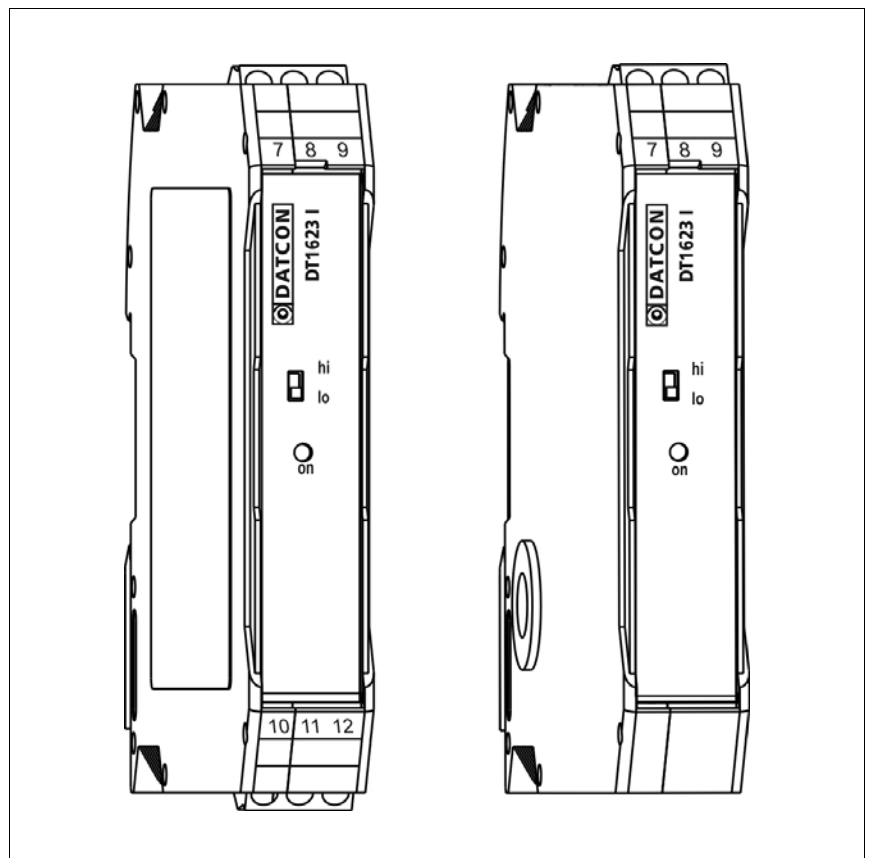


## DT1623 Ix

Frequency output AC Current Transmitters

## Operating Instructions



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## 1. About this document

### 1.1. Function

This operating instructions manual has all the information you need for quick set-up and safe operation of DT1623 Ix Frequency output AC Current Transmitters. Please read this manual before you start setup.

### 1.2. Target group

This operating instructions manual is directed to trained personnel. The contents of this manual should be made available to these personnel and put into practice by them.

### 1.3. Symbolism used



#### **Information, tip, note**

This symbol indicates helpful additional information.



#### **Caution, warning, danger**

This symbol informs you of a dangerous situation that could occur. Ignoring this cautionary note can impair the person and/or the instrument.

#### **List**

- The dot set in front indicates a list with no implied sequence.

#### **Action**

- This arrow indicates a single action.

#### **Sequence**

- 1 Numbers set in front indicate successive steps in a procedure.

## 2. For your safety

### 2.1. Authorized personnel



All operations described in this operating instructions manual must be carried out only by trained and authorized specialist personnel. For safety and warranty reasons, any internal work on the instruments must be carried out only by DATCON personnel.

### 2.2. Appropriate use

The DT1623 Ix Frequency output AC Current Transmitters Detailed information on the application range is available in **Chapter 3. Product description**.

### 2.3. Warning about use



Inappropriate or incorrect use of the instrument can give rise to application-specific hazards, or damage to system components through incorrect mounting or adjustment.

### 2.4. General safety instructions



The DT1623 Ix Frequency output AC Current Transmitters is a high-tech instrument requiring the strict observance of standard regulations and guidelines. The user must take note of the safety instructions in this operating instructions manual, the country-specific installation standards as well as all prevailing safety regulations and accident prevention rules.

### 2.5. CE conformity

The DT1623 Ix Frequency output AC Current Transmitters is in conformity with the provisions of the following standards:  
EN IEC 61326-1 (EMC)  
EN 61010

### 2.6. Environmental instructions

Protection of the environment is one of our most important duties. Please take note of the instructions written in the following chapters:

- Chapter **3.6. Store and transport**
- Chapter **7.2. Disposal**

### 3. Product description

#### 3.1. Delivery configuration

##### Delivered items

The scope of delivery encompasses:

- DT1623 Ix
- documentation:
  - this operating instructions manual
  - certification
  - warranty

#### 3.2. Type designation

DT1623 <input type="checkbox"/>	RANGE			
└─┘	<b>I1/5</b>	<b>I5/10</b>	<b>I10/20</b>	<b>I20/40</b>
INPUT*	0–1 AAC 0–5 AAC	0–5 AAC 0–10 AAC	0–10 AAC 0–20 AAC	0–20 AAC 0–40 AAC

\* Switchable measuring range

#### 3.3. Principle of operation

##### Area of application

The DT1623 Ix Frequency output AC Current Transmitters is used for measuring and transmitting the TRMS value of the measured alternating current. (50Hz, CAT III),

The measured value of the input signal depending of on construction It can be maximal 40 AAC rms (see the Chapter **3.2. Type designation** ). The device is a three-wire frequency transmitter. It works from an external power supply. Its measuring range can be switched using the switch on the front panel

The measuring ranges can you see on chapter **8.1. Technical specification**. Different measuring ranges are available.

