## Specifications

| | |
|---|---|
| Current Measurement | To 0-1600A<br>300V CAT III |
| Output Signal | 0-5Amps, |
| Accuracy | 1% @ 60Hz, 10-100% of range |
| Linearity | 0.5%, 10-100% of range |
| Frequency Range | 50/60 Hz |

Insulation Voltage Class 0.6kV BIL 10KV

| | |
|---|---|
| Case | UL 94V-0 Flammability rated thermoplastic |
| Thermal rating | 3.5W @ 30° C<br>0-95% RH non-condensing<br>Pollution degree 2<br>Altitude to 2000 meters<br>Overvoltage category II |
| Approvals | Designed to ANSI C57.13, UL 1244<br>CE Compliance soon |

**Caution! Risk of electric shock or personal injury**

Safe operation can only be guaranteed if the transducer is used for the purpose for which it was designed and within the limits of the technical specifications. When this symbol is used, it means you should consult all documentation to understand the nature of potential hazards and the action required to avoid them.

**Caution! Risk of hazardous voltage**

When operating the transducer, certain parts may carry hazardous live voltage (e. g. primary conductor, power supply). The transducer should not be put into service if the installation is not complete.

## Model Number Key

**CT - 1000 - 5 - LS**

**CASE STYLE**
**LS**- Large Split Core

**OUTPUT:**
**5** - 0-5 Amps

**RANGE**
**0800** - 800 : 5A ratio
**1000** - 1000 : 5A ratio
**1200** - 1200 : 5 A ratio
**1600** - 1600 : 5 A ratio

**SENSOR TYPE:**
**CT** - AC current transformer

## Know Your Power

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NK Technologies

# INSTRUCTIONS

## CT -LS SERIES

### AC Current Transformers

**Large Split Core, 0-5A output**

## Quick "How To" Guide

1. Pop bottom section of sensing ring off by carefully prying clips away and pulling the section downward.
2. Place conductor inside ring and replace bottom section until the clips snap firmly closed.
3. Connect output wiring.
   A. Use up to 14 AWG 75/90°C copper wires.
   B. Make sure output load does not exceed product specifications.
   C. Observe polarity: H1 must face source, terminal X1 must connect to the "positive" on the load.
   D. Terminating CT secondary on a block to allow shorting the secondary is advised.
4. Energize the monitored circuit. .
5. Verify that the display or controller is reading the output correctly

## Description

CT-LS Series current transformers produce an output of current in proportion to the monitored circuit current. The wave shape of the output is nearly identical to the monitored circuit wave shape,

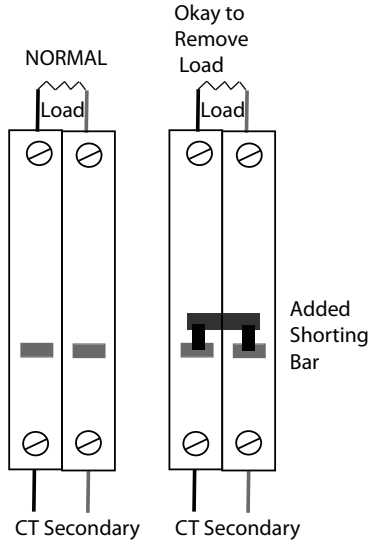
## Installation

Place wire or bus bar to be monitored through the sensing aperture.

CT-LS Series transformers work in the same environment as motors, contactors, heaters, pull-boxes, and other electrical enclosures. They can be mounted in any position or hung directly on wires with a wire tie. Just leave at least one inch distance between sensor and other magnetic devices.

| Ratio | Burden |
|---|---|
| 800:5 | 10VA |
| 1000:5 | 10VA |
| 1200:5 | 10VA |
| 1600:5 | 12.5VA |

## Use of a shorting block recommended

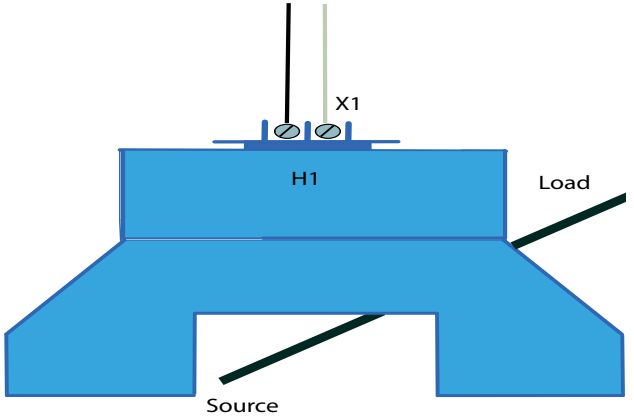



## Output Wiring

Connect control or monitoring wires to the sensor. Use up to 14 AWG 75/90°C copper wire and tighten terminals to 3.5 inch-pounds torque. Be sure the output load total burden does not exceed unit burden rating.

**Connection Notes:**

- Captive screw terminals.
- 14-22 AWG solid or stranded.
- Observe Polarity
- See ordering information and label for monitored circuit range




## Model Range Select

CT-LS Series transformers feature factory calibrated ranges. Select a model with a range higher than the normal running current of the load.

1. Determine the normal operating amperage of your monitored circuit using load specifications or a test ammeter.
2. Select the model with a range that is equal to or slightly higher than the normal operating amperage.

## Trouble Shooting

1. **Transformer has no output**
   - A. The load is not energized, is not AC or there are more than one phase passing through the aperture. *Check that there is AC current being used and that all conductors through the aperture are connected to the same phase.*
   - B. Polarity is reversed. *Check and correct output wiring polarity.*
2. **Output Signal Too Low**
   - A. The range may be too high for current being monitored. *Exercise care when selecting the model range. Use a model with a ratio near the actual load being monitored.*

## CAUTION!

A current transformer (CT) should never be energized (AC current through the sensing window) with no load connected to the output terminals. Best practice is to terminate the current transformer secondary on a terminal block with the ability to short between two points before extending the leads to the load. If it is ever necessary to remove the load from the CT while it is or could become energized, placing a shorting bar between the secondary leads. This will allow the load to be removed safely. See drawing on the left.