DIGITAL
PANEL METER
N30P TYPE

USER'S MANUAL

CE

Contents

1. APPLICATION AND METER DESIGN

The N30P meter is a programmable digital panel meter destined for the measurement of a.c. voltage, a.c. current, active, reactive and apparent power, cos φ, tg φ, φ, frequency, active, reactive and apparent energy, 15, 30 and 60 minutes' active power, 10 minutes' voltage, 10 seconds' frequency.

Additionally, the meter enables the indication of the current time. The readout field is composed of a display which allows to expose results in red, green and orange colours.

Features of the N30P meter:

- display colour individually in three ranges,
- thresholds of displayed overflows,
- 2 NOC relay alarms operating in 6 modes,
- 2 switched relay alarms operating in 6 modes (option),
- signaling of measuring range overflow,
- automatic setting of the decimal point,
- programming of voltage and current ratios,
- programming of alarm and analog outputs with the reaction on any measured value, independently of the currently displayed value,
- storage of maximal and minimal values of all input quantities,
- reset of all watt-hour meters: active and reactive energy,
- programmed kind of 15, 30 or 60 minutes' active power measurement: mean walking or synchronization with the RTC clock,
- manual synchronization of 15 minutes" power, 10 minutes' voltage,
- monitoring of set parameter values,
- interlocking of parameter introduction by means of a password,
- service of the interface with MODBUS protocol in the RTU mode (option),
- updating of software through interface RS485,
- conversion of the measured value into a standard – programmable current or voltage signal (option),

- highlighting of any measuring unit acc. to the order,
- galvanic separation between terminals: alarm, supply, input, analog output, pulse output, RS-485 interface.

The switching of the alarm output on, is signaled by the highlighting of the output number.

The casing protection grade from the frontal side is IP 65.

Meter overall dimensions: 96 × 48 × 93 mm (with terminals).

The meter casing is made of plastics.

Fig. 1 View of the N30P digital meter

2. METER SET

The set is composed of:

- N30P meter ..... 1 pc
- User's manual ..... 1 pc
- Guarantee card ..... 1 pc
- Clamps to fix in the panel ..... 4 pcs
- Seal ..... 1 pc

When unpacking the meter, please check whether the type and execution code on the data plate correspond to the order.

3. BASIC REQUIREMENTS, OPERATIONAL SAFETY

In the safety service scope, the meter meets the requirements of the EN 61010-1 standard.

Observations concerning the operational safety

- All operations concerning transport, installation, and commissioning as well as maintenance, must be carried out by qualified, skilled personnel, and national regulations for the prevention of accidents must be observed.
- The programming of N30P meter parameters must be carried out after disconnecting measuring circuits
- Before switching the meter on, one must check the correctness of connections to the network.
- Do not connect the meter to the network through an autotransformer.
- Before removing the meter housing, one must switch the supply off and disconnect measuring circuits.
- The removal of the meter housing during the guarantee contract period may cause its cancellation.
- The meter fulfills requirements related to electromagnetic compatibility in the industrial environment
- When connecting the supply, one must remember that a switch or a circuit-breaker should be installed in the building. This switch should be located near the device, easy accessible by the operator, and suitably marked as an element switching the meter off.
- Non-authorized removal of the housing, inappropriate use, incorrect installation or operation, creates the risk of injury to personnel or meter damage. For more detailed information, please study the User's Manual.

4. INSTALLATION

The meter has separable strips with screw terminals which enable the connection of external wires of 2.5 mm^2 cross-section. In execution for current measurement, the plug enables a permanent fixing to the socket by means of screws.

The meter is adapted to be mounted in a panel by means of clamps, acc. to the fig. 2. One must prepare a hole of $92^{+0.6} \times 45^{+0.6}$ mm in the panel which the thickness should not exceed 15 mm.

The meter must be introduced from the panel front with disconnected supply voltage. Before the insertion into the panel, one must check the correct placement of the seal. After the insertion into the hole, fix the meter by means of clamps (fig.2).

