

Application of Current transducer:

Current transducer measure power and monitor filling and pumping operations as well as monitoring changing process variables.

Feature of current transducer:

- Three ranges per unit reduces inventory by select jumper or none.
- No field adjustment necessary, factory calibrated
- Average measurement is equivalent to True RMS for pure sine waves for the 0-5V,0-10V no need power supply,4-20mA series
- True RMS measurement for sine waves or variable frequency drives for the 420T series
- Input / Output isolation via current transformer
- Solid-state reliability

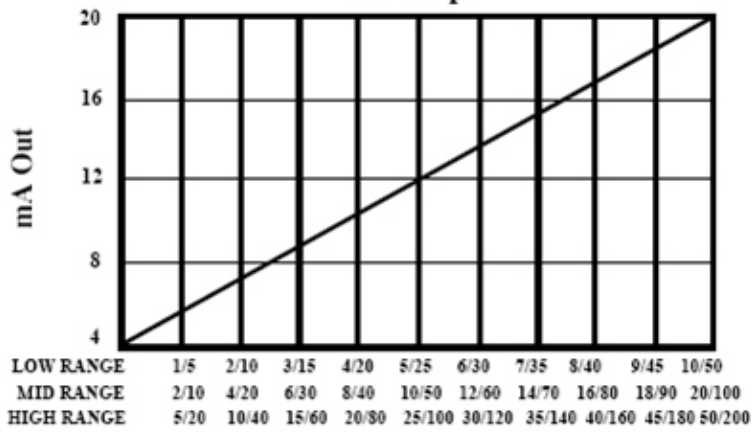
Specifications:

FCS521/FCS2151

Power Supply 15-42 Vdc at sensor (loop powered) Operating Temperature -30C to +70°C (32 to 104 ° F)
 Input Current Ranges Three field selectable ranges, 0-10/0-20/0-50 Amps
 or 0-50/0-100/0-200 Amps
 Operating Humidity 0 to 95% RH, non-condensing
 Maximum Input Voltage

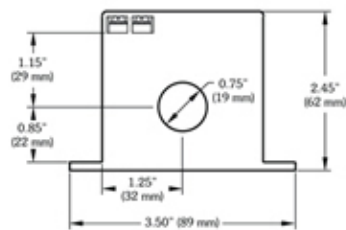
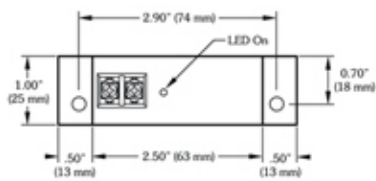
10/20/50 Amp ranges – 80/120/200 Amps continuous
 50/100/200 Amp ranges – 175/300/400 Amps continuous
 Protection Circuitry Reverse voltage protected and output limited
 Response Time < 250mS (0-90%)
 Wiring Solid Core – Barrier strip
 AC Conductor Hole Split Core
 Enclosure Material UL 94 V-0 flammability rated ABS
 Enclosure Size: below dimension.
 (H x W x D) 4.67" x 5.07" x 3"
 Output Signal & Accuracy 4 to 20 mA represents 0 to 100% of current span. Better than ±1% FS on all three ranges

Model FCS521/FCS215
AC Amps



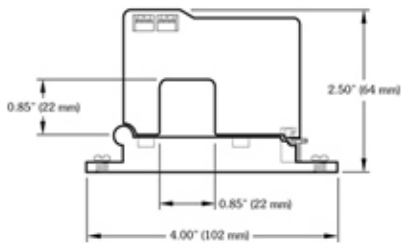
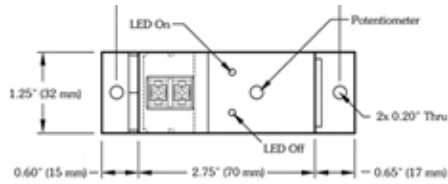
UL E320368, CE compliant, Rohs compliant

FCS521/FCS2151



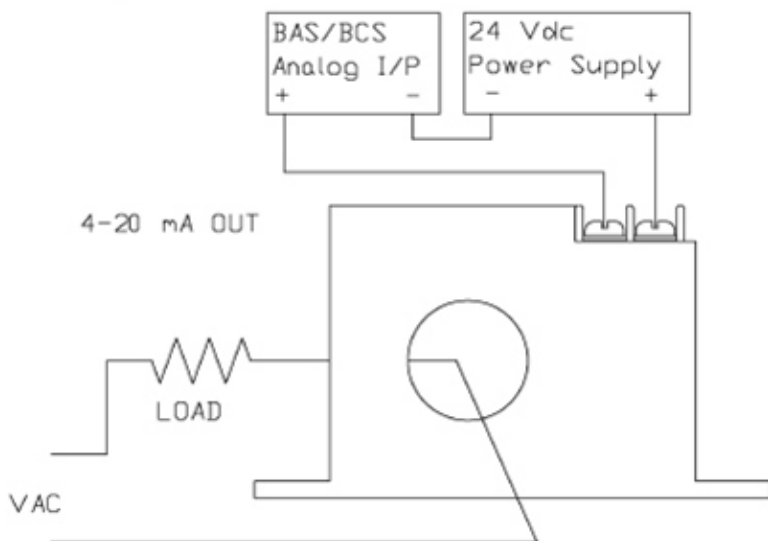
FCS521/FCS2151





Installation:

Wiring



Attention: 0-5V, 0-10V output are do not need power supply.

Disconnect and lock-out all power sources during installation as severe injury or death can result from electrical shock due to contact with high voltage conductors. Ensure all installations are in compliance with applicable electrical codes and that the installation is completed by qualified installers familiar with the standards and proper safety procedures for high-voltage installation. Never rely on status indicating devices only to determine if power is present in a conductor. Insure the range selection jumper is installed in the correct position for the current being monitored. Excessive current can damage the sensor. See below for information on setting the jumpers.

Install the Split-Core over the conductor to be monitored and close the sensor until it latches, ensuring that the two halves are properly aligned. Operation of the sensor will be impaired if any dirt particles prevents good contact between the core pieces when the device is closed, keep the sensor clean when it is opened.

Mount the switch in a suitable location using the two mounting holes in the base of the unit.

The conductor may be looped more than once through the sensor to multiply the sensitivity but this also divides the maximum

currents. For example, on the 0-200 amp scale, if the conductor is looped through twice, the maximum current will now be 100 amps.

Connect the output circuit to the two screw terminals using ring or fork type terminals. Typical connections are shown in the wiring examples. Note polarity as indicated on the device label.

To allow field calibration, all devices have easily accessible calibration pots.