## TMU



TOYO KEIKI

## Multi-power meter



If you use this "TMU" multi-meter, you can measure 20 elements on the main display, and 17 elements on the sub-display.

## TOYOKEIKI CO., LTD.

-Package display (4 elements) 23 elements can be displayed on the screen. High-speed digital operation system is adopted. Many elements are displayed on real time 1 screen with the combination by LCD display. Even when there is no lighting, it displays dearly with backlight.
-The same attachment as 110 wide angle meter. It possibleto replace, since it is the same size. (110type)

- It possible to measure active energy and reactive energy of out going and in coming.
-Harmonic measurement.
It possible to measure voltage distortion factor and current distortion factor.
-It possible to measure 4 times rated current.
Also in consideration of inrush current, it possible to measure up to 4 times of rated input current.
Bar graph of possiblescaling.
The bar graph can bescaling scaled.



## Specification

| Measurement item | Input range | Indication | Auxiliary power supply |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current (R,S,T) | 0~5A (up to 20A) | Input aurrent $\times$ CT ratio | ```AC 80~264V : 6VA DC 80~143V : 3.5W (32mA) DC 19~ 31 V : 3.5W (150mA)``` |
| Voltage (R-S,S-T,T-R) | $0 \sim 150 \mathrm{~V}$ or 0~300V (max 600V) | Input voltage $\times \mathrm{VT}$ ratio |  |
| Active power | 0~1kW or 0~2kW | Input active power $\times$ CT ratio $\times$ VT ratio |  |
| Reactive power | LEAD 1kvar~0~LAG1kvar LEAD 2kvar~0~LAG2kvar | Input reactive power× CT ratiox VT ratio |  |
| Power factor | LEAD 0~1~LAG 0 | LEAD 0.0~100.0~LAG0.0 \% | Input rating and power consumption |
| Frequency | $45 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 65 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $45.00 \sim 65.00 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Current : } 5 \mathrm{~A}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.5 \mathrm{VA} \\ & \text { Voltage : } 110 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.11 \mathrm{VA} \\ & 220 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.22 \mathrm{VA} \end{aligned}$ |
| Watt demand | 0~1kW or 0~2kW | Input watt demand $\times$ CT ratio $\times$ VT ratio |  |
| Amp demand (R,S,T) | 0~5A (up to 20A) | Input current $\times$ CT ratio |  |
| Activeenergy |  | $0.000 \sim 999999.999 \mathrm{kWh}$ (MWh) |  |
| Reactiveenergy |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { LAG } 0.000 \sim 999999.999 \text { kvarh (Mvarh) } \\ \text { LEAD } 0.000 \sim 999999.999 \text { kvarh (Mvarh) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| VoltageTHD | $0 \sim 100 \%$, Peak value: $0 \sim 9.9 \mathrm{~A}$ | $0 \sim 100 \%$ |  |
| Current THD | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \sim 100 \%, \text { Peak value: } \\ & 0 \sim 250 \mathrm{~V} \text { (Rated voltage } 110 \mathrm{~V} \text { ) } \\ & 0 \sim 500 \mathrm{~V} \text { (Rated voltage } 220 \mathrm{~V} \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ | $0 \sim 100 \%$ |  |
| Operatingtime |  | $0 \sim 999999$ h |  |

Total: 23 measurements
Performance

| Item | Speafication |
| :---: | :---: |
| Tolerance |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> Frequency ㅈำ <br>  <br>  <br> Adiveenergy ㅇำ <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| Effect of temperature | $\pm 0.3 \% / 10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Responsetime | About 1 second |
| Insulation resistance | Over 100M $\Omega$ 500V DC |
| Withstand voltage | AC 2000V for 1 minute |
| Impulsetest | $6 \mathrm{kV} 1.2 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Vibration \& shock | Vibration $10 \sim 55 \sim 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \quad 0.15 \mathrm{~mm}$ Shock 490m/S² XYZ positive and negative each 3 times. |

Environment and structure

| Item | Specification |
| :--- | :--- |
| Operating temp | $-10 \sim 55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storagetemp | $-20 \sim 70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity | Under $85 \%$ RH |
| Structure | Case |
|  | Cover |
|  | Terminal cover plameresistingABS |
|  | Terminal screwbrass <br> (M4,M3) |
| Weight | About 520 g |
| Display element | LCD |
| Protection rating | IP 40 |

## Output specification

| Analogoutput <br> with limiter | DC4~20mA 0~550 <br> DC1~5V 600 $\sim \infty$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Pulseoutput | Activeenergy or reactive energy <br> DC 125V, AC 125V 0.1A MAX.4CH |
| Communication <br> output | RS-485 2400~38.4kbps <br> (MODBBUS) |
| Relay output | AC 250V 5A MAX.2CH |

## Control input specification (Remote control of main display)

Impressing voltage from the exterior can change the measurement item of a main display. Please impress the voltage of AC 85 -264V, or voltage of DC $80 \sim 143 V$.If it impress once, an item will move to next. Consumption current is about 2 mA .
However, this function is not provided in the spedification of analog(4ch), pulse(4ch), analog(2ch) + pulse (2ch) and analog(3ch) + pulse (1ch).