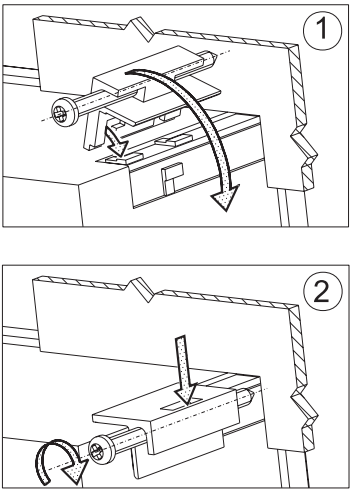


Fig. 2. Meter fixing

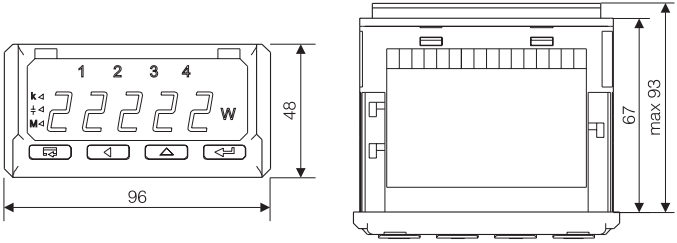


Fig. 3. Overall dimensions

4.1. Connection Diagrams

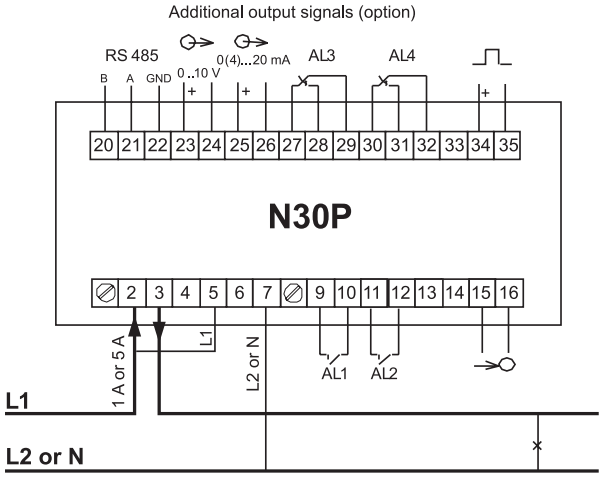


Fig. 4. Electrical connections of the N30P meter for direct measurements

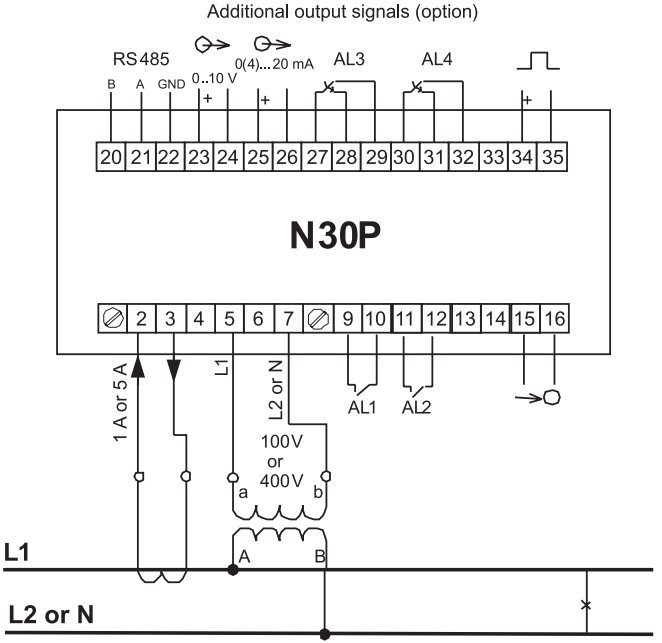


Fig. 5. Electrical connections of the N30P meter for indirect measurements

5. SERVICE

5.1. Display Description

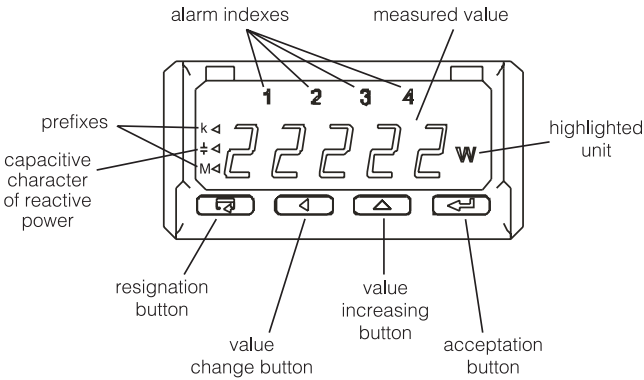


Fig. 6. Description of the meter frontal plate

5.2. Messages after switching the supply on

After switching the switching supply on, the meter displays the meter name N30P and next the program version in the shape „r x.xx" – where x.xx is the number of the current program version or the number of a custom-made execution. Next the meter carries out measurements and displays the value of the input signal. The meter sets automatically the decimal point position when displaying the value, using prefixes k – kilo, M – mega. The overflow of alarm thresholds is signaled by highlighting alarm indexes 1, 2, 3, 4 and switching relays (for alarm 3 and 4 –relays are as option). The meter highlights automatically the unit of the measured value. In case of an error occurrence or any exceeding of the range value, a message described in the chapter 7 will be displayed on the display.

5.3. Functions of buttons

 - Acceptation button:

⇒ entry in programming mode (hold down ca 3 secondes) (przytrzymanie przez około 3 sekund),
⇒ moving through the menu – choice of level,
⇒ moving through the menu monitoring the measured values,
⇒ entry in the mode changing the parameter value,
⇒ acceptation of the changed parameter value.

 - Button increasing the value:

⇒ display of maximal value,
⇒ display of maximal value – menu monitoring the measured parameters,
⇒ entry in the level of the parameter group,
⇒ moving through the chosen level,
⇒ change of the chosen parameter value – increasing the value.

 - Button to change the digit:

⇒ display of minimal value,
⇒ display of minimal value – menu monitoring the measured parameters,
⇒ entry in the level of parameter group,
⇒ moving through the chosen level,
