

- 1 If the product does not power up, check that it is supplied by an auxiliary power supply



Auxiliary power supply terminals 6 and 7 (85...265 VAC).

- 2 Make sure that the currents seen by the meter are consistent (if possible using a current clamp).

Are the values on the screen the same as on the current clamp?



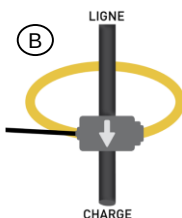
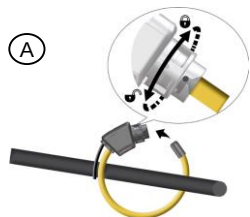
Example:



Here, the current of phase 3 is negative, so the flexible current sensor on this phase is potentially installed back-to-front or is not correctly connected.

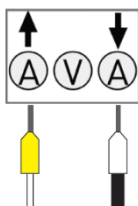
1st check: Check that the flexible current sensors are correctly installed (Figure A): if not locked properly, it may affect the accuracy of the measurements and the sensor could become sensitive to the electromagnetic fields from the surrounding sources.

The direction of flow of the current through the sensor (Figure B) must be respected: a sensor set up back-to-front will indicate a negative current reading.



They must be locked correctly or repositioned the right way round while taking the necessary safety precautions.

2nd check: If one of the currents remains null or negative, one of the flexible current sensors may be connected incorrectly at the level of the meter on the channel in question (see the illustration below)



The wiring must be redone while taking the necessary safety precautions.

3

Make sure that the FSA chosen is suitable for the current measured by the meter. A correctly-calibrated FSA will help you obtain the optimum resolution for current measurement, thus ensuring that the reading is accurate.

Example:



Here, the range chosen does not allow accurate readings of the currents measured.



The FSA must be corrected via the installation setup menu.



To change the FSA, you have to return to the installation setup menu.



Press the SET button for at least 4sec

Available values:
500 A / 4 kA / 20 kA.

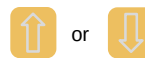


Press



The value will flash

Modify the value with



Confirm with



For 3sec, press



Confirm with



4

Make sure that the power factors (usually between 0.7 and 1) are consistent.

An excessively low power factor would be the result of significant divergence between the voltage and current on the same phase, suggesting current measurement inversion between at least two phases.

Example:



Here, the PFs of phases 1 and 2 are abnormally low, which may be due to inversion between the sensors on these two phases.



The current sensors must be repositioned on their phase of reference while taking the necessary safety precautions.

