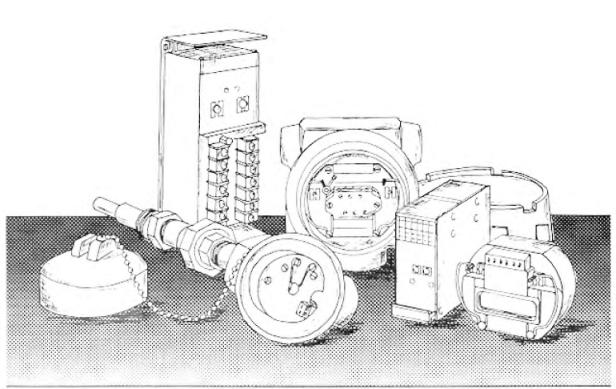


Form 315-701-00 B



April 2016

Watt/Var Transducer





Description

Introduction

The Watt/Var transducer (PWV) is an ac power transducer that accurately measures the electric power consumed in equipment or systems where remote indication and/or automatic control functions are required. This highly accurate electronic multiplying device has excellent long term stability and maintainability.

Installation

Mechanical Installation

The PWV is enclosed in an extruded aluminum housing. The mounting plate features keyhole cutouts so that the entire housing can be removed by Just loosening the screws. See the Surface Mount (SM) housing sheet for a physical outline and mechanical installation requirements.

Electrical Installation

All electrical connections are made to the terminal block on the front of the unit. See figures 1-6.

External Power. If the unit is powered externally, connect 120Vac to the terminals marked EXT PWR. Internally powered units have the electronics power supply fed from the potential transformer connections at terminals 3 and 4.

Voltage (potential). All voltage connections are to the internal transformer terminations, which are balanced and isolated from each other. If the proper voltages are present and in the correct phase, either side of any voltage input may be commoned and/or connected to ground.

Current. Current inputs require security because an open circuit in the current transformer is hazardous. It is recommended that ring lugs be used for all connections. When used with binding head screws, these lugs provide a secure vibration-proof connection.

Figures 1-6 show the transducer connected in an instrumentation loop. The inputs are balanced and isolated from each other. Either side may be commoned and or grounded.

Output. Constant current outputs do not react to resistance changes in the wire, so no calibration is required to compensate for lead length. If a voltage input is required by the measuring or telemetry equipment, a precision resistor may be placed at the measuring end to create a voltage from the constant current.

The constant current loops are not as susceptible to noise and transients as voltage outputs, but should be protected by using shielded wire if the cable runs exceeds 65 feet. Outputs from several transducers can be run in one common shield. The shield should be firmly grounded at ONE end ONLY.

Constant voltage outputs require special handling considerations because a voltage drop in the wire can affect the reading. High input impedance measuring equipment is required and shielded wire is mandatory.



