

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



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

- 2 Check the consistency of the currents seen by the meter (if possible with a current clamp).

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



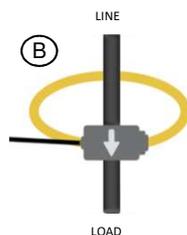
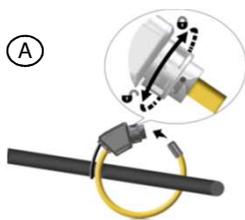
Example:



Here, the current on phase 3 is negative, which means that the flexible current sensor on this phase may be installed the wrong way round or incorrectly connected.

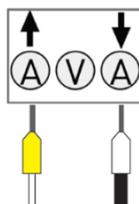
1st check: Check that the flexible current sensors are installed correctly (Figure A): incomplete locking may affect the accuracy of the measurements and the sensor could become sensitive to the electromagnetic fields from sources close by.

The current's direction of flow through the sensor (Figure B) must be respected: a sensor set up the wrong way round will give a negative current reading.



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

2nd check: If one of the currents remains zero 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 diagram below)



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

3

Make sure the FSA chosen is suitable for the current measured by the meter. A correctly-calibrated FSA will help to obtain the optimum resolution for current measurement, thus ensuring a satisfactory level of accuracy.



Example:



Here, the chosen caliber will not permit accurate readings of the current measured,



The FSA must be corrected from the installation configuration (SET) menu.

To change the FSA, you have to return to the installation configuration (SET) menu.



Press the SET button for at least 3sec.



Press



The value will flash

Available values:
500 A / 4 kA / 20 kA

Modify the value using



or



Confirm with



For 3sec, press



Confirm with



4

Check the consistency of the power factors, which are usually between 0.7 and 1.

If the power factor is too low, it may be due to a significant divergence between the voltage and current on the same phase, pointing to a current measurement inversion between at least two phases.



Example:



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



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