transducers combine a current transformer and a signal conditioner into a single package. This provides higher accuracy, lower wiring costs, easier installation and saves valuable panel space. ATP/R Series products are available in solid core with 0-5VDC, 0-10VDC and 4-20mA outputs.

ATPR Series products feature a True RMS output designed for applications on distorted current waveforms such as VFD outputs.

## Installation

Run wire to be monitored through the sensing aperture.

ATP and ATPR Series transducers are designed for use in the same environment as motors, contactors, heaters, pull-boxes, and other electrical enclosures.

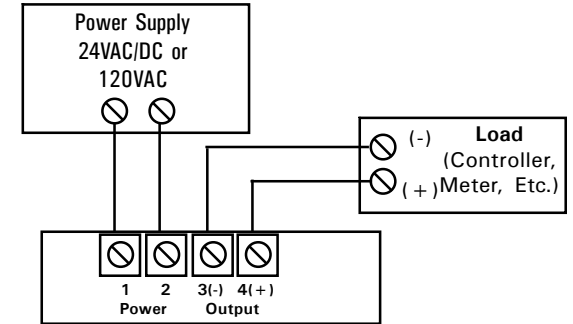
Mount ATP/ATPR transducer using the screw holes in mounting base, taking care maintain at least one-inch clearance in all directions between the sensor and other magnetic devices for proper operation. *Note: The transducer is not directionally sensitive, so the transducer label side can face either the source or the load, and the transducer can be mounted in any position.*

## Output Wiring

Connect control or monitoring wires to the sensor. Use up to 14 AWG copper wire and tighten terminals to 3.5 inch-pounds torque. Be sure the output load does not exceed 500 Ohms for product with the 4-20 mA output, and should be at least 25K ohm for voltage output models.

### Connection Notes:

- Captive screw terminals.
- 14-22 AWG solid or stranded.
- Observe Polarity of Output Connections



## Range Select

- See label for ranges & jumper positions

ATP and ATPR Series transducers feature field selectable ranges. The ranges are factory calibrated, eliminating time consuming and inaccurate field setting of zero or span.

## Trouble Shooting

### 1. Sensor has low or no output

- A. Power supply is not properly sized. *Check power supply voltage and current rating.*
- B. Polarity is not properly matched. *Check and correct wiring polarity.*
- C. Monitored load is not AC or is not on. *Check that the monitored load is AC and that it is actually on.*

### 2. Output Signal Too Low

- A. Switch-selectable Input Range may be set too high for current being monitored. *Move switch to the correct range.*
- B. Confirm load current is sinusoidal. *If not, an ATPR transducer designed for use with distorted waveforms should be used.*

1. Determine the normal operating amperage of your monitored circuit
2. Select the range that is equal to or slightly higher than the normal operating amperage.
3. Move the three position range selector switch to the appropriate position.

C. Output load (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.*

### 3. Output Signal is always pegged at 20mA

- A. Range may be too low for current being monitored. *Select different ATP/ATPR model with higher range.*