The input and the output are galvanic isolated from each other.

The input signal is connected up to  $I < 10$  AAC via a screw-clamp terminal block while the input signal is higher  $I > 10$  AAC is, connected via through the core to device.

##### Operating principle



The device connects with isolated current input to measured network. The isolated current input is a high bandwidth transformer.

The signal of current transformers goes trough the signal condition and protection circuit to high speed AD converter. The AD converter resolution is 16 bits.

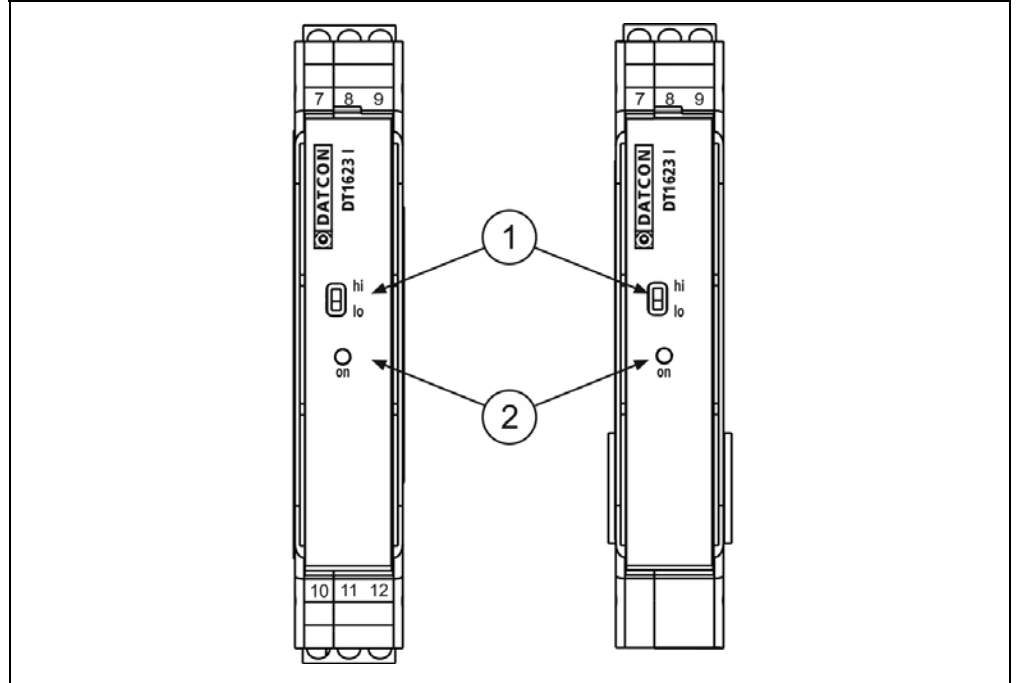
The digitalized signal is processing by 16 bits RISC microcontroller. The microcontroller creates the True RMS value of measured signal. The microcontroller - Proportional of True RMS value - generating a frequency signal to outputs FET. The output signal can be connect to PLC pulse counter input.

## Power supply

The power supply range is: 12-30 VDC max 10 mA.

### 3.4. Indicators

The following figure shows the front panel:



1, The Switch, with can you to selecting the measuring range

"hi" status: Selection of the higher measurement range

"lo" status: Selection of the lower measurement range

The definition the „hi” and the „lo” measurement ranges can you see on chapter **3.2. Type designation** and on chapter **8.1. Technical specification**.

2. The green indicator light signal "on" to be interpreted as follows:

#### **Normal state:**

The green LED light.

#### **Errors state:**

The green LED blinking. The numbers of flashes indicate the errors.

**1 flash:** serious error. The fault can only be rectified by Datcon.

**4 flashes:** The measured signal is outside of the measuring range.

### 3.5. Adjustment

The DT1623 lx -without selecting the measuring range – does not need any adjustment. After connected to the power supply it is ready to work.

### 3.6. Store and transport

This instrument should be stored and transport in places whose climatic conditions are in accordance with chapter

**8.1. Technical specification** as described under the title:  
Environmental condition.



The packaging of DT1623 lx consist of environment-friendly, recyclable cardboard is used to protect the instrument against the impacts of normal stresses occurring during transportation. The corrugated cardboard box is made from environment-friendly, recyclable paper. The inner protective material is nylon, which should be disposed of via specialized recycling companies.