⇒ change of chosen parameter value – shift on the next digit,
⇒ next parameter in the monitoring mode of meter parameters.

 - resignation button:

⇒ entry in the menu monitoring the meter parameters (holding down ca 3 seconds),
⇒ exit from the menu monitoring meter parameters and measured values,

⇒ resignation of the parameter change,
⇒ absolute exit from the programming mode.

The pressure of the button combination [ ] [ ] and holding down them ca 3 seconds causes the reset of alarm signaling. This operation acts only when the support function is switched on.

The pressure of the button combination [ ] [ ] causes the erasing of all minimal values.

The pressure of the button combination [ ] [ ] causes the erasing of all maximal values.

The pressure and holding down the [ ] button ca 3 seconds causes the entry to the programming matrix. The programming matrix is protected by the safety code.

The pressure and holding down the [ ] button 3 seconds causes the entry to the menu monitoring meter parameters. One must move through the monitoring menu by means of [ ] and [ ] buttons. In this menu all programmable meter parameters are only accessible for readout, excepting service parameters. The exit for the monitoring menu is carried out by means of the [ ] button. In the monitoring menu, parameter symbols are displayed alternately with their values. The service algorithm of the meter is presented on the fig. 7.

The pressure and holding down [ ] and [ ] buttons, ca 3 seconds, causes the entry to the menu monitoring measured values. One must move through the monitoring menu by means of [ ], [ ] and [ ] buttons.

The pressure of the [ ] button causes the display of successive symbol of measured value alternately with the value. The pressure of the [ ] button causes the display of minimal value of the currently displayed value, however the pressure of the [ ] button causes the display of the maximal value of the currently displayed value.

The exit from the monitoring menu is carried out by means of the [ ] button.

In case of capacitive load when the reactive power is displayed a symbol (÷) showing type of load is highlighted. Individual measurements

