

Hall Effect DC Current Transducer

FTA-XXX-10-10-24

**Output: -10mA~+10mA; Power supply: +24V;
Window: $\varnothing 21\text{mm}$; Case Style:E4; Accuracy:1.0**

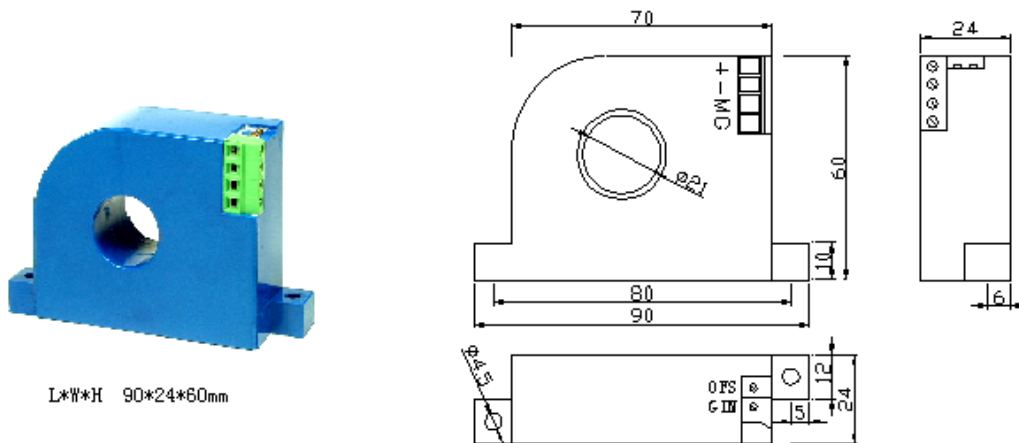
Features

High isolation, small size, light in weight, less power consumption, window structure, no insertion loss

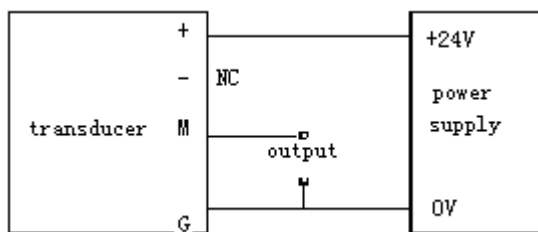
Specifications

Operating temperature: $-10\sim 80^{\circ}\text{C}$
 Measuring range: $0\pm 10\text{mA}\sim \pm 10\text{A AC}$ or $0\pm 50\text{A}\sim \pm 400\text{A AC}$
 Temperature drift: $0.05\% /^{\circ}\text{C}$
 Isolation : $3\text{KVRMS}/50\text{Hz}/1\text{Min}$
 Current consumption: $\pm 10\text{mA}$
 Response time: 120mS (when the input is $0\pm 10\text{mA}\sim \pm 10\text{A AC}$); $10\mu\text{S}$ (when the input is $0\pm 50\text{A}\sim \pm 400\text{A AC}$)
 Overload: 20 times of the maximum value of measuring range

Case Style & Mounting Dimensions



Connections Diagrams



+: Positive power supply
 -: No connection
 M: Signal output
 G: Ground

Notice

- Two potentiometers can be adjusted, only if necessary, by turning slowly to the required accuracy with a small screwdriver
- The best accuracy can be achieved when the window is fully filled with bus-bar(current carrying conductor)
- The in-phase output can be obtained when the direction of current of carrying conductor is the same as the direction of arrow marked on the transducer case.