## 4. Mounting

### 4.1. General instructions



#### Mounting position

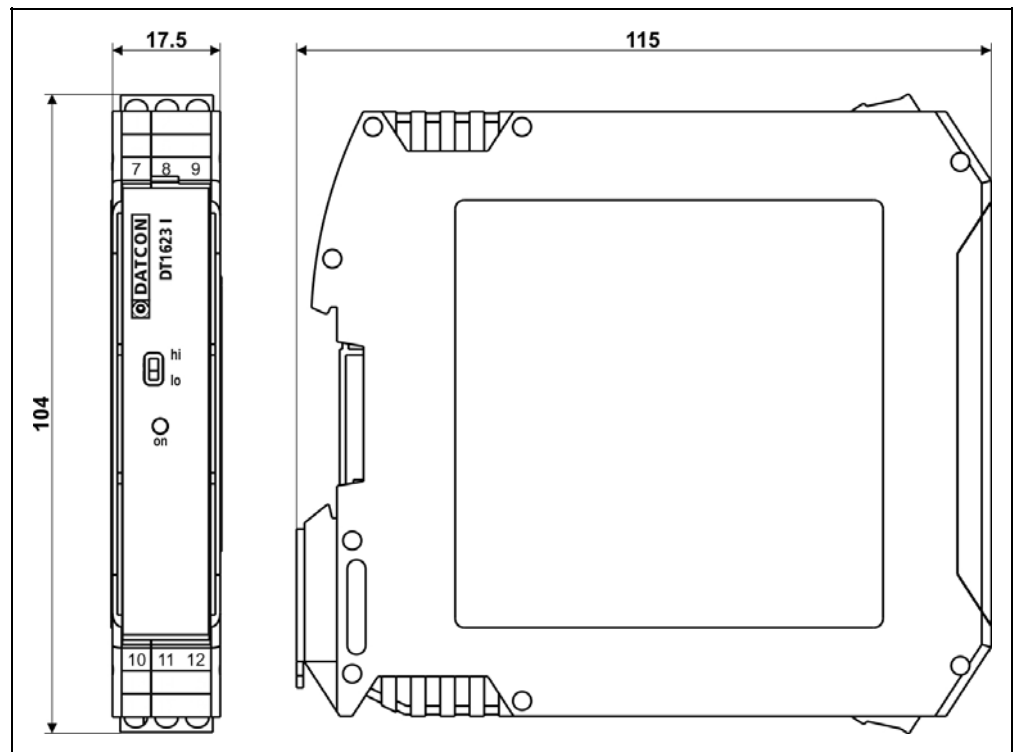
The instrument should be installed in a cabinet with sufficient IP protection, where the operating conditions are in accordance with chapter 8.1. **Technical specification**, as described under the title: Operating conditions.

The DT1623 lx is built in a plastic housing, for mounting on TS-35 rail. The instrument should be mounted in vertical position (horizontal rail position).