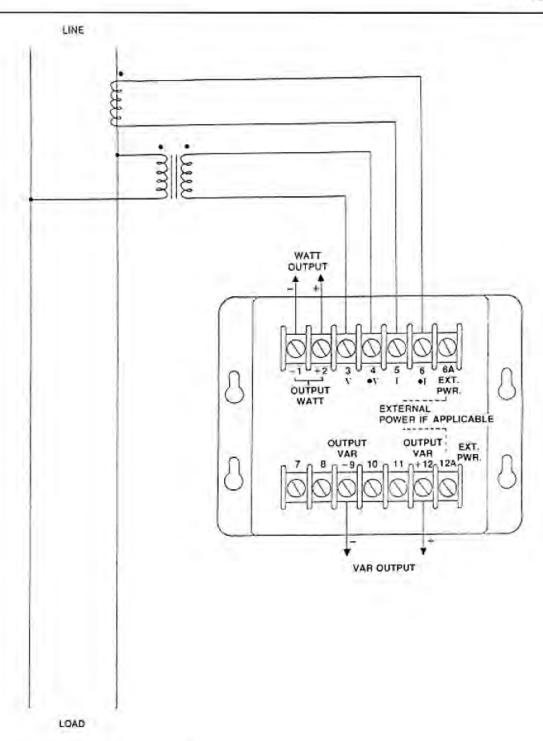


Figure 1. Connection Diagram, 1 Element Watt Var Transducer



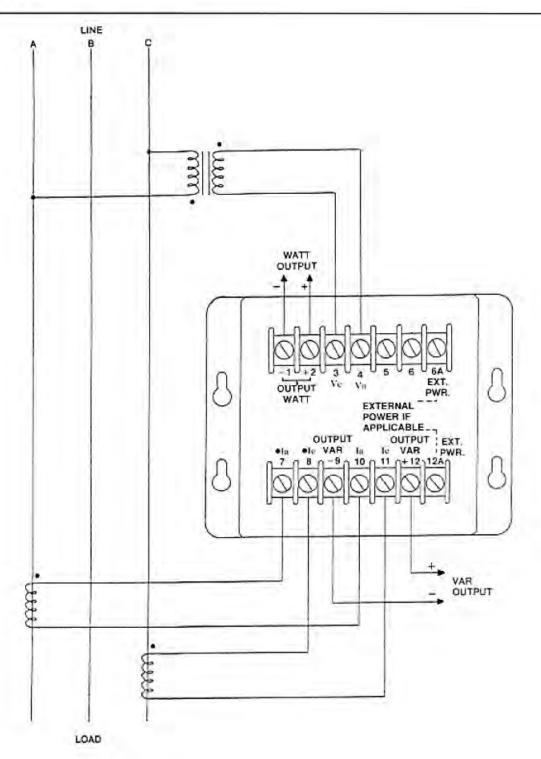


Figure 2. Connection Diagram, 11/4 Element Watt Var Transducer



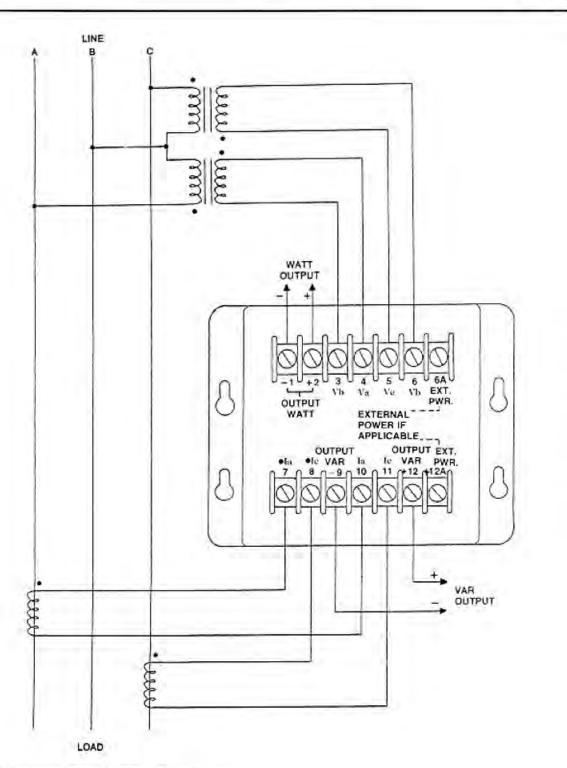


Figure 3. Connection Diagram, 2 Element Walt Var Transducer



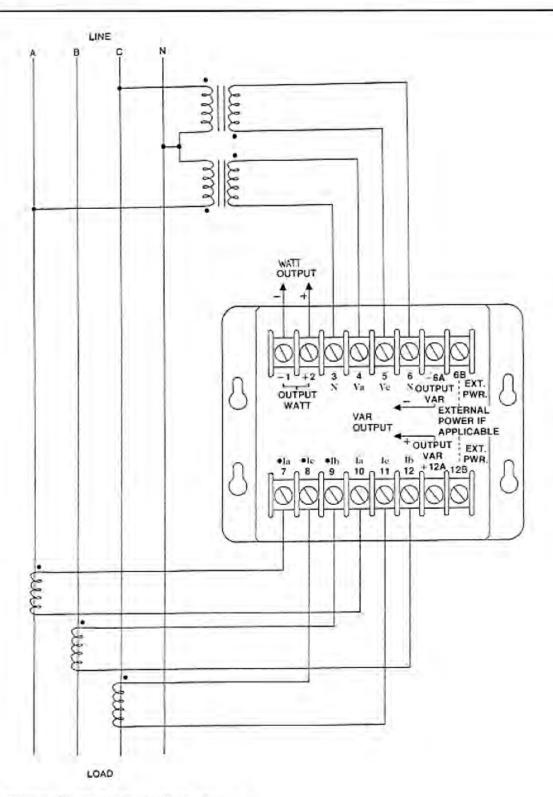


Figure 4. Connection Diagram, 2½ Element WattiVar Transducer

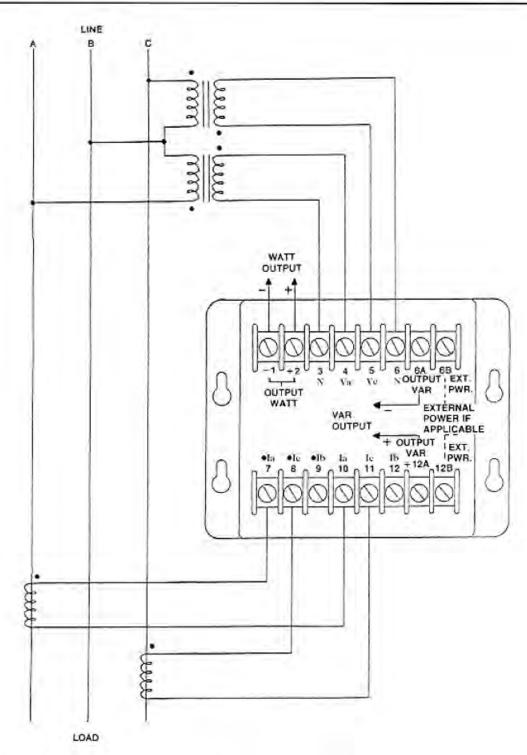


Figure 5. Connection Diagram, 2's Element Connected as 2 Element Watt Ver Transducer



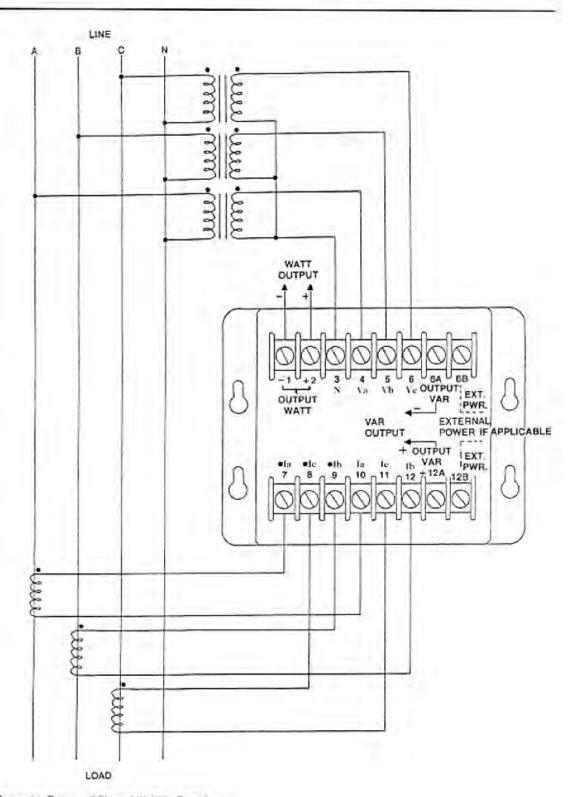


Figure 6. Connection Diagram, 3 Element Watt Var Transducer



Calibration

Introduction

This section provides information necessary for unit calibration. Each unit is calibrated and checked for proper performance at the factory before shipping. The following calibration procedure is for units with 120Vac, 5A input (500 watts per element), and 0 +1mA full scale ouptut.

NOTE

Increase or decrease the input current proportionally for more or less than the standard 500 watt per element to suit your particular transducer.

Null Balance Method

Equipment Required

- Calibrated MII power transducer with the same input, output and number of elements as the unit under test
- DC Current Meter (3-1/2 digit, must be accurate to within 0.05%, 1mA full scale)
- AC Voltmeter (0-150Vac)
- AC Ammeter (0-5Aac)
- Phase shifter, 90 degrees (or a load with a known reactive component may be used)
- 1000 watt electric heater or similar load
- Two 10K ohm precision resistors (accurate to within 0.01%)

Procedure (1-, 2-, and 3-element transducers)

Connect the equipment shown in

figures 7, 9, 11 and 12. The same current and voltage is applied to both the control unit and the transducer under test, so the output of each should be identical. Any error is displayed on the volt meter as a reading. With 1V full scale 3-1/2 digit meter and 1mA full scale transducers, the reading increment is 1mV or 0.01% FS.

