

### VAr Transducers - Auxiliary or Self Powered

A range of VAr transducers in single or three-phase, balanced or unbalanced, 3 or 4-wire systems. Class 0.5 products utilise the well established 'time division multiplication' method of measuring power while the class 0.2 products are microprocessor based and offer exceptional waveform handling on distorted waveforms. In the self powered products the system voltage provides both power supply and input to the measurements circuit but for systems with large voltage variations auxiliary powered products should be used. Input, output and auxiliaries are isolated.



Model	Accuracy	Function	Connection diagram
256-TXK	Class 0.5	1-phase, 150mm(6") case	14
256-TXG	Class 0.5	3-phase 3-wire balanced load, 150mm(6") case	41
256-TXH	Class 0.5	3-phase 4-wire balanced load, 150mm(6") case	42
256-TXM	Class 0.5	3-phase 3-wire unbalanced load, 150mm(6") case	20
256-TXN	Class 0.5	3-phase 4-wire unbalanced load, 150mm(6") case	40
256-XXK	Class 0.2	1-phase, 150mm(6") case	14
256-XXL	Class 0.2	3-phase 3-wire balanced load, 150mm(6") case	41
256-XXH	Class 0.2	3-phase 4-wire balanced load, 150mm(6") case	24
256-XXM	Class 0.2	3-phase 3-wire unbalanced load, 150mm(6") case	20
256-XXW	Class 0.2	3-phase 4-wire unbalanced load, 150mm(6") case	21

### Specifications

Input:	57.7V, 63.5V, 100V, 110V, 120V, 139V, 208V, 220V, 240V, 250V, 277V, 380V, 400V, 415V, 440V, & 480V AC
Output:	0/1mA, 0/5mA, 0/10mA, 0/20mA or 4/20mA DC 1/0/1mA, 5/0/5mA, 10/0/10mA or 20/0/20mA DC 0/1V, 0/5V or 0/10V DC 1/0/1V, 5/0/5V or 10/0/10V DC
Current:	1 or 5A AC
Frequency:	50Hz, 60Hz
Optional	100-480V AC
Auxiliary:	12V, 24V, 48V, 110V or 125V DC

### VA Transducers - Auxiliary or Self Powered

A range of VA transducers in single or three-phase, balanced or unbalanced, 3 or 4-wire systems. Class 0.5 products utilise the well established 'time division multiplication' method of measuring power while the class 0.2 products are microprocessor based and offer exceptional waveform handling on distorted waveforms. In the self powered products the system voltage provides both power supply and input to the measurements circuit but for systems with large voltage variations auxiliary powered products should be used. Input, output and auxiliaries are isolated.

Model	Accuracy	Function	Connection diagram
256-TYK	Class 0.5	1-phase, 150mm(6") case	14
256-TYG	Class 0.5	3-phase 3-wire balanced load, 150mm(6") case	41
256-TYH	Class 0.5	3-phase 4-wire balanced load, 150mm(6") case	42
256-TYM	Class 0.5	3-phase 3-wire unbalanced load, 150mm(6") case	20
256-TYN	Class 0.5	3-phase 4-wire unbalanced load, 150mm(6") case	35
256-XYK	Class 0.2	1-phase, 150mm(6") case	14
256-XYL	Class 0.2	3-phase 3-wire balanced load, 150mm(6") case	41
256-XYH	Class 0.2	3-phase 4-wire balanced load, 150mm(6") case	24
256-XYM	Class 0.2	3-phase 3-wire unbalanced load, 150mm(6") case	20
256-XYW	Class 0.2	3-phase 4-wire unbalanced load, 150mm(6") case	21

### Specifications

Input:	57.7V, 63.5V, 100V, 110V, 120V, 139V, 208V, 220V, 240V, 250V, 277V, 380V, 400V, 415V, 440V, & 480V AC
Output:	0/1mA, 0/5mA, 0/10mA, 0/20mA or 4/20mA DC 1/0/1mA, 5/0/5mA, 10/0/10mA or 20/0/20mA DC 1/0/1V, 5/0/5V or 10/0/10V DC 0/1V, 0/5V or 0/10V DC
Current:	1 or 5A AC
Frequency:	50Hz, 60Hz
Optional	100-480V AC
Auxiliary:	12V, 24V, 48V, 110V or 125V DC