## Control input specification (Alarm reset)

The alarm output can be cancelled by impressing voltage from the exterior. Please impress the voltage of AC 85~264V, or voltage of DC 80~143V. If it impress once, the alarm output is cancelled.
Consumption current is about 2 mA

## TYPE NAME and SPEC No.

TMU


Note 1: If you select spec No.99, please consult with our company.
Note 2: "Instrument screen of viewing angle to upper" is an indicator expected to be an installation at a high position easily.
"Instrument screen of viewing angleto lower" is an indicator expected to be an installation at a low position easily.
Order Example

| Typename | (1) Cirait | (2) Aux power supply | (3) Out put | (4) Viewing direction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TMU | $-\square \square$ | $-\square$ | $-\square \square$ | $-\square$ |

Internal parameters can also be spedified at the time of order. TMU is carried out with the specified parameters.
The setting parameters, which can be specified, areCT ratio, VT ratio, and the demand time.
ExampleTMU-31-2-25-D
CT 100/5A, VT 3300/110V, Demand time 15 minutes
CH1-- Effective power $4 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$
CH2 -- Current R phase $4 \sim 20 \mathrm{~mA}$
Pulse-- Watt-hour 10kWh/1 pulse

## Parts name and accessories

Name of each part.


## Setting item

| jet each item numbe | Setting item | Setup contents |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Primary voltage setup | Selection of VT |
| 2 | Primary current setup | Selection of CT |
| 3 | Main display setup | Selection of main display element |
| 4 | Sub-display setup | Display pattern selection and pattern editing of Sub-display |
| 5 | Bar graph-display setup | Selection of bar graph-display type |
| 6 | Setup of asetting point | Setting point (upper \&lower bound value) of each element is setup |
| 7 | Setup of demand alarm setting point | Setting of alarm reset mode, alarm value and element of alarm |
| 8 | Minimum value setup in range of measurement | Theminimum value of the voltage and the current is setup |
| 9 | Setup of Watt demand | Setting of demand time. Maximum and minimum demand value reset. <br> Adjustment of demand start. |
| 10 | Setup of analog output | Setting of analog output element and measurement range of output. |
| 11 | Setup of pulseoutput | Setting of pulse output element and multiplier. |
| 12 | Setup of digital output | Setting of baud rate,transmission mode and data format, etc. |
| 13 | Setup of badk-light output | Selection of badk-light mode. (ON,OFF,AUTO OFF) |
| 14 | Setup of distribution key | Setting with distribution of display key of main and sub-display. |
| 15 | Setup of initial parameter | It returns tothe setting at thetime of factory shipments. |
| 16 | Reset of activeenergy and operating time | Reset of activeenergy , reactiveenergy and operating time. |
| 17 | Setup of activeenergy display | Setting of display multiplier of energy. <br> Selection of outgoing reactiveenergy or incoming reactiveenergy. |

## It moves to a set each item



Fixation and cancellation of setting

| Setting item | Key operation | Explanation | The example of a display |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Each setting | SET Key | －After changing set value，it is fixed by pushing the SET key．And it moves <br> tothe set each item number input display． | Set each item number input display． |
| display |  | After changing set value，a set value is canceled by pushing the DISPLAY <br> key．And it moves totheset each item number input display． |  |