- With the current switch SW1 open, adjust the input voltage for 120Vac on the voltmeter.
 - Check that there is no reading on the digital meter. If a reading is found, adjust the ZERO potentiometer on the transducer under test until the meter reads zero.
 - With the current switch SW1 closed, adjust the current to 4.167A on the ammeter.

3

5

- Check that there is no reading on the digital meter. If a reading is found, adjust the CAL potentiometer on the transducer under test until the meter reads zero.
- Linearity can be checked by adjusting the voltage and the current up and down within the specified range and checking the variance on the digital meter.
- Reconnect the output circuit so that the VAR output terminals are connected to the digital meter. Using the phase shifter or the known reactive load, repeat steps 1 through 5.



Procedure (1-1/2 and 2-1/2 element transducers)

Connect the equipment as shown in figures 8 and 10. Repeat steps 1-5, above, except the test current should be 2,08A for the 1-1/2 element transducer and 3.12A for the 2-1/2 element transducer.

Direct Method

Equipment Required

- Standard Wattmeter (must be accurate to within 0.1%, 600 watts full scale)
- DC Current Meter (3-1/2 digit, must be accurate to within 0.05%, 1mA full scale)
- AC Voltmeter (0-150Vac)
- AC Ammeter (0-5A)
- Phase shifter, 90 degrees (or a load with a known reactive component may be used)
- 1000 watt electric heater or similar load

Procedure (1-, 2-, and 3-element transducers)

Connect the equipment listed above, as shown in figures 13, 15, 17, and 18. The same current and voltage is applied to both the control unit and the transducer unter test, so the output of the transducer should be proportional to the reading on the control unit.

With the current switch SW1 open, adjust the input voltage for 120Vac on the voltmeter.

- Check that there is no reading on the digital meter. If a reading is found, adjust the ZERO potentiometer on the transducer under test until the meter reads zero.
- With the current switch SW1 closed, adjust the current until the wattmeter reads 500.0 Watts.
- Check the reading on the digital meter and adjust the CAL potentiometer on the transducer under test for 1.000mA
- Linearity can be checked by adjusting the voltage and the current up and down within the specified range and comparing the readings on the two meters.
- Reconnect the output circuit so that the VAR output terminals are connected to the phase shifter or the known reactive load, repeat steps 1 through 5.

Procedure (1-1/2 and 2-1/2 element transducers)

Connect the equipment as shown in figures 14 and 16. Repeat steps 1-5, above, except the test current should be 2.08A for the 1-1/2 element transducer and 3.12A for the 2-1/2 element transducer.



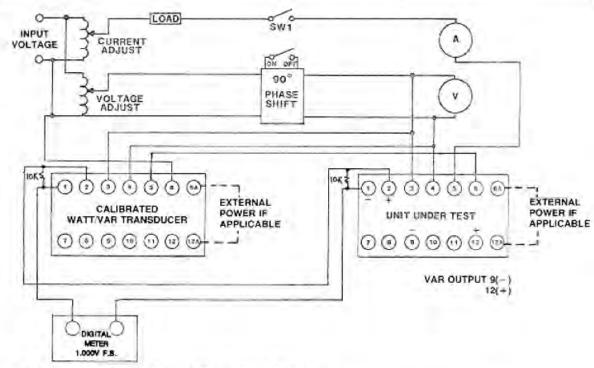


Figure 7. Calibration Procedure Null Method, 1 Element Watt/Var Transducer

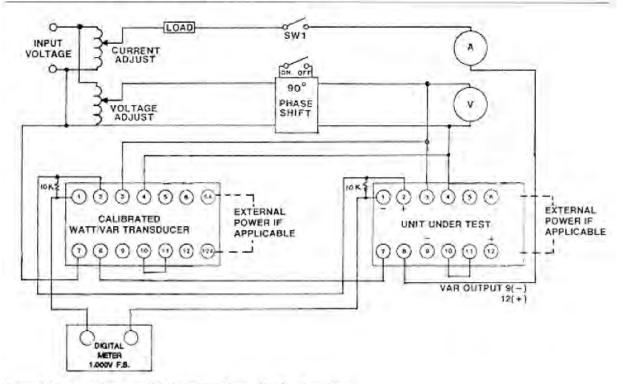


Figure 8. Calibration Procedure Null Method, 119 Element Watt Var Transducer



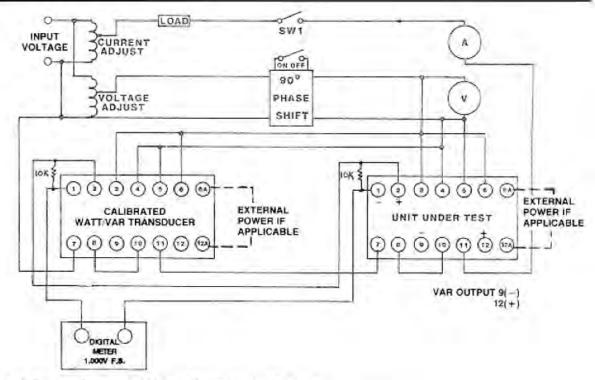


Figure 9. Calibration Procedure Null Method, 2 Element Walt Var Transducer

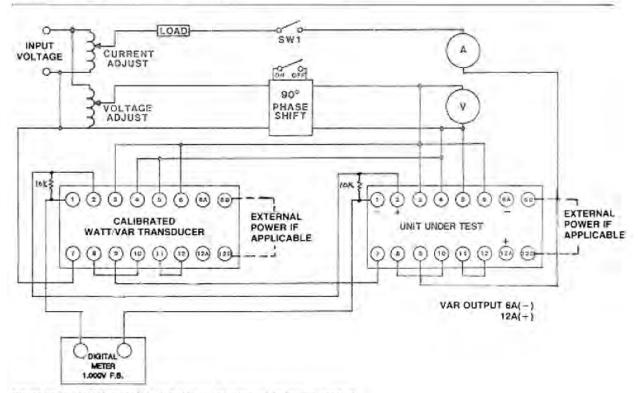


Figure 10. Calibration Procedure Null Method, 2's Element Walt-Var Transducer

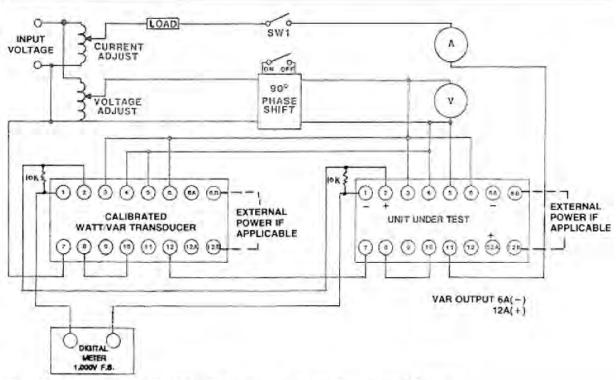


Figure 11, Calibration Procedure Null Method, 2% Element Connected as 2 Element Watt/Var Transducer

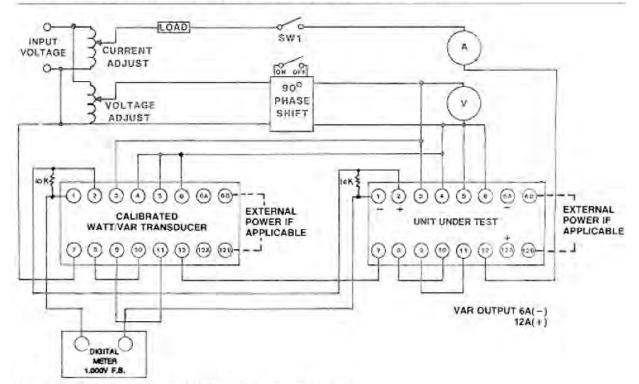


Figure 12. Calibration Procedure Null Method. 3 Flement Watt Var Transducer



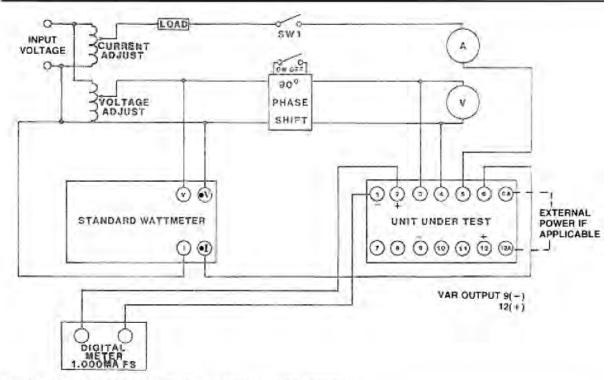


Figure 13. Calibration Procedure Direct Method, 1 Element Watt Var Transducer

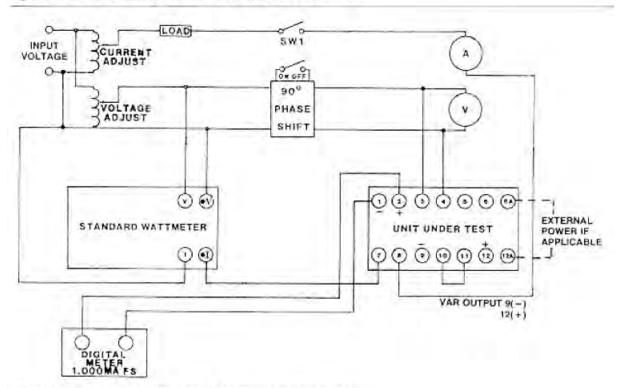


Figure 14, Calibration Procedure Direct Method, 1% Element Wast/Var Transducer

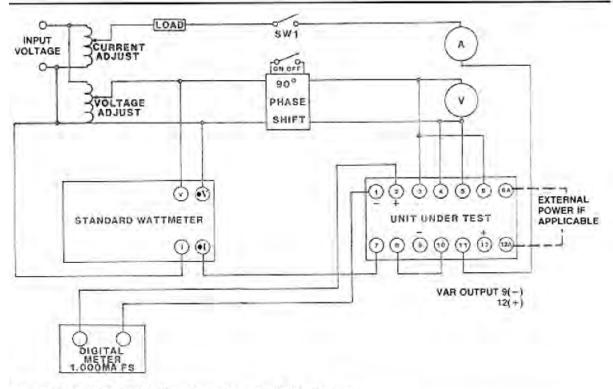


Figure 15. Calibration Procedure Direct Method, 2 Element Watt Var Transducer

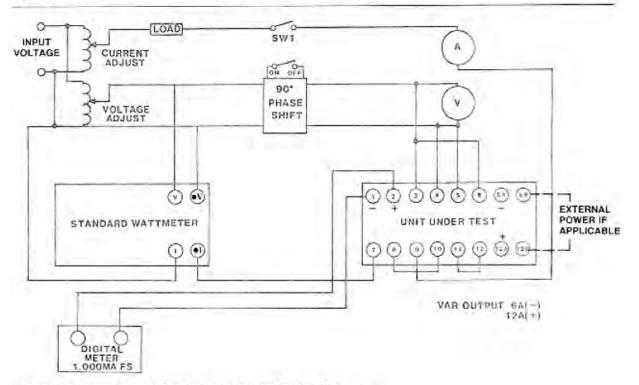


Figure 16. Caribration Procedure Direct Method, 2% Element Wait/Var Transducer



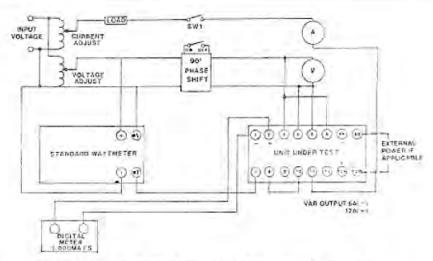


Figure 17. Calibration Procedure Direct Method, 216 Element Connected as 2 Element Watt Var Transducer