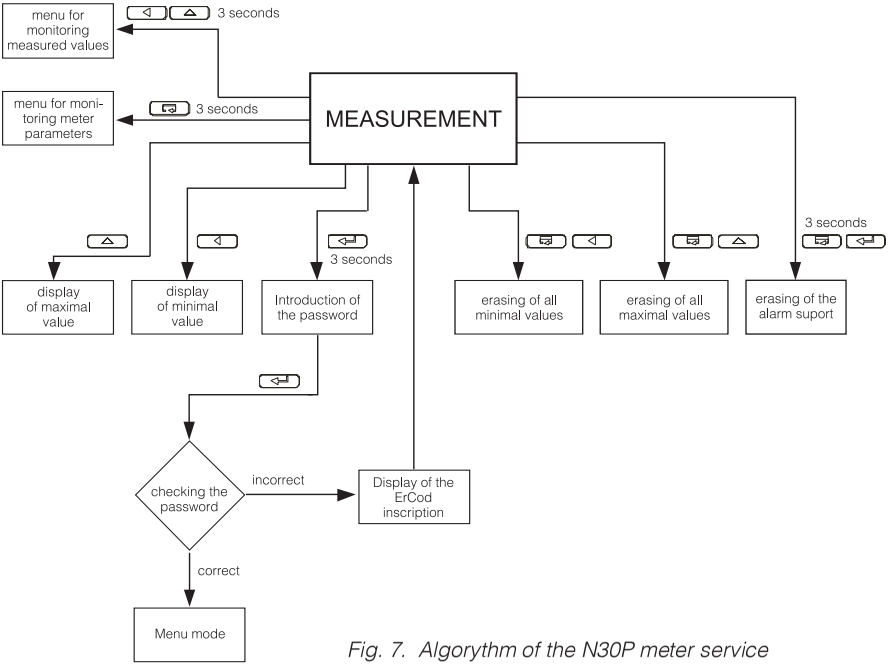


Fig. 7. Algorythm of the N30P meter service

of averaged values are performed, respectively: the averaged power every 15 seconds, the averaged voltage every 5 seconds and the averaged frequency every second. In case of averaged power, at selected 15 min, 30 min, 60 min respectively 60, 120 or 240 measurements are avereged.

When you start the meter or erasing power, the first everaged value of active power will be calculated after 15 seconds after the meter switching on or deletions. Until the samples are gathered, average values are calculated from samples already measured.

5.4. Programming

The pressure of the ⏎ button and holding it down through ca 3 seconds causes the entry to the programming matrix. If the entry is protected by a password, then the safety code symbol **SEC** is displayed alternately with the set value **0**. The write of the correct code causes the display of the **ErCod** inscription. The matrix of transitions to the programming mode is presented on the fig. 8. The choice of the level is made by means of the button ⏎, however the entry and moving through the parameters of the chosen level is carried out by means of the ◁ and △ buttons,

Parameter symbols are displayed alternately with their current values. In order to change values, one must use the ⏎ button. To resign fo the parameter change, one must press the ESC button. In order to exit from the chosen level, one must chose the **-----** symbol and press the ⏎ buton or press the button ESC. To exit from the programming matrix, one must press several times the ESC button till the appearance of the inscription **End** and after ca 3 seconds, the meter enters automatically in the measurement of the input quantity.

Pos. no										
1	**InPUt** Input parameters	**tYP** Type displayed quantity	**SYn** Type of input synchronization	**rAnU** Voltage input range	**rAnI** Current input range	**trU** Voltage ratio	**trI** Current ratio	**PAvs** Synchr. of averaged power	-----	
2	**diSP** Display parameters	**dP** Minimal decimal point	**CoLdo** Lower colour	**CoLbE** Middle colour	**CoLUP** Upper colour	**CoLLo** Lower thres-hold of colour change	**CoLHI** Upper thres-hold of colour change	**ovrLo** Lower owerflow	**ovrHi** Upper owerflow	-----
3	**ALr1** Alarm 1	**P_A1** Type of input quantity for alarm 1	**PrL_1** Lower threshold	**PrH_1** Upper threshold	**tYP_1** Alarm type	**dLY_1** Alarm delay	**LEd_1** Signal support.	-----		
4	**ALr2** Alarm 2	**P_A2** Type of input quantity for alarm 2	**PrL_2** Lower threshold	**PrH_2** Upper threshold	**tYP_2** Alarm type	**dLY_2** Alarm delay	**LEd_2** Signal support.	-----		
5	**ALr3** Alarm 3	**P_A3** Type of input quantity for alarm 3	**PrL_3** Lower threshold	**PrH_3** Upper threshold	**tYP_3** Alarm type	**dLY_3** Alarm delay	**LEd_3** Signal support.	-----		
6	**ALr4** Alarm 4	**P_A4** Type of input quantity for alarm 4	**PrL_4** Lower threshold	**PrH_4** Upper threshold	**tYP_4** Alarm type	**dLY_4** Alarm delay	**LEd_4** Signal support.	-----		
7	**oUt*** Output	**P_An** Type of input for analog output	**An_Lo** Lower threshold for analog output	**An_HI** Upper threshold for analog output	**tYP_A** Kind of output (volt/curr.)	**bAUd** Baud rate	**Prot** Kind of transmission	**Addr** Device address	-----	
8	**SEr** Service	**SEt** Write of standard parameters	**SEC** Password introduction	**HoUr** Time setting	**Unit** Highlight the unit	**C_EnP** Reset active energy watt-hout meter	**C_Enq** Reset reactive energy watt-hout meter	**C_PAv** Begin the synchronization of averaged power	**C_UAv** Begin the synchronization of 10 minutes' voltage	**tESt** Display test -----