## Setting each item

| Setting item | Key operation | Explanation | The example of a display |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { 1.Primary voltage } \\ \hline \text { setup } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\pm$ or - Key | －Selection of primary voltage is determined by pushing + or $\square$ key． $\begin{aligned} & 110.0 \mathrm{~V} \rightarrow 110 \mathrm{~V} \rightarrow 220.0 \mathrm{~V} \rightarrow 220 \mathrm{~V} \rightarrow 440.0 \mathrm{~V} \rightarrow 440 \mathrm{~V} \rightarrow 1100 \mathrm{~V} \rightarrow 1.10 \mathrm{kV} \rightarrow 2200 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \rightarrow 2.20 \mathrm{kV} \rightarrow 3300 \mathrm{~V} \rightarrow 3.30 \mathrm{kV} \rightarrow 6600 \mathrm{~V} \rightarrow 6.60 \mathrm{kV} \rightarrow 11.00 \mathrm{kV} \rightarrow 22.00 \mathrm{kV} \rightarrow \\ & 33.00 \mathrm{kV} \rightarrow 66.00 \mathrm{kV} \rightarrow 77.00 \mathrm{kV} \end{aligned}$ | Primary voltage setup |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { 2.Primary } \\ \hline \text { aurrent setup } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\pm$ or - Key | －Selection of primary current is determined by pushing $\dagger$ or $\square$ key． $\begin{aligned} & 5.00 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 6.00 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 7.50 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 8.00 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 10.00 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 10.0 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 12.00 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 12.0 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 15.00 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow \\ & 15.0 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 20.00 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 20.0 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 25.00 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 25.0 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 30.00 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 30.0 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 40.00 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 40.0 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \rightarrow 50.00 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 60.00 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 75.00 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 80.00 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 100.0 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 100 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 120.0 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 120 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow \\ & 150.0 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 150 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 200.0 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 200 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 250.0 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 250 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 300.0 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 300 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 400.0 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \rightarrow 400 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 500.0 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 600.0 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 750.0 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 800.0 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 1000 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 1.00 \mathrm{kA} \rightarrow 1200 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow \\ & 1.20 \mathrm{kA} \rightarrow 1500 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 1.50 \mathrm{kA} \rightarrow 2000 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 2.00 \mathrm{kA} \rightarrow 2500 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 2.50 \mathrm{kA} \rightarrow 3000 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow \\ & 3.00 \mathrm{kA} \rightarrow 4000 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 4.00 \mathrm{kA} \rightarrow 5000 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 5.00 \mathrm{kA} \rightarrow 6000 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 6.00 \mathrm{kA} \rightarrow 7500 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow \\ & 7.50 \mathrm{kA} \rightarrow 8000 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow 8.00 \mathrm{kA} \end{aligned}$ | Primary current setup |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3.Main Display } \\ & \text { Setup } \end{aligned}$ | ＋or－Key | －You can choice the element，what you want to measure on themain display． <br> －Pushing the + key makes the element appear and pushing the key makes the element disappear．If $\square$ or $\square$ key is pushed，next element displayed on the main display．The unit currently displayed shows the element，which you want to set． | Main Display Setup $\begin{aligned} & \text { Erl } \\ & \text { EINU } \end{aligned}$ $\mid$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4. Sub-Display } \\ & \hline \text { Setup } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ <br> Selection of menu |  | －You can select and edit the display pattern of Sub－display is done． <br> －Either SEL（Pattern selection）or EDIT（Pattern editing）is selected． The selected item blinks． <br> －It moves to a set up of by selected item pushing NEXT key． | Selection of sub－display menu |
| Selection of pattern | + or $\square$ Key | －The pattern to be selected currently is displayed on the main display． <br> －The display pattern is selected by pushing + or $\square$ key． <br> －There are eight kinds of patterns that can be selected，that is user edit pattern and＂0～6＂display pattern．（There are only user edit pattern and ＂ 0 ＂display pattern for 1P2W．）Refer to P13． | Selection of sub－display pattern \| |

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| Setting item | Key operation | Explanation | The example of a display |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7.Setup of alarm output setting |  | - Alarm output(relay contact) turned "ON" when the input signal exceeds alarm setting point(relay point of contact) and ALARM lights appears on the display. And, the display is blinked. <br> - It displays alarm output CH on the 1st sub-display, and high setting ("H") or low setting point("L") on the 2nd sub-display, and return mode on the 3rd sub-display. <br> - Select the element of alarm by pushing the $\square$ or $\square$ key. <br> (Line to line voltage $\rightarrow$ line to line voltage OR mode $\rightarrow$ (line to neutral voltage $\rightarrow$ line to neutral voltage OR mode] $\rightarrow$ arrrent $\rightarrow$ arrrent OR mode $\rightarrow$ active power $\rightarrow$ reactive power $\rightarrow$ power factor $\rightarrow$ frequency $\rightarrow$ watt demand $\rightarrow$ amp demand $\rightarrow$ amp demand OR mode $\rightarrow$ aurrent THD $\rightarrow$ aurrent THD OR mode $\rightarrow$ voltageTHD $\rightarrow$ voltage THD OR mode (In parentheses [] ,3P4W types.) <br> - It move to the selection of high setting point or low setting point by pushing NEXT key. The state of the setting point is displayed on the 2nd subdisplay. <br> - Either high setting point("H") or low setting point('L') is selected by pushing + or $\square$ key. <br> - It moves to set alarm value by pushing NEXT key. A present alarm value is displayed on the main-display. <br> - Alarm value is sharing with a set value of setting indicator. <br> - If the $\dagger$ key is pushed, the alarm value increase. By pushing $\square$ key, the value decrease. <br> - If the NEXT key is pushed, it will move to a setup of the return time. The state of the return time is displayed on the 3rd sub-display. <br> - The return time is selected by pushing $\square$ or $\square$ key. Select the return time value (OFF,0,5,10,15,20,30,60,90) 0(zero)is instantaneous output,OFF is manual reset. <br> - At two alarm outputs type, it moves to 2CH alarm setting. The setting method is the abovementioned and is same. | Setup of alarm output setting |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8.Minimum value } \\ & \hline \text { setup } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | - Minimum value setting for voltage and current. The screen displays " 0 "(ZERO) below with setting value for voltage and current. <br> - The display of other elements is as speified in the following table. Example: If you set the point as 90 V , "0" is displayed on the screen under 90V. <br> - If the $\square$ key is pushed, the voltage value increase. By pressing $\square$ key, the value decrease. <br> - If NEXT key is pushed, it will move to current value setup. <br> - If the $\dagger$ key is pushed, the voltage value increase. By pressing $\square$ key, the value decrease. | Minimum value setup |
| 9.Demand setup |  | - Demand time setting, reset of a maximum and a minimum demand, and adjusting of demand start. <br> 1st sub-display : demand time <br> 2nd sub-display : demand reset <br> 3rd sub-display : adjustment of demand start. <br> - Please select a setting item by pushing + or $\square$ key. Selected item blinks. <br> - It moves to the selected set item by pushing NEXT key. <br> - The present demand time is displayed on the main display. | Demanditem |