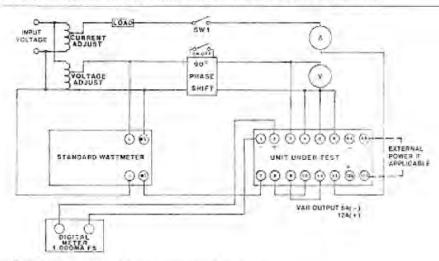
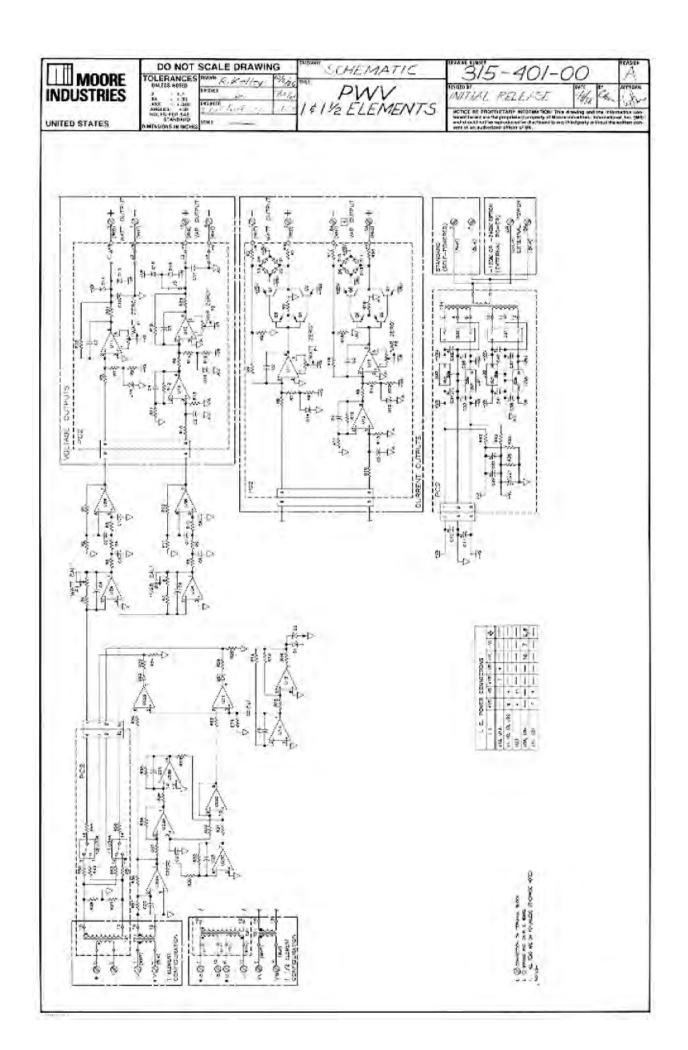
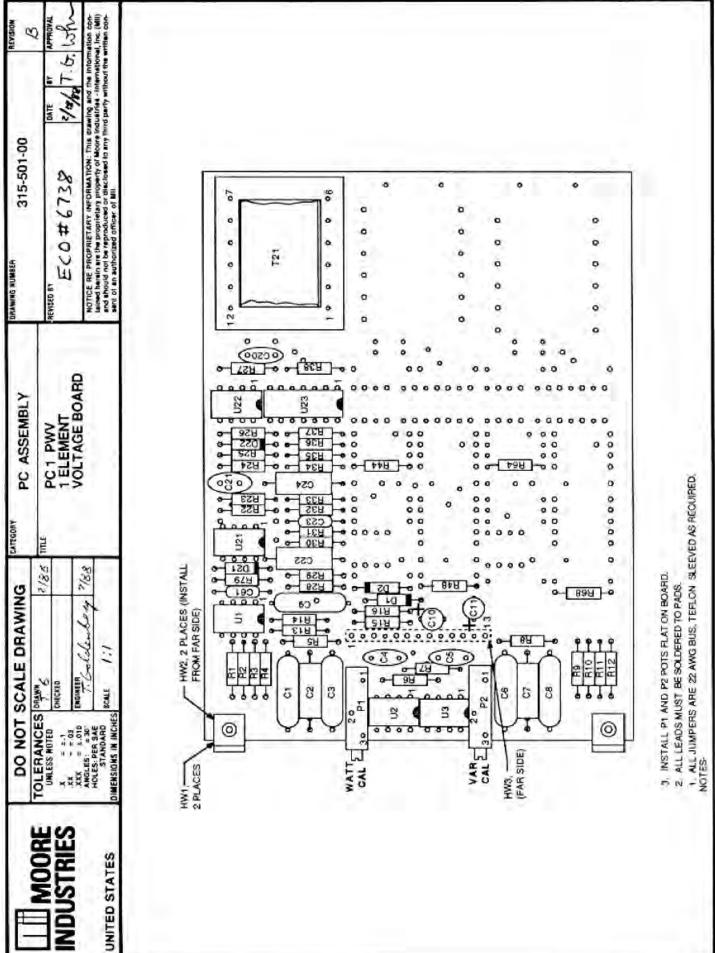


Figure 18. Calibration Procedure Direct Method, 3 Element Watt/Var Transducer





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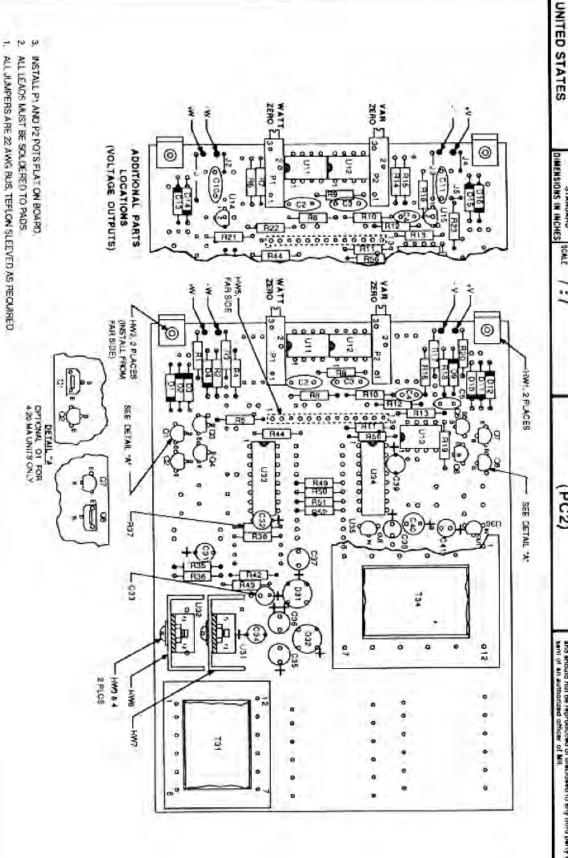
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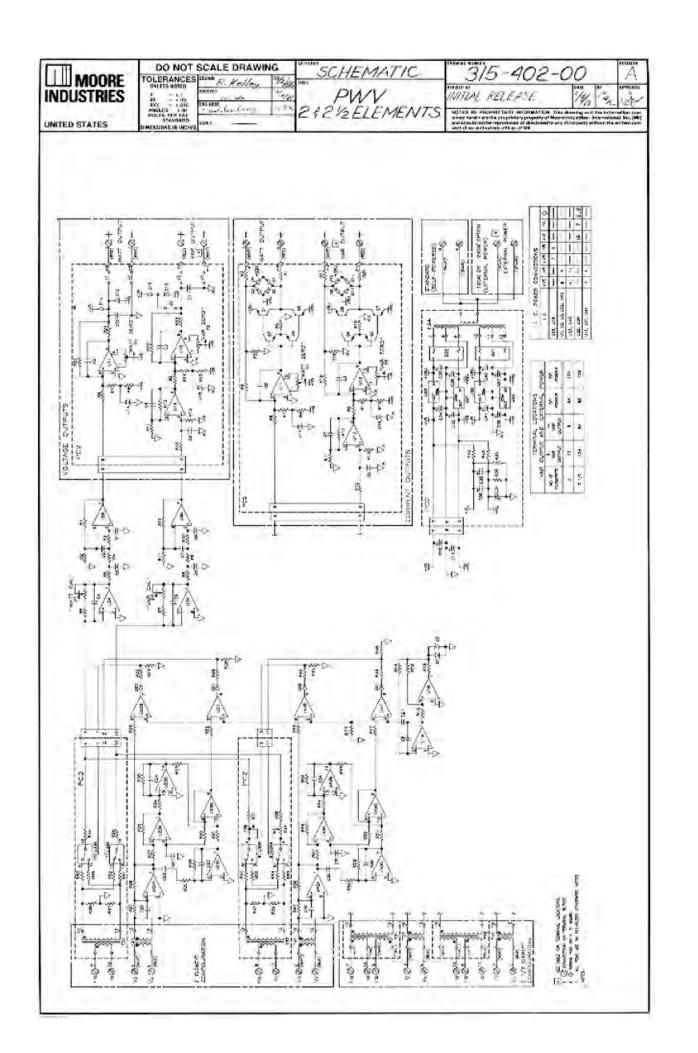
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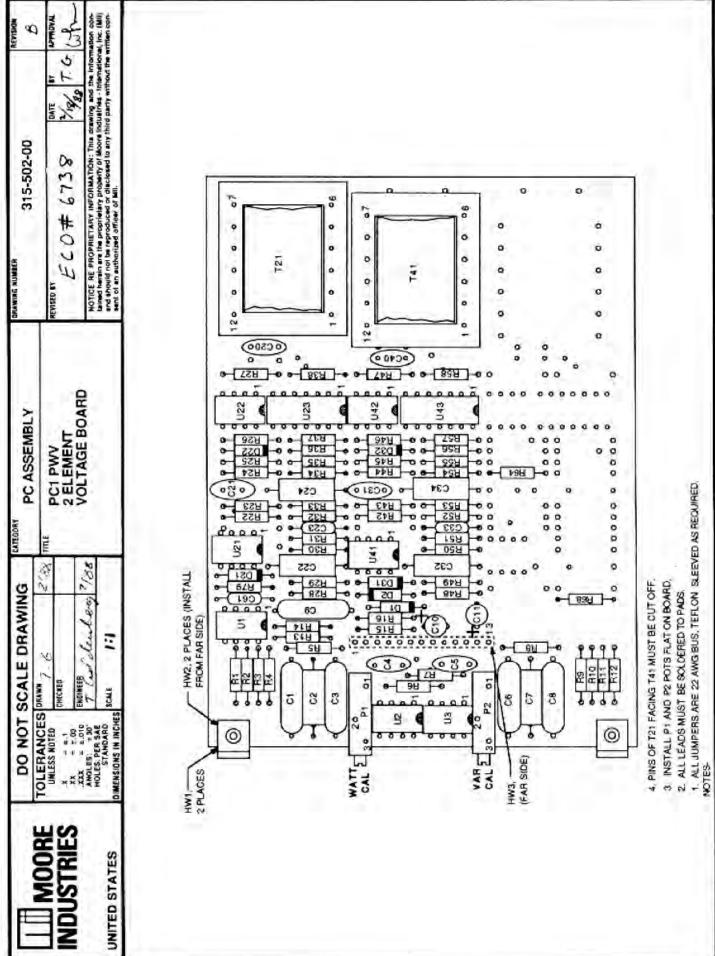
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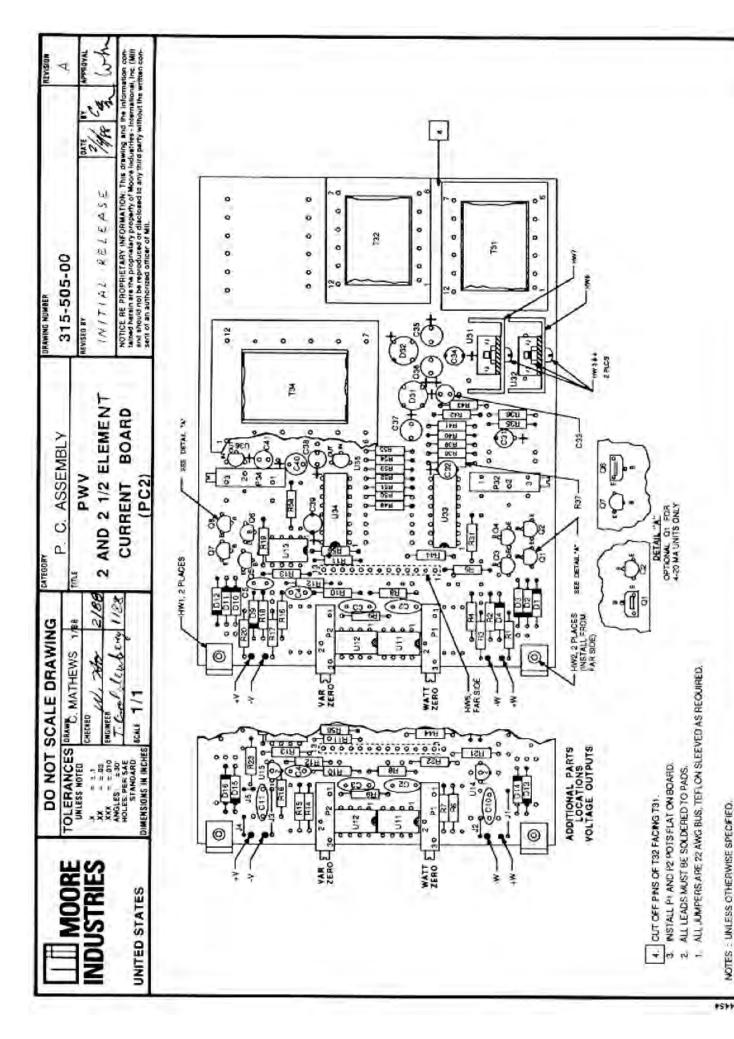
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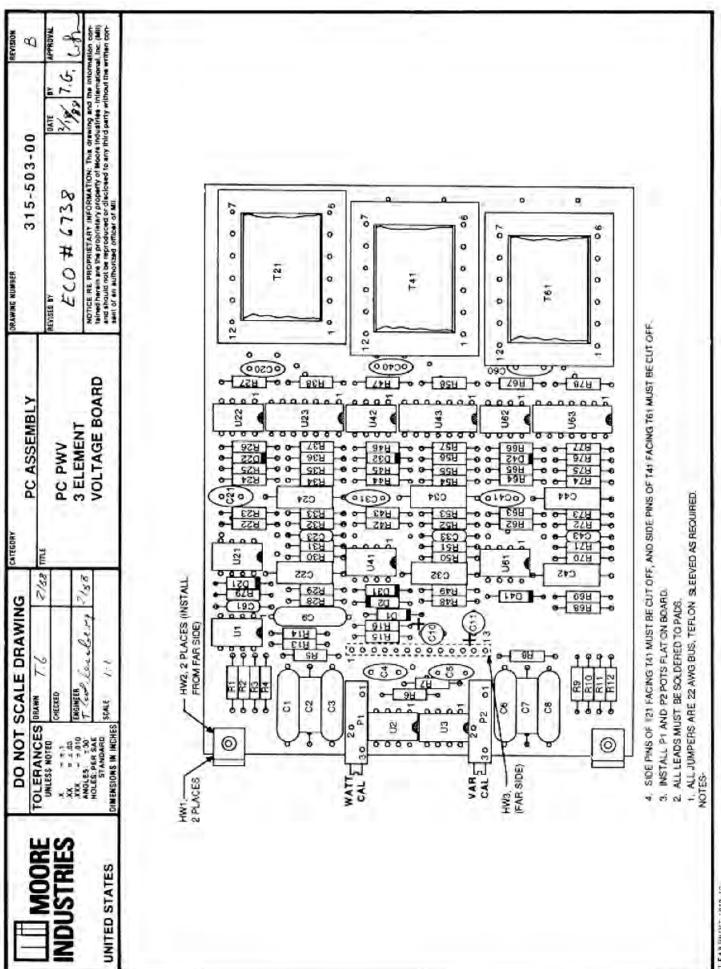
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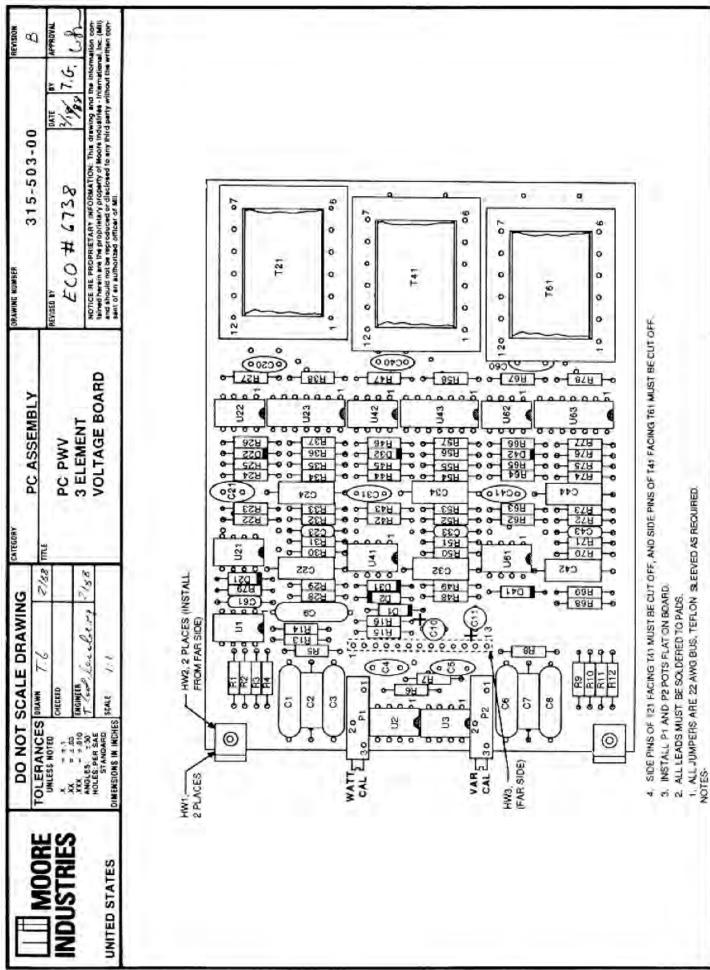


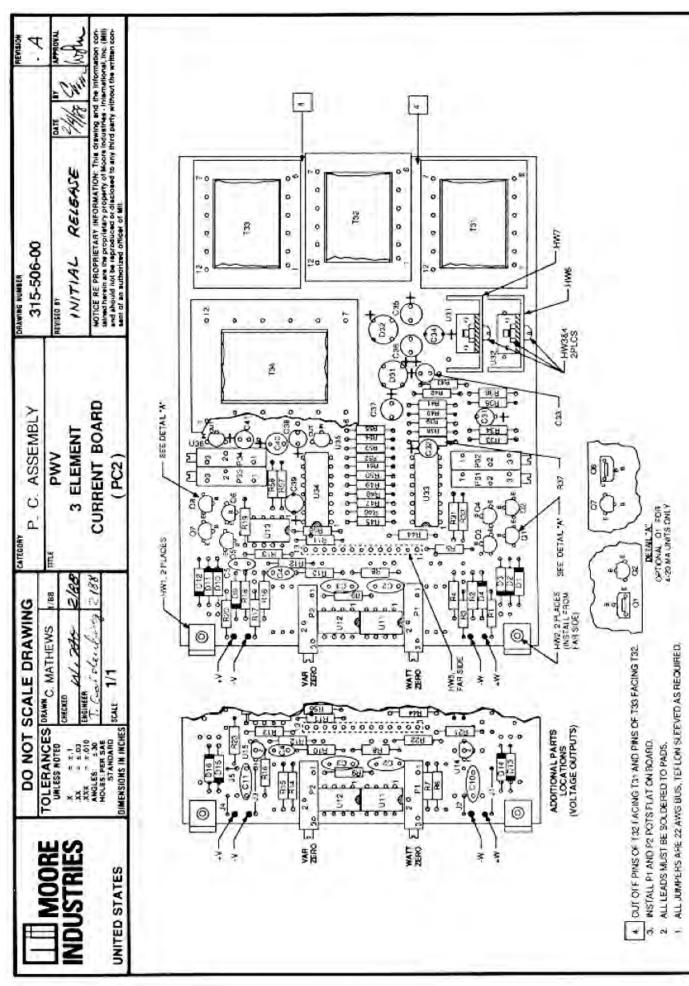




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NOTES : UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFICIAL

RETURN PROCEDURES

To return equipment to Moore Industries for repair, follow these four steps:

1. Call Moore Industries and request a Returned Material Authorization (RMA) number.

Warranty Repair –

If you are unsure if your unit is still under warranty, we can use the unit's serial number to verify the warranty status for you over the phone. Be sure to include the RMA number on all documentation.

Non-Warranty Repair -

If your unit is out of warranty, be prepared to give us a Purchase Order number when you call. In most cases, we will be able to quote you the repair costs at that time. The repair price you are quoted will be a "Not To Exceed" price, which means that the actual repair costs may be less than the quote. Be sure to include the RMA number on all documentation.

- 2. Provide us with the following documentation:
 - a) A note listing the symptoms that indicate the unit needs repair
 - b) Complete shipping information for return of the equipment after repair
 - c) The name and phone number of the person to contact if questions arise at the factory
- Use sufficient packing material and carefully pack the equipment in a sturdy shipping container.
- 4. Ship the equipment to the Moore Industries location nearest you.

The returned equipment will be inspected and tested at the factory. A Moore Industries representative will contact the person designated on your documentation if more information is needed. The repaired equipment, or its replacement, will be returned to you in accordance with the shipping instructions furnished in your documentation.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

THE COMPANY MAKES NO EXPRESS, IMPLIED OR STATUTORY WARRANTIES (INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE) WITH RESPECT TO ANY GOODS OR SERVICES SOLD BY THE COMPANY. THE COMPANY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES ARISING FROM ANY COURSE OF DEALING OR TRADE USAGE, AND ANY BUYER OF GOODS OR SERVICES FROM THE COMPANY ACKNOWLEDGES THAT THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES IMPLIED BY CUSTOM OF USAGE IN THE TRADE OF THE BUYER AND OF THE COMPANY, AND THAT ANY PRIOR DEALINGS OF THE BUYER WITH THE COMPANY DO NOT IMPLY THAT THE COMPANY WARRANTS THE GOODS OR SERVICES IN ANY WAY

ANY BUYER OF GOODS OR SERVICES FROM THE COMPANY AGREES WITH THE COMPANY THAT THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDIES FOR BREACH OF ANY WARRANTY CONCERNING THE GOODS OR SERVICES SHALL BE FOR THE COMPANY, AT ITS OPTION, TO REPAIR OR REPLACE THE GOODS OR SERVICES OR REFUND THE PURCHASE PRICE. THE COMPANY SHALL IN NO EVENT BE LIABLE FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES EVEN IF THE COMPANY FAILS IN ANY ATTEMPT TO REMEDY DEFECTS IN THE GOODS OR SERVICES, BUT IN SUCH CASE THE BUYER SHALL BE ENTITLED TO NO MORE THAN A REFUND OF ALL MONIES PAID TO THE COMPANY BY THE BUYER FOR PURCHASE OF THE GOODS OR SERVICES.

ANY CAUSE OF ACTION FOR BREACH OF ANY WARRANTY BY THE COMPANY SHALL BE BARRED UNLESS THE COMPANY RECEIVES FROM THE BUYER A WRITTEN NOTICE OF THE ALLEGED DEFECT OR BREACH WITHIN TEN DAYS FROM THE EARLIEST DATE ON WHICH THE BUYER COULD REASONABLY HAVE DISCOVERED THE ALLEGED DEFECT OR BREACH, AND NO ACTION FOR THE BREACH OF ANY WARRANTY SHALL BE COMMENCED BY THE BUYER ANY LATER THAN TWELVE MONTHS FROM THE EARLIEST DATE ON WHICH THE BUYER COULD REASONABLY HAVE DISCOVERED THE ALLEGED DEFECT OR BREACH

RETURN POLICY

For a period of thirty-six (36) months from the date of shipment, and under normal conditions of use and service, Moore Industries ("The Company") will at its option replace, repair or refund the purchase price for any of its manufactured products found, upon return to the Company (transportation charges prepaid and otherwise in accordance with the return procedures established by The Company), to be defective in material or workmanship. This policy extends to the original Buyer only and not to Buyer's customers or the users of Buyer's products, unless Buyer is an engineering contractor in which case the policy shall extend to Buyer's immediate customer only. This policy shall not apply if the product has been subject to alteration, misuse, accident, neglect or improper application, installation, or operation. THE COMPANY SHALL IN NO EVENT BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.



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