### 4.2. Main dimensions of the instrument

#### 4.2.1. Main dimensions of the instrument with screw block terminal

Type:  
DT1623 I 1/5  
DT1623 I 5/10



**4.2.2. . Main dimensions of the instrument with through the core connection variant**

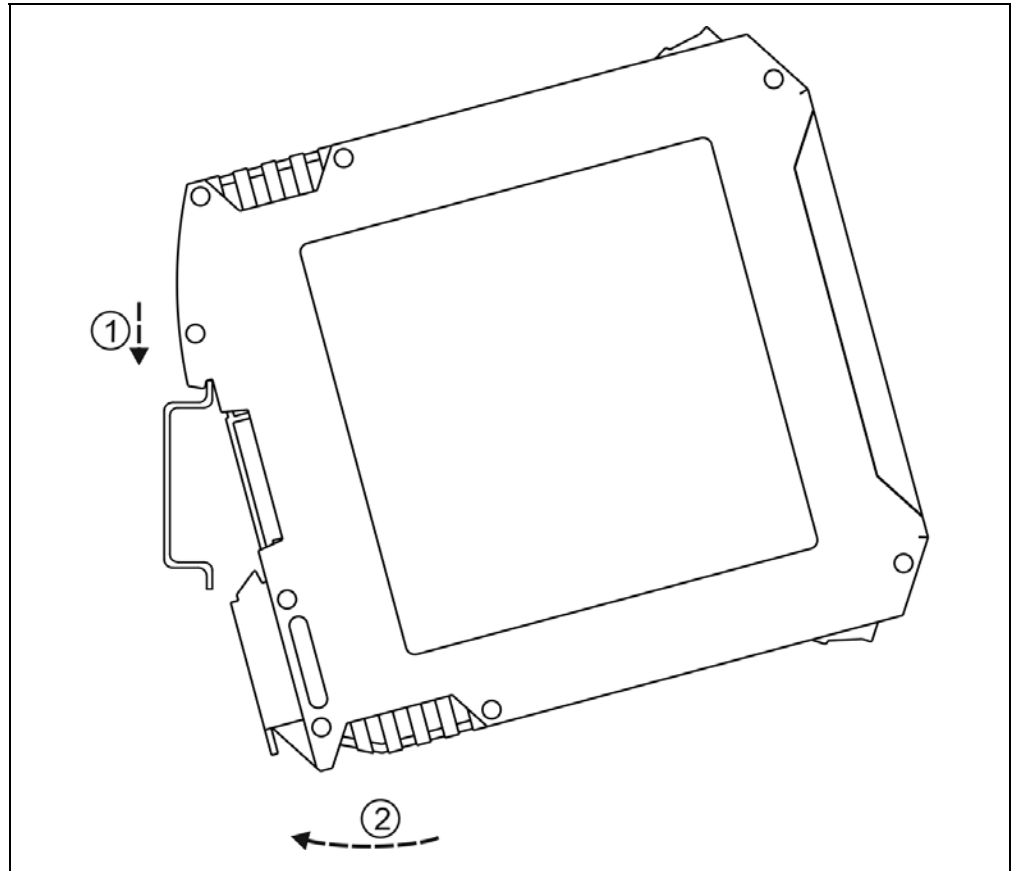
Type:  
DT1623 I 10/20  
DT1623 I 20/40



### 4.3. Mounting procedure

The following figure shows the mounting procedures (fixing on the rail):

#### Mounting on the rail



The mounting doesn't need any tools.

1. Tilt the instrument according to the figure; put the instrument's mounting hole onto the upper edge of the rail (figure step 1.).
2. Push the instrument's bottom onto the bottom edge of the rail (figure step 2.), you will hear the fixing assembly closing.
3. Check the hold of the fixing by moving the instrument firmly.

## 5. Connecting

### 5.1. Preparing the connection



Always observe the following safety instructions:

- The connection must be carried out by trained and authorized personnel only
- Connect only in the complete absence of supply voltage
- Take note the data concerning on the overcurrent protection in installation
- Use only a screwdriver with appropriate head

#### Select connection cable

The input signal is connected up to  $I < 10$  AAC via a screw-clamp terminal block while the input signal is higher  $I > 10$  AAC is, connected via through the core to device.

Take note the suitability of the connecting cable (Wire cross-section, insulation, etc.).

The cross-section of the connecting wires specified in the following table

Connector	Wire cross-section
Current measurement input (via a screw-clamp terminal block $I_{max} < 10$ AAC)	2.5-4.5 mm <sup>2</sup>
Current measurement input (via through the core, $I_{max} < 40$ AAC )	$D_{max} = 8$ mm
Frequency output	$> 0.25$ mm <sup>2</sup>

You may use either solid conductor or flexible conductor. In case of using flexible conductor use crimped wire end. Strip approx. 8 mm insulation.

It's an important rule that the power cables and signal cables should lead on a separate way.

## 5.2. Connecting the measuring inputs to power network (via a screw-clamp terminal block)

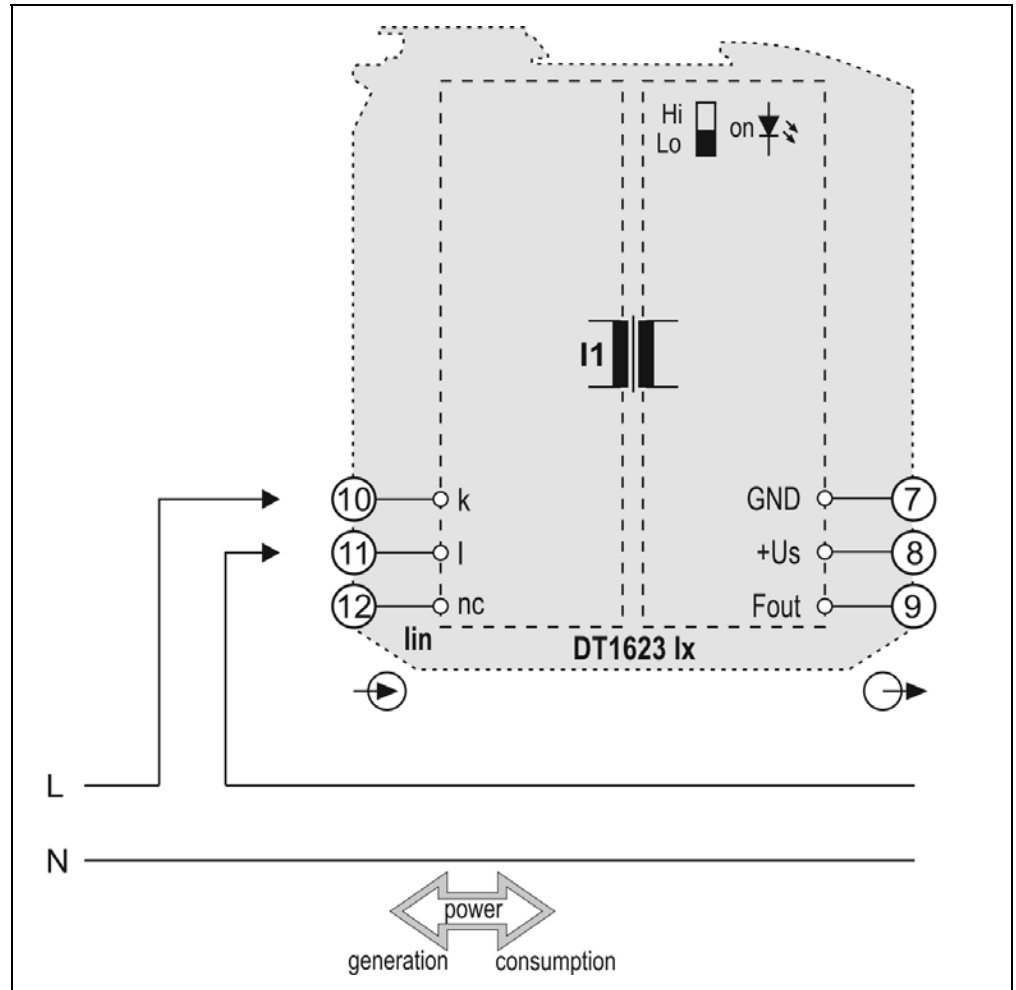
The following figure shows the wiring plan, connecting the instrument to power network.

**Wiring plan,  
Connecting the current  
inputs to power  
network.**

Type:

DT1623 I 1/5

DT1623 I 5/10



1. Loosen terminal screws.
2. Insert the wire ends into the open terminals according to the wiring plan.
3. Screw the terminal in.
4. Check the hold of the wires in terminals by pulling on them firmly.

### Checking the connections

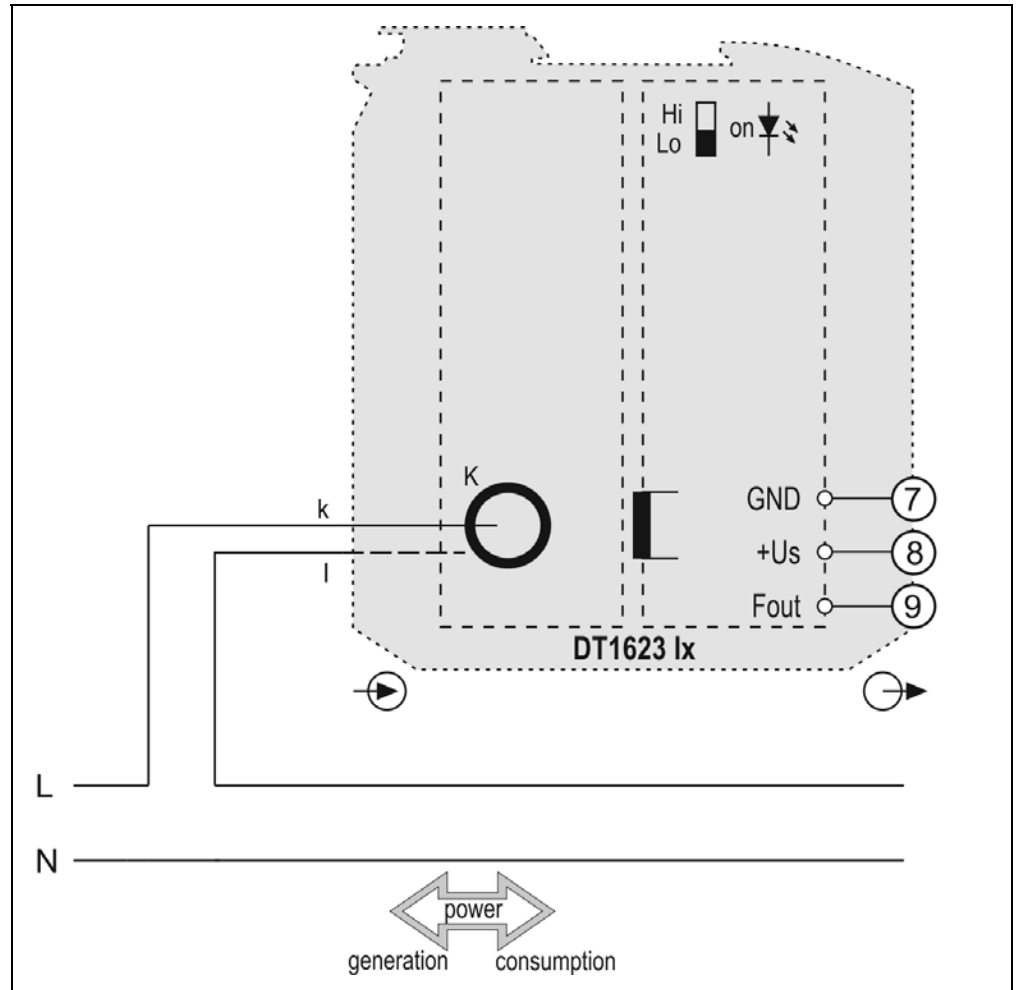
Check if the cables are connected properly (have you connected all the cables, have you connected to the right place, do not the cable-ends touch each other).

**5.3. Connecting the measuring inputs to power network (via through the core)**

The following figure shows the wiring plan, connecting the instrument to power network.

**Wiring plan,  
Connecting the current  
inputs to power  
network.**

Type:  
DT1623 I 10/20  
DT1623 I 20/40



1. Loosen terminal screws.
2. Insert the wire ends into the open terminals according to the wiring plan.
3. Screw the terminal in.
4. Check the hold of the wires in terminals by pulling on them firmly.

**Checking the connections**

Check if the cables are connected properly (have you connected all the cables, have you connected to the right place, do not the cable-ends touch each other).

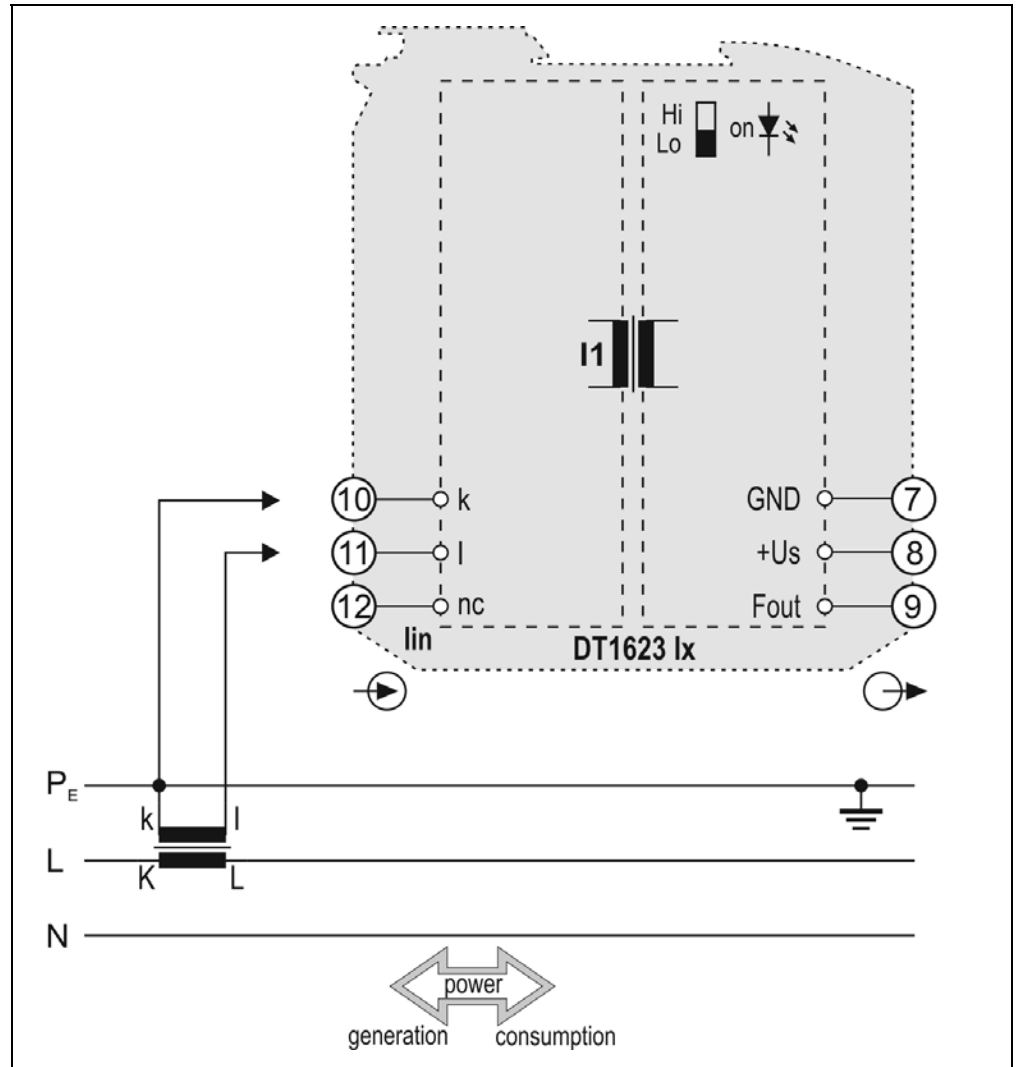
#### 5.4. Connecting the measuring inputs to power network trough CT

The following figure shows the wiring plan, connecting the instrument to power network.

**Wiring plan,  
Connecting the current  
inputs to power  
network.**



**The terminal “k” of CT  
you have to connecting  
to earth!**



1. Loosen terminal screws.
2. Insert the wire ends into the open terminals according to the wiring plan.
3. Screw the terminal in.
4. Check the hold of the wires in terminals by pulling on them firmly.

#### Checking the connections

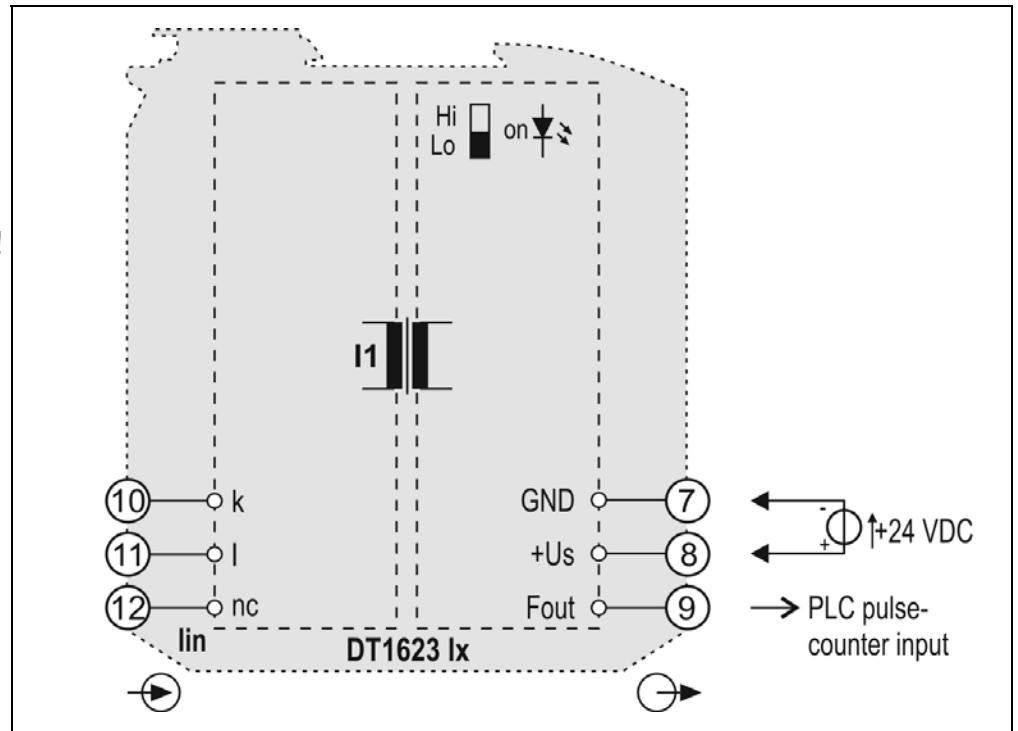
Check if the cables are connected properly (have you connected all the cables, have you connected to the right place, do not the cable-ends touch each other).

**5.5. Connecting to signal processing unit and to power supply**

The following figure shows the wiring plan, connecting the DT1623 lx to signal processing unit and to power supply.

**Wiring plan, connecting to signal processing unit and to power supply.**

Ensure to correct polarity!



1. Loosen terminal screws.
2. Insert the wire ends into the open terminals according to the wiring plan.
3. Screw the terminal in.
4. Check the hold of the wires in terminals by pulling on them firmly.

**Checking the connections**

Check if the cables are connected properly (have you connected all the cables, have you connected to the right place, do not the cable-ends touch each other

**5.5. Connecting to power supply**

**Put the instrument under supply voltage**

After you have completed all the connections, put the instrument under supply voltage. If the connections are correct the green indicator gives light and you can detect an output signal according to the measured value by the instrument.

## 6. Fault rectification

### 6.1. Fault finding

The fault finding must be carried out by trained and authorized personnel only!



- The green indicator is dark → check the power supply.  
If the supply voltage is OK: the instrument is defective.
- Frequency cannot be measured at the output of the device → check the power supply.  
If the supply voltage is OK: the instrument is defective.
- The output frequency  $f = 100 \text{ Hz}$  → Check the value of the input signal. If the input signal is greater than the rated current of the device, the measuring input of the device is overloaded, therefore the device outputs an error signal.  
Eliminate the error condition by disconnecting the signal to be measured. If 100 Hz can still be measured at the output, the instrument is defective.

When the result of fault finding is that the DT1623 lx Frequency output AC Current Transmitters is defective call the manufacturer service department.

### 6.2. Repairing

There is no user repairable part inside the instrument.

In accordance with Point 2.1.: **For safety and warranty reasons, any internal work on the instrument must be carried out by DATCON personnel.**

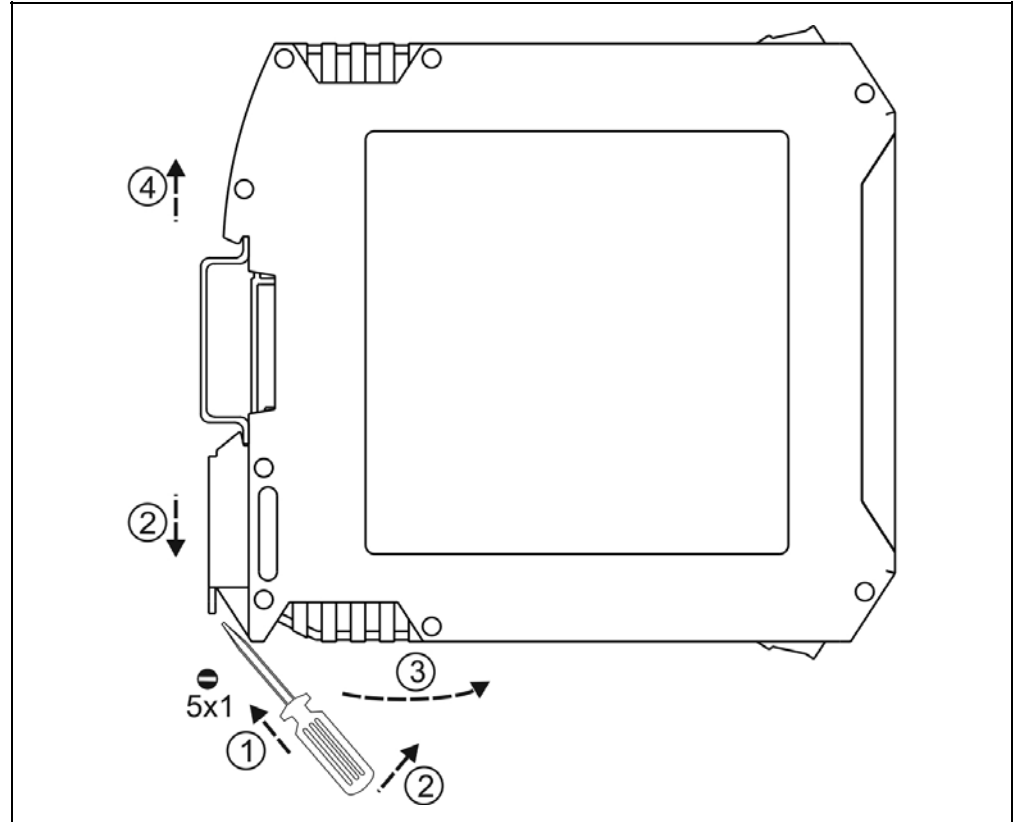


## 7. Dismounting

### 7.1. Dismounting procedure

The following figure shows the dismounting procedures:

#### Dismounting from the rail



The dismounting procedure needs a screwdriver for slotted screws.

1. Before dismounting disconnect all wires.
  2. Put the screwdriver end into the fixing assembly's hole (figure step 1.).
  3. Lift the screwdriver handle until it possible to open the fixing assembly (figure step 2.).
  4. Keeping the screwdriver in this position lift the instrument bottom from the bottom edge of the rail (figure step 3.).
- Lift the whole instrument (you may put out the screwdriver) (figure step 4), the instrument will be free.

### 7.2. Disposal

According with the concerning EU directive, the manufacturer undertakes the disposal of the instrument that are manufactured by it and intended to be destroyed. Please deliver it in contamination-free condition to the site of the Manufacturer or to a specialized recycling company.

## 8. Appendix

### 8.1. Technical specification

#### Safety data:

The connection terminals of the inputs, the outputs and the supply voltages are galvanic isolated from each other. The isolation of the measuring inputs and the power supply input are in accordance with the standard EN 61010-1, taking into consideration the following:

Pollution level: 2  
Measurement category: CAT III

#### Input parameters:

Input signal: Alternating current  
Input current range: See chapter 3.2. Type designation

Long-term overdrive rating (continuous):

Type	I max [A]
I1/5	10 AAC
I5/10	20 AAC
I10/20	40 AAC
I20/40	80 AAC

Short-term overdrive rating (1 sec):  
(via a screw-clamp terminal block) 100 AAC @ 1 sec

Short-term overdrive rating (1 sec):  
(via through the core) Depend on the conductor

Consumption of the input: maximum 0.25 VA

#### Loop powered analogue output

Output type: Galvanic isolated frequency output  
Ranges: Frequency,  $f = 200\text{--}1000$  Hz,  $U_{pp} = U_{supply}$   
Characteristic: linear  
Accuracy (end of range): 0.3%  
Temperature coefficient: 85 ppm / °C (0-60 °C)  
Supply voltage: ( $U_{supply}$ )  $U = 12\text{--}30$  VDC  
Current limit: 25 mA  
Output overvoltage protection: 35 V (limited)  
Maximum value of serial resistor:  $R_{min} = 1,2$  KOhm  
 $R_{max} = 5,0$  KOhm  
Isolation test voltage: 4 kV

#### Ambient conditions:

Operating temperature range ( $T_a$ ): 0-60 °C (-20 - +60 °C to order)  
Storage temperature range: -20 - +70 °C  
Relative humidity: 90% (max., no condensing)  
Place of installation: cabinet

**Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC): in accordance with the standard EN IEC 61326-1****Emission:** in accordance with the standard EN IEC 61326-1

Conducted: EN 55011  
Limits for Class „A” equipments

Radiated: EN 55011  
Limits for Class „A” equipments

**Immunity:** in accordance with the standard EN IEC 61326-1

ESD: 4 kV / 8 kV contact / air -A- criteria

BURST:

- Power measure input 2 kV (5/50 ns, 5 kHz) -A- criteria
- Analogue output 1 kV (5/50 ns, 5 kHz) -A- criteria

SURGE:

- Power measure input 4 kV (CATIII, 250 V) -B- criteria
- Analogue output 1 kV (line to ground) -B- criteria

Conducted RF immunity: 3 Veff -A- criteria

Conducted RF emission 1 group, Class B

Radiated RF immunity E =10 V/m -A- criteria

Radiated RF emission 1 group, Class B

**General data**

Housing: TS-35 rail mounting housing  
material: polyamide PA6.6

Connection: Screw-terminal

Dimension: 17.5 x 104 x 115 mm  
with a screw-clamp terminal block (width x height x depth)

with through the core 20 x 102 x 115 mm  
(width x height x depth)

Weight: 0.1 kg

Protection: IP 20

Connection cable:

Measuring input : max. 4 mm<sup>2</sup>

Analogue output: 0.25-1.5 mm<sup>2</sup>

The Manufacturer maintains the right to change technical data.

### 8.2. Application example