| Setting item | Key operation | Explanation | The example of a display |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - If the NEXT key is pushed, it will move to selection of multiplier indication mode. Multiplier indication is blinking on the screen. <br> - Selection of multiplier indication is determined by pushing + or $-\square$ key. It selects among $0.01 \mathrm{kWh}, 0.1 \mathrm{kWh}, 1 \mathrm{kWh}, 10 \mathrm{kWh}, 100 \mathrm{kWh}, 1 \mathrm{MWh}, 10$ MWh, 100 MWh. <br> - It moves to a setup of 2dh at more outputs. <br> - Please set only output ch according to the same procedure. <br> (Note) <br> The same measurement element can be output to more ch. However, multiplier indication becomes common in that case. | Pulseoutput ch1 setup <br> - $\quad$ Tiremp Chi |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { 12.Digital } \\ \hline \hline \text { Output Setup } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | - Setting of digital output mode(RS-485). <br> - Selection of transmission mode is determined by pushing + or - key. (RTU mode or ASCII mode) <br> - If the NEXT key is pushed, it will moveto baud rate set-up mode. <br> - Selection of baud rate is determined by pushing + or $\square$ key (2400, $4800,9600,19.2 \mathrm{k}$ or 38.4 k ) <br> - If the NEXT key is pushed, it will moveto parity bit set-up mode. <br> - Setting of parity bit is determined by pushing $+\square$ or $\square$ key. <br> - If the NEXT key is pushed, it will move to address set-up mode. <br> - Setting of address is determined by pushing + or $\square$ key. Communication address can be set only $1 \sim 247$. <br> - If the NEXT key is pushed, it will move to the transmission data format of watt-hour and var-hour. <br> - Selection of data size of watt-hour and var-hour by pushing $+\square$ or $\square$ key.(2word,4word) <br> - If the NEXT key is pushed, it will move to data type setup mode at selection of 2word data length. <br> - Selection of data type by pushing $\dagger$ or $\square$ key.(BCD,HEX) <br> - If the NEXT key is pushed, it will move to LRC(error check code) type setup mode. <br> LRC:check sum. <br> - Selection of LRC type by pushing $\square$ or $\square$ key. Please select either PAT1 or PAT2. <br> PAT1:calculate LRC before converting +0ASC II code. <br> PAT2:calculate LRC after converting +0ASC II code. <br> - If the NEXT key is pushed, It will move to the multiplier indication setting of transmission data of Wh and Varh at selection of 2 word data length. At selection of 4 word data length the unit of Wh and Varh is fixed to $0.001 \mathrm{kWh}($ Varh $)$. <br> - Selection of multiplier indication is determined by pushing $\square$ or $\square$ key. It selects among $0.001 \mathrm{kWh}, 0.01 \mathrm{kWh}, 0.1 \mathrm{kWh}, 1 \mathrm{kWh}, 10 \mathrm{kWh}, 100 \mathrm{kWh}$, $1 \mathrm{MWh}, 10 \mathrm{MWh}, 100 \mathrm{MWh}$. | Transmission mode setup No. 1 <br> Transmission mode setup No. 2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 13.Back Light } \\ & \hline \text { Setup } \end{aligned}$ | + or - Key | - Setting of back light mode. <br> - Setting of back-light mode is determined by pushing + or The mode is chosen from 3 kinds. (ON, OFF, AUTO OFF) AUTO OFF: The light is put out after 3 minutes automatically. | Back light setup $\mid$ |