* Do not occur in the execution without additional output plate.

Fig. 8. Transition matrix in the programming mode

Value Change Way of the Chosen Parameter

Change of Integral Values

In order to increase the value of the chosen parameter, one must press the [△] buton. The single pressure of the button, causes the increase of the value of 1. The holding down of the [△] button causes a continuous increase of the value on the given digit. The increase of value when displaying the digit 9 causes the setting of 0 on this digit. The change of the digit follows after pressing the [◁] button.

In order to accept the set parameter, one must hold down the [↵] button. Then, the saving of the parameter follows and the display of its symbol alternately with the new value. The pressure of the [↵] button during the change of the parameter value will cause the resignation of the write.

Changing of Values

The change is carried out in three stages (the transition to the next stage follows after pressing the [↵] button:

1) setting the value from the range -19999M...99999M, similarly as for integral values;
2) setting of the decimal point position (00000., 0000.0, 000.00, 00.000, 0.0000); the [◁] button shifts the decimal point to the left, however the [△] button shifts the decimal point to the right;
3) choice of the prefix: lack, k, M; the [△] button switches the next prefix; the chosen prefix is displayed in orange.

The pressure of the [↵] button during the change of the parameter value will cause the resignation of the saving.

Table 1

Parameter symbol	Description	Range of changes
tYP	Choice of the displayed quantity	**U** – RMS voltage **I** – RMS current **P** – active power **q** – reactive power **S** – apparent power **PF** – factor of active power **tG** – ratio of reactive power to the active power **FI** – phase shift **FrEq** - frequency **EPPoS** – active energy input **EPneg** – active energy output **EqPoS** – reactive energy input **Eqneg** – reactive energy output **PAv** – mean active power **UAv** – 10 minutes' mean voltage **FAv** – 10 seconds' mean frequency **HoUr** – current time
SYn	Type of input synchronization	**U** – synchronization with voltage (measurement of all values) **I** – synchronization with current (only measurement of current and frequency)
rAnU	Choice of voltage range	**100U** – range 100 V **400U** – range 400 V
rAnI	Choice of current range	**1A** – range 1 A **5A** – range 5 A
trU	Choice of voltage ratio	**1**...**4000.0**
trI	Choice of current ratio	**1**...**10000**
PAv S	Synchronization of averaged active power	**15** – 15 minutes walking window **c_15** – measurement every 15 minutes synchronized with the clock **c_30** – measurement every 30 minutes synchronized with the clock **c_15** – measurement every 60 minutes synchronized with the clock

dp	Minimal position of the decimal point when displaying the measured value.	**0.0000** – **0** **00.000** – **1** **000.00** – **2** **0000.0** – **3** **00000** – **4** **k 000.00** – **5** **k 0000.0** – **6** **k 00000** – **7** **M 000.00** – **8** **M 0000.0** – **9** **M 00000** – **10**
CoLdo	Display colour when the displayed value is less than **CoLLo**	**rEd** – red **GrEEn** – green **orAnG** – yellow
CoLbE	Display colour when the displayed value is higher than **CoLLo** and less than **CoLHI**	
CoLUP	Display colour when the displayed value is higher than **CoLHI**	
CoLLo	Lower threshold of display colour change	**-19999M ... 99999M**
CoLHI	Upper threshold of display colour change	**-19999M ... 99999M**
ovrLo	Lