

Specifications

Current Measurement To 0 - 800A, seven models

Output Signal 0 -5 Amps or 0-1 Amps
Accuracy 1% @ 60Hz, 10-100% of range, 200 to 800 amp models
1.5% 150:5 and 150:1 models only
Linearity 0.5%, 10-100% of range
Frequency Range 50-400 Hz

Primary Circuit Voltage 0.6kV Maximum
Dimensions ID 2.22" X 1.19" (56.3 X 30.2mm)
Case UL 94V-0 Flammability rated thermoplastic

Thermal rating 1.0 @ 30° C
0-95% RH non-condensing
Pollution degree 2
Altitude to 2000 meters
Overvoltage category II

Approvals UR recognized component
File E475131
Meets ANSI/IEEE C57.13
and IEEE C57.13.2
CE Compliance soon

Model Number Key

CT - 0200 - 5 - MS

CASE STYLE
MS- Medium Split Core

OUTPUT:
5 - 0-5 Amps
1 - 0-1 Amps

RANGE

0150 - 150 : 5A or 1A ratio
0200 - 200 : 5A or 1A ratio
0300 - 300 : 5A or 1A ratio
0400 - 400 : 5A or 1A ratio
0500 - 500 : 5A or 1A ratio
0600 - 600 : 5A or 1A ratio
0800 - 800 : 5A or 1A ratio

SENSOR TYPE:

CT - AC current transformer

Know Your Power



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AC & DC Current Transducers
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Current & Potential Transformers (CTs&PTs)



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INSTRUCTIONS



CT -MS SERIES

AC Current Transformers

Medium Split Core, 0-5A and 0-1A output

Quick "How To" Guide

1. Pop bottom section of sensing ring off by carefully prying clips away and pulling the section downward.
2. Place conductor inside ring and replace bottom section until the clips snap firmly closed.
3. Connect output wiring.
 - A. Use up to 14 AWG 75/90°C copper wires.
 - B. Make sure output load does not exceed product specifications.
 - C. Observe polarity: H1 must face source, terminal X1 must connect to the "positive" on the load.
 - D. Terminating CT secondary on a block to allow shorting the secondary is advised.
4. Energize the monitored circuit.
5. Verify that the display or controller is reading the output correctly.



Caution! Risk of electric shock or personal injury

Safe operation can only be guaranteed if the transformer is used for the purpose for which it was designed and within the limits of the technical specifications. When this symbol is used, it means you should consult all documentation to understand the nature of potential hazards and the action required to avoid them.



Caution! Risk of hazardous voltage

When operating the transformer, certain parts may carry hazardous live voltage (e. g. primary conductor, secondary terminals). The transformer should not be put into service if the installation is not complete.

Description

CT-MS Series current transformers produce an output of current in proportion to the monitored circuit current. The wave shape of the output is nearly identical to the monitored circuit wave shape.

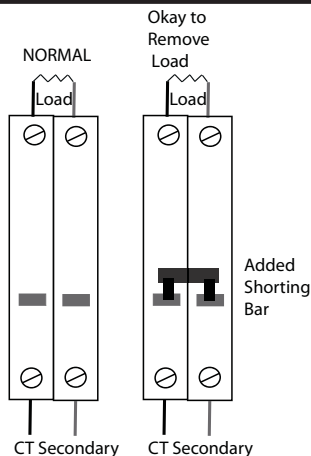
Installation

Place wire or bus bar to be monitored through the sensing aperture. Be sure that the H1 side of the CT faces the source of the power.

CT-MS Series transformers work in the same environment as motors, contactors, heaters, pull-boxes, and other electrical enclosures. They can be mounted in any position or hung directly on wires with a wire tie. Just leave at least one inch distance between sensor and other magnetic devices.

Ratio	Burden	Ratio	Burden
150:5	1.2VA	150:1	1.0VA
200:5	1.2VA	200:1	1.0VA
300:5	1.2VA	300:1	1.0VA
400:5	1.2VA	400:1	1.0VA
500:5	5.0VA	500:1	2.0VA
600:5	7.5VA	600:1	2.0VA
800:5	7.5 VA	800:1	2.0VA

Use of a shorting block recommended

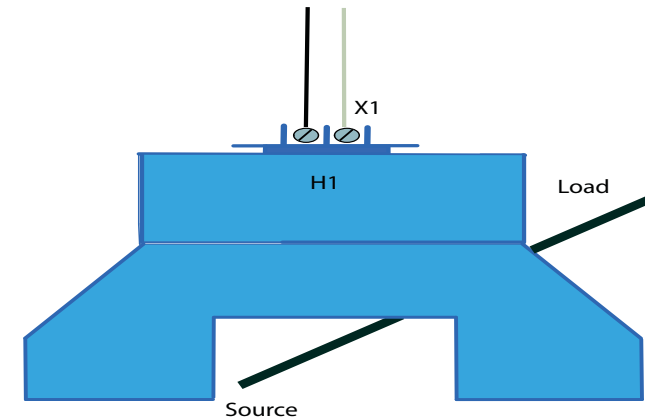


Output Wiring

Connect control or monitoring wires to the sensor. Use up to 14 AWG 75/90°C copper wire and tighten terminals to 3.5 inch-pounds torque. Be sure the output load total burden does not exceed unit burden rating.

Connection Notes:

- Captive screw terminals.
- 14-22 AWG solid or stranded.
- Observe Polarity.
- See ordering information and label for monitored circuit range.



Model Range Select

CT-MS Series transformers feature factory calibrated ranges. Select a model with a range higher than the normal running current of the load.

1. Determine the normal operating amperage of your monitored circuit using load specifications or a test ammeter.

2. Select the model with a range that is equal to or slightly higher than the normal operating amperage.

Trouble Shooting

1. Transformer has no output

- A. The load is not energized, is not AC or there are more than one phase passing through the aperture. *Check that there is AC current being used and that all conductors through the aperture are connected to the same phase.*
- B. Polarity is reversed. *Check and correct output wiring polarity.*

2. Output Signal Too Low

- A. The range may be too high for current being monitored. *Exercise care when selecting the model range. Use a model with a ratio near the actual load being monitored.*

CAUTION!

A current transformer (CT) should never be energized (AC current through the sensing window) with no load connected to the output terminals. Best practice is to terminate the current transformer secondary on a terminal block with the ability to short between two points before extending the leads to the load. If it is ever necessary to remove the load from the CT while it is or could become energized, placing a shorting bar between the secondary leads. This will allow the load to be removed safely. See drawing on the left.