| Setting item | Key operation | Explanation |  |  |  | The example of a display |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { 14.Distribution } \\ \hline \text { Key Setup } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | + or $-\square$ Key | - Selection of key allocation by pushing ++ or $\boxed{-}$ key. NORM : DISPLAY key : Main display NEXT key : Sub-display <br> EXCG : Setting opposite to the above-mentioned case. |  |  |  | Distribution of key setup 自巨 |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { 15.Initial setup of } \\ \hline \text { setting parameter } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | SET Key (3sec) <br> DISPLAY Key | - All the parameters of an initial setting are returned to the shipment condition. When setting operation gets confused, please initialize by the operation shown below. <br> - The blinking character ("INIT") is displayed on the main display. <br> - If the SET key is pushed for 3 seconds, setup parameters will return to value of shipments. Please set up from the beginning. <br> - If DISPLAY key is pushed, it will return to a setting item number input display without initializing. |  |  |  | Initial setup of setting parameter |
| 16.Watt-hour and adjusting time are reset |  | - Please reset watt-hour and operating time. <br> - Wh unit is displayed on the 1st sub-display. And "TIME" is displayed on the 2nd sub-display. <br> - Either watt-hour or operating time is selected by pushing + or $\square$ key. The selected item blinks. <br> - Please decide the reset element. <br> - If the $\square$ key is pushed for 3 seconds, The selected items is reset. When you reset watt-hour, var-hour is reset at the sametime. |  |  |  | Watt-hour and adjusting time are reset $\begin{aligned} & \text { CEE } \\ & \text { HEN } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { 17.Watt-hour } \\ \hline \text { display setup } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | - Please setup watt-hour (var-hour) display setup multiplier indication. <br> - The display multiplier of watt-hour (var-hour) is set and either outgoing var-hour or incoming var-hour is selected. <br> - The present multiplier of watt-hour (var-hour ) is displayed on the 1st subdisplay. <br> - Selection of multiplier indication is determined by pushing $\square$ or $\square$ key. Select among AUTO, $1 \mathrm{kWh}, 10 \mathrm{kWh}, 100 \mathrm{kWh}, 1 \mathrm{MWh}, 10 \mathrm{MWh}, 100$ MWh . <br> Multiplier for AUTO <br> P : Rated power value. <br> - It move to the selection of outgoing varh or incoming varh. <br> - Please select whether to measure var-hour of incomming or outgoing by pushing + or $\square$ key. No sign on the 1st sub-display shows incoming. And "-" sign shows outgoing. |  |  |  | Watt-hour display setup $\qquad$ <br> Setup of in comming and out going of var-hour <br> $-\mathrm{Cimb}$ |

## Manual reset of alarm output

Alarm output is maintained until the operation is performed when (manual) return mode is selected.
Alarm output reset is performed according to the following key operation.

| Setting item | Key operation | Explanation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Alarm output | SET ++ Key | • Pushing SET key and + key simultaneously reset alarm output. |
| reset |  |  |

Setting value of factory shipments

| Item | Setting |  | Item | Setting value | Item | Setting value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VT ratio | 3 phase 6600 V1 phase |  | Setting indicator | Max voltage value:7260 V (3 phase)110.0 V (1 phase)Min voltage value:5940 V (3 phase)90.0 V (1 phase)Others element: OFF | Distribution of key | DISPLAY key: <br> Changefor main-display NEXT key: <br> Changefor sub-display |
|  |  |  | Analogoutput |  | CH1: Current (S) <br> CH2: EffectivePower <br> CH3: Voltage(RS) <br> CH4: Frequency |
| CT ratio | 3 phase <br> 1 phase | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 100 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  | Alarm output | CH1: Watt demand, setting point 960 kW , manual reset CH 2: Amp demand, setting point 80.0A, manual reset | Pulseoutput | CH1 : Incomming / kWh / pulse <br> CH2 : Outgoing / kWh / pulse <br> CH3:LAG/kvarh/pulse <br> CH4:LEAD/kvarh/pulse |
| Main-display element | All eler | t displays | Minimum value of range | 1.5\% of rated voltage 2\% of rated current | Communication parameter | Baud rate: 9600 <br> Parity: Non parity <br> Address: 01 <br> Mode: ASCII <br> Data size: 2word <br> Data type: BCD <br> LRC type: PAT1 <br> Multiplier of activeenergy: <br> 1kWh |
| Sub-display element | All element displays |  | Demand time | 30 minutes |  |  |
| Bar graph-display | Voltage: deviation scale Current : real scale <br> Active power : real scale Reactive power : real scale <br> Power factor : - $0 \sim 100$ <br> ~ 0\% <br> Frequency: 45~65Hz |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Mode of back-light | Auto off mode |  |  |
|  |  |  | Active energydisplay | Multiplier: AUTO <br> Reactive energy : Incomming |  |  |

## Operation explanation

## Changing of main display

- If the DISPLAY key is pushed, the measurement appears on main display in order.
- If the DISPLAY key and $\square$ key are pushed simultaneously, the measurement appears on main display in reverse. The display screen sequences are as follow.


## 3P4W (23 elements)

line to line voltage $(R S, S T, T R) \rightarrow$ line to neutral voltage $(R N, S N, T N) \rightarrow$ urrent $(R, S, T) \rightarrow$ watt $\rightarrow v a r \rightarrow$ power factor $\rightarrow f r e q u e n c y \rightarrow W a t t ~ d e m a n d ~ \rightarrow A m p ~$ demand $(\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{T}) \rightarrow$ aurrent $\operatorname{THD}(\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{T}) \rightarrow$ voltageTHD $(\mathrm{RS}, \mathrm{ST}, \mathrm{TR})-$

3P3W (20 elements)
$\rightarrow$ line to line voltage $(R S, S T, T R) \rightarrow$ arrent $(R, S, T) \rightarrow$ watt $\rightarrow$ var $\rightarrow$ power factor $\rightarrow$ frequency $\rightarrow$ Watt demand $\rightarrow A m p$ demand $(R, S, T) \rightarrow$ urrent $T H D(R, S, T) \rightarrow$ voltageTHD (RS, ST, TR $) \longrightarrow$

1P3W (20 elements)
$\rightarrow$ voltage $(R N, T N, R T) \rightarrow$ arrent $(R, N, T) \rightarrow$ watt $\rightarrow \operatorname{var} \rightarrow$ power factor $\rightarrow$ frequency $\rightarrow$ Watt demand $\rightarrow A m p$ demand $(R, N, T) \rightarrow$ arrent $T H D(R, N, T) \rightarrow v o l t a g e$ THD (RN, TN,RT) $\longrightarrow$

1P2W (10 elements)
$\rightarrow$ voltage $(R N) \rightarrow$ aurrent $(R) \rightarrow$ watt $\rightarrow$ var $\rightarrow$ power factor $\rightarrow$ frequency $\rightarrow$ Watt demand $\rightarrow$ Amp demand $(R) \rightarrow$ arrent $T H D(R) \rightarrow$ voltage $T H D(R N)$ $\qquad$

- Measurements on the main display, which are no use, can be disappeared.

Measurements, which are disappeared on the main display, are skipped at thetime of a display changing.
Example: Only Wh and varh are selected to display. Theelements what you want to indicate on the main display can be selected by method at page 5 .


Autoscan of themain display

- If the DISPLAY key is pushed for 3 seconds, the screen displays under the condition of auto scan mode. Measurements change in order for every 1 -second. (Measurements by which mask processing were carried out are skipped.)
Auto scan will be stopped if DISPLAY key is pushed once again.
Change of a sub-display
If the NEXT key is pushed, sub-display (from 1 to 3) changes simultaneously. The combination and the change order of sub-display are as follows.
ALSO arbitrary measurements can be displayed on the arbitrary position by method at page 5 . If the NEXT key and $\square$ key are pushed simultaneously, the measurement change in reverse
-3P3W, 3P4W and 1P3W (S phase is exchanged for N phase)


| Incomming Wh | $\begin{gathered} \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{gathered}$ | Outgoing Wh | $\begin{gathered} \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{gathered}$ | LAG reactiveenergy | $\begin{gathered} \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{gathered}$ | LEAD reactiveenergy | $\rightarrow$ | Operating time |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Active power |  | - |  | Reactive power |  | - |  | - |
| Frequency |  | - |  | Power factor |  | - |  | - |

The element that is endosed with the dotted line is adapted to 3P4W.
In the case of other input type.
It is skipped.
-1P2W

| Sub-display 1 | Voltage(RN) | $\rightarrow$ | Max watt demand | $\rightarrow$ | Maxam | (R) | $\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow \\ & \leftarrow \end{aligned}$ | Incomming Wh |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sub-display 2 | Current (R) |  | Min watt demand |  | Min an | R) |  | Active power |
| Sub-display 3 | Activepower |  | Watt |  | Current | (R) |  | Frequency |


| Outgoing watt | $\rightarrow$ | LAG reactiveenergy | $\rightarrow$ | LEAD reactiveenergy | $\begin{gathered} \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{gathered}$ | Operating time |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - |  | Reactive power |  | - |  | - |
| - |  | Power factor |  | - |  | - |

If you want to display other pattern and edit arbitrary pattern, please refer to page5.

【Pattern of sub-display】
It is possible to select it from six patterns besides PATO(all elements).
Moreover, an arbitrary display pattern can beedited, and be displayed.

* Remarks : Only "PAT0" in the case of 1P2W.
- 3P3W and 1P3W (S phase is exchanged for N phase)

| PAGE | PAT 0 | PAT 1 | PAT 2 | PAT 3 | PAT 4 | PAT 5 | PAT 6 | User's pattern |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Voltage (RS) <br> Voltage (ST) <br> Voltage (TR) | Voltage (RS) <br> Voltage (ST) <br> Voltage (TR) | Voltage (RS) <br> Voltage (ST) <br> Voltage(TR) | Voltage (RS) <br> Voltage(ST) <br> Voltage(TR) | Voltage(RS) <br> Voltage(ST) <br> Voltage(TR) | Voltage (RS) <br> Voltage(ST) <br> Voltage(TR) | Voltage (RS) <br> Voltage(ST) <br> Voltage(TR) | * 1 |
| 2 | Current (R) <br> Current (S) <br> Current (T) | Current (R) <br> Current (S) <br> Current (T) | Current (R) <br> Current (S) <br> Current (T) | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Current (R) } \\ & \text { Current (S) } \\ & \text { Current (T) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Current (R) } \\ & \text { Current (S) } \\ & \text { Current (T) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Current (R) } \\ & \text { Current (S) } \\ & \text { Current (T) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Current (R) } \\ & \text { Current (S) } \\ & \text { Current (T) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | * 1 |
| 3 | Max watt demand Min watt demand Watt demand | Reactive power <br> Power factor <br> Frequency | Reactive power <br> Power factor <br> Frequency | Reactive power Power factor Frequency | Max watt demand Min watt demand Watt demand | Reactive power Power factor Frequency | Incomming Wh Active power Reactive power | * 1 |
| 4 | Max amp demand (R) Max amp demand (R) Amp demand | Incomming Wh Active power - | Incomming Wh Activepower $\square$ | Incomming Wh Watt demand Active power | Max amp demand (R) MaxAmp demand (R) Amp demand | Operating time Reactivepower | LAG var-hour | * 1 |
| 5 | Max amp demand (S) Max amp demand (S) Amp demand |  | Outgoing Wh | LAG var-hour | Max amp demand (S) MaxAmp demand (S) <br> Amp demand |  | Operating time | * 1 |
| 6 | Max amp demand (T) Max amp demand (T) Amp demand |  |  | LEAD var-hour | Max amp demand (T) <br> MaxAmp demand ( $T$ ) <br> Amp demand <br> (T) |  |  | * 1 |
| 7 | Incomming Wh <br> Adtive power <br> Frequency |  |  |  |  |  |  | * 1 |
| 8 | Outgoing Wh |  |  |  |  |  |  | * 1 |
| 9 | LAG var-hour Reactive power Power factor |  |  |  |  |  |  | * 1 |

Continues to the next page.

| PAGE | PAT 0 | PAT 1 | PAT 2 | PAT 3 | PAT 4 | PAT 5 | PAT 6 | User's <br> pattern |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | LEAD var-hour <br> - <br> - |  |  |  |  | $* 1$ |  |  |
| 11 | Operatingtime <br> - <br> - |  |  |  |  |  | $* 1$ |  |


| PAGE | PAT 0 | PAT 1 | PAT 2 | PAT 3 | PAT 4 | PAT 5 | PAT 6 | User's pattern |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Voltage(RS) Voltage (ST) Voltage (TR) | Voltage (RS) Voltage (ST) Voltage (TR) | Voltage(RS) Voltage (ST) Voltage (TR) | Voltage (RS) Voltage (ST) Voltage(TR) | Voltage(RS) Voltage (ST) Voltage (TR) | Voltage(RS) Voltage (ST) Voltage(TR) | Voltage(RS) Voltage (ST) Voltage(TR) | *1 |
| 2 | Voltage (RN) <br> Voltage (SN) <br> Voltage (TN) | Current (R) <br> Current (S) <br> Current (T) | Current (R) Current (S) Current (T) | Current (R) <br> Current (S) <br> Current (T) | Current (R) <br> Current (S) <br> Current (T) | Current (R) <br> Current (S) <br> Current (T) | Current (R) <br> Current (S) <br> Current (T) | *1 |
| 3 | Current (R) <br> Current (S) <br> Current (T) | Reactive power Power factor Frequency | Reactive power Power factor Frequency | Reactive power Power factor Frequency | Max watt demand Min watt demand Watt demand | Reactive power Power factor Frequency | Incomming Wh Active power Reactive power | *1 |
| 4 | Max watt demand Min watt demand Watt demand | Incomming Wh Active power <br> - | Incomming Wh Active power | Incomming Wh Watt demand Active power | Max amp demand (R) MaxAmp demand (R) Amp demand | Operating time Reactive power | LAG var-hour | *1 |
| 5 | Max amp demand (R) Max amp demand (R) Amp demand |  | Outgoing Wh - | LAG var-hour | Max amp demand (S) Max Amp demand (S) Amp demand |  | Operating time <br> - | *1 |
| 6 | Max amp demand (S) Max amp demand (S) Amp demand |  |  | LEAD var-hour - | Max amp demand (T) <br> MaxAmp demand (T) <br> Amp demand <br> (T) |  |  | *1 |
| 7 | Max amp demand ( T ) Max amp demand (T) Amp demand |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Incomming Wh Active power Frequency |  |  |  |  |  |  | *1 |
| 9 | Outgoing Wh |  |  |  |  |  |  | *1 |
| 10 | LAG var-hour Reactive power Power factor |  |  |  |  |  |  | *1 |
| 11 | LAED var-hour - |  |  |  |  |  |  | *1 |
| 12 | Operating time <br> - |  |  |  |  |  |  | *1 |

1P2W

| PAGE | PAT 0 | PAT 1 | PAT 2 | PAT 3 | PAT 4 | PAT 5 | PAT 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Voltage(RS) <br> Voltage (ST) <br> Voltage(TR) |  |  |  |  | User's <br> pattern |  |
| 2 | Max watt demand <br> Min watt demand <br> Watt demand |  |  |  |  | $* 1$ |  |
| 3 | Maxamp demand (R) <br> Max amp demand (R) <br> Amp demand (R) |  |  |  |  | $* 1$ |  |
| 4 | Incomming Wh <br> Activepower <br> Frequency |  |  |  |  | $* 1$ |  |
| 5 | OutgoingWh <br> - |  |  |  |  | $* 1$ |  |
| 6 | LAG var-hour <br> Reactivepower <br> Power factor |  |  |  |  | $* 1$ |  |

[^0]| PAGE | PAT 0 | PAT 1 | PAT 2 | PAT 3 | PAT 4 | PAT 5 | PAT 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | LEAD var-hour <br> - <br> - |  |  |  | $*$ |  |  |
| 8 | Operatingtime <br> - <br> - |  |  |  | $* 1$ |  |  |

* 1 An arbitrary element can be set. But there is constrain as follows.
- It is allowed to display watt-hour, var-hour and operatingtime only on 1st sud-display.
- It is allowed to display max demand only 1st sub-display and min demand only 2nd sub-display.
- In the case of 1P2W you select either PAT 0 on user's pattern.

Watt-hour and var-hour digit feeding
(If you want to check the detail (under decimal point) of Watt-hour and var-hour, you can chedk it by the method as follow.)
(1) Select the measurement on main display. (watt-hour or var-hour)
(2) While pushing both + and $\boxed{-}$ keys at the same time allows to feed the digit readout 6 to 9 digit. After detached the key, it will return to a normal display.


## Installation and wiring

## Chedk of aproduct

Spedifications of inputs, an auxiliary power supply, and outputs are marked on the product. Please chedk that it is in agreement with the spedification of your demand.

Installation environment
Installation environment influences the performance of a product. Please refer to thefollowing and select installation environment.
(1) Surrounding temperature, humidity.

Please avoid high temperature, a humind if possible, in any at the time of transportation, storage and use.
(2) Please avoid a continuous vibration and a shock in the use.
(3) When used in a special environment, please contact our.

## Installation

(1) Attachment position

The display screen of this product is using the liquid-crystal-display(LCD).
A LCD changes contrast with the angle to see. We prepare the two type LCD with the different angle to see.
Please determine selection of type and an installation position for the right figure as reference.
Instrument screen of viewing angle to upper is advantageous to install in a position a little higher than eyelevel in respect of contrast. And instrument screen of viewing angle to lower is advantageous to install in a position a little lower than eye-level in respect of contrast.
(2) Installation

Please attach by referring to the panel aut of an outside size ( * * page ), and process a hole.
When you attach adjacently, please take 115mm leftward, take the interval of 125 mm or more in the vertical direction.
The depth direction should take a margin in consideration of the drawer of a cable.

## Connection

Please connect correctly according to a connection figure.

(1) If it is made to rotate counterdockwise, it will separate from a terminal cover.

After a connection end should attach a terminal cover as before.
As for theterminal cover, the vertical direction was decided. Please attach in the direction which can read a terminal number correctly.
(2) In an input terminal and a power supply terminal, the object for M4 and an output terminal should prepare the object for M3.
(3) It is recommended that one of CT's, VT's secondary terminals should ground for safety (refer to wiring fig).
(4) Be sure to ground an earth terminal(No. 7 terminal) for safety and stability of operation.
(5) In the case of product with DC 24 V power supply, it has polarity in the auxiliary powerterminal. If you are connected on the contrary, it does not power on.
(6) Pleasetake a margin for cable diameter. You need to select a cable that is permitted for overcurrent.
(7) In the case of product with outputs, please dissociate output wiring from wiring to inputs, a power supply, a power line, etc., and wiring for output signal should use shielding wire or twisted pair wire if needed.
(8) External remote(or reset) inputs operate by impressing voltage.

Please prepare the power supply of AC 80-264V or DC 80-143V.
An auxiliary power supply can be used commonly. The internal structure is as follows. When not using a reset terminal, leave open dircuit. The consumption current of the remote input is about 1 mA at 100 V a.c. or dc.


Terminal number
external remoteinput : 20, 21
reset input
: 16, 17
(9) An alarm output'dircuit is following. Please use it within the rated voltage and current, and if necessary, use surge absorb devices in external.
(10) Please connect nothing to non-connection terminals. When you do not use an output terminal and/or a remote terminal, Please leave to opening. For the product has carrent output, if you do not use the output, it is not necessary to connect together. When a product with a digital transmission output which does not use, please leave to opening.
(11) Connection should check having tightened the screw certainly and it should surely a terminal cover.

Troubleshooting information when a trouble occurs, please check the following table to reference.

| Condition | Check point |
| :---: | :---: |
| It is hard to seea display. | (1) The liquid-crystal-display(LCD) is used a display. A LCD has a thing hard to see depending on the direction to see. It is designed so that it may become legible towards looking up at the front of the display. On the contrary, towards looking down, it becomes a little hard to see. <br> (2) The contrast of LCD worsens in the environment where temperature is high(45 degrees C or more). I will recover, if temperature falls. |
| A display blinks. | If an input value exceeds the set point of a setting indicator, a display will blink. Please check theset point. |
| The back light went off. | If you push the DISPLAY key switch, dosea back light turn on? <br> A back light can be chosen from thefollowing mode by initial setting. <br> - The light is turned on at all times. <br> - A back light does not useit. <br> - The light is switched on for 3 minutes after key operation, and turn off automatically. In setting change, please see the 13. Back light |
| ERROR01 had been displayed. | Abnormalities were discovered by RAM inside a product. Since you cannot use it is, please contact our. |
| ERROR02 had been displayed. | Abnormalities were discovered by program inside a product. Since you cannot use it as it is, please contact our. |
| ERROR03 had been displayed. | Abnormalities were discovered by data of the nonvolatile memory inside a product. Since you cannot use it us it is, please contact our. |

## Dimensions


panel cut-out


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