

Specifications

Power Supply 24 VAC/VDC (+/- 10%)
Power Consumption < 6.0 VA

NOTE: *Power Supply and output signal ARE NOT isolated. Do not connect the negative terminals to a common point. Use 20 amps branch circuit protection.*

Output Signal 0-5 VDC or 4-20 mA
Output Loading 0-5 VDC : > 33 K Ω
4-20 mA : < 400 Ω

Accuracy 1% FS (active kW)
Response Time 500 mS (to 90% of step change)
Frequency Range 40-65 Hz
kW Output Scale 0.5 to 200 kW (not all ranges are available for each voltage range)

Monitored Voltage 347/600 VAC 3 Phase Wye system with earthed neutral Measurement Category III
600 VAC 3 Phase Delta system Measurement Category III
There needs to be a reliably grounded neutral system in Wye configuration (See Ordering Information)

Note: Monitored voltage must within 30-118% of the nominal range selected
22-12 AWG wire, 60/75°C copper only
Tighten to 5-7 inch-pounds torque
Use field supplied fuses or circuit breakers for voltage inputs (recommended)

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Output Terminals 22-12 AWG wire, 60/75°C copper only
Tighten to 6 inch-pounds torque

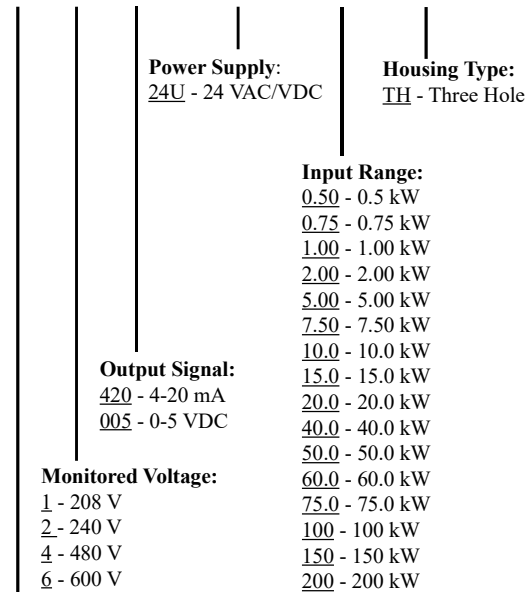
Indication LED Green with proper phase match ups
LED Amber if current and voltage are not matched correctly.

Isolation Voltage UL listed to 5400 VAC
Sensing Aperture 0.84"ID (21.3 mm)

Enclosure UL94 V-0 Flammability rated
Environmental -4 to 122°F, (-20 to 50°C)
0-95% RH Non-condensing
Altitude to 2000 meters (6561 ft)
Pollution Degree 2
Listings UL/cUL listed E475483, CE

Model Number Key

APT 4 - 420 - 24U - 10.0 - TH



APT-TH Series kW Transducer

Note: not all ranges are available for each primary voltage input range. Consult Sales for details.

Know Your Power



Other Available Products Include:

DC Current Switches, Ground Fault Sensors
AC & DC Current Switches
Power Transducers
Current & Potential Transformers (CTs & PTs)



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INSTRUCTIONS



APT-TH Series Active Power Transducer w/Proportional Analog Output

Quick "How To" Guide

1. Mount APT-TH Watt Transducer to DIN rail or panel in suitable enclosure. Note the "Source" and "Load" sides of the transducer.
2. With monitored load off, install each phase through the sensing windows. Designate one phase as A, B and C.
3. Connect line voltage (and neutral if used) to terminals with the same phase designated, terminals 1-4.
Ensure phase relationships between the current sensing aperture and voltages is consistent. Use of field supplied fuses/circuit breakers as a means for disconnect is recommended.
4. Connect output terminals + and - (6-5) using 22-12 AWG copper wires rated 60/75°C. Tighten to 6 inch-pounds torque.
5. Connect supply voltage (24 VAC or VDC) to terminals 7-8, using 22-12 AWG copper wires rated 60/75°C and tighten to 6 in-lbs torque. Not polarity sensitive.
6. Energize power and monitored load.
7. LED shows Green when unit is installed correctly, Amber if the voltage and current wave shapes are not matched correctly. The LED will also be amber when power factor falls lower than 0.5.

Description

APT-TH Series watt transducers are intended to monitor consumption of three phase loads. They provide an analog signal proportional to the active power consumed by the monitored load. The three current carrying conductors pass through the three windows of the top section, and the matching voltage inputs connect to the base terminals (1-4).

Wiring

De-energize the installation on which the current is measured, or adopt safe operating procedures when working on hazardous live installation during application and removal to the current sensors. Class 1 conductors requires to be reliably routed away from low voltage/Class 2 circuits.

Current Sensing:

Be sure to observe all notes on polarity. Pass each phase through the appropriate sensing window. The sensor side with the power supply and output terminals facing the power source, thread phase A through the window on the left, phase B through the window in the center and phase C through the window on the right.

Voltage Connection:

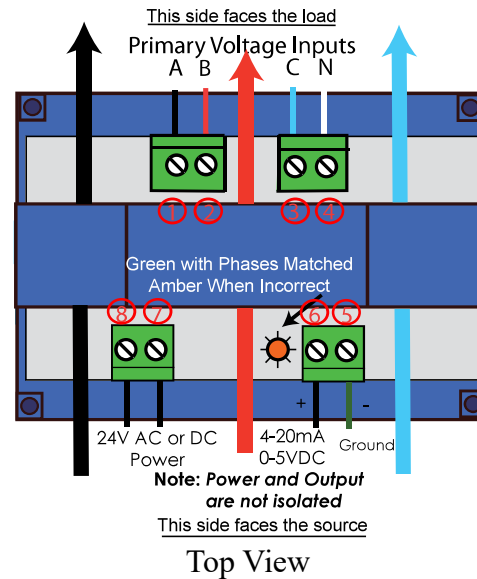
Ensure the voltage of the system you are monitoring and rated voltage for APT transducer match. Connect voltage directly to terminal blocks on APT transducer as indicate on the wiring diagram to the right. Phase A connects to term. 1, phase B to term. 2, phase C to term. 3 and the neutral to term. 4. Tighten to 5-7 inch pounds of torque. Add fuses if required by local code (fuses not included). Use code approved splice materials and techniques.

Power Supply and Output Connection:

Connect output wiring to supervisory or other controller. Connect to the APT transducer using terminal 5 for negative and terminal 6 for the positive output signal. Tighten to 6 inch pounds. Connect power supply to transducer as shown in wiring diagram. (terminals 7-8). Tighten to 6 inch pounds. The power supply can be positive or negative on either terminal. Green Power LED should illuminate to indicate power is supplied to unit. Energize load to confirm KW transducer is sensing current/voltage and outputs correct voltage signal proportional to KW being sensed.

Note: If the equipment is used in a manner not specified by Neilsen-Kuljian, Inc., the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

Wiring Schematic Diagram



The APT-TH power transducer provides current sensing windows with an inside diameter of 0.84 inches. This should be large enough to accommodate a single conductor carrying 200 amps.

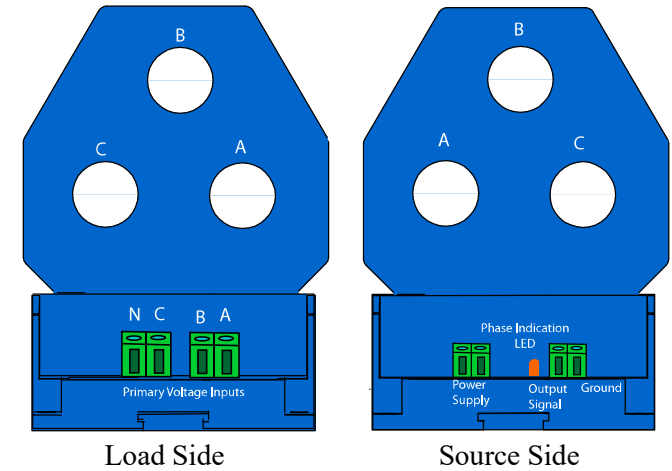
Watt Calculation:

Voltage (phase to phase) X Current X $\sqrt{3}$ (1.732) X power factor

Example:

The APT6-420-24U-200-TH is factory scaled so full output signal (20 mA) represents 200 kW.

If the measured voltage is 600, and there is unity power factor, the current flow will be 192.455 amps. This would generally be carried using a conductor rated for 200 amps.



Troubleshooting

1. Transducer output is higher than expected

Verify that the measured voltage is lower than the transducer range. Check the current in at least one phase to be certain that load uses less wattage than the transducer output range.

2. Transducer output is lower than expected

Check the measured voltage and current and multiply the readings. Multiply the result by 1.732, and that would be the 3-phase wattage actually used at unity power factor.

Example:

Measured voltages $((206+209+208)/3)=207.67$

Measured current $(42+40+43)/3= 41.67$

$207.67 * 41.67 * 1.732= 14,986.9$ watts (14.9869 kW)

Transducer output is full scale 15kW (APT1-420-24U-15.0-TH)

Output calculation: $((20-4)/15.0)*14.9869+4= 19.99$ mA

+/-1% would mean 19.83 to 20.15 mA output

Note that power factor may be lower than expected.

3. Amber LED

Check that the unit power supply and output terminals face the power source. Check that the phase A conductor is the same phase where phase A voltage is derived, and for the other two phases. Change the orientation of the transducer, and/or change which conductor passes through each sensing window. The LED will show Green when the phase relationship is correct. Also note that if power factor falls below 0.50, the LED will show Amber/Orange.

4. No Output

If the voltage of any phase falls below 30% of nominal, the output will be reduced to the minimum. This would produce an output of 0 volts or 4 mA, depending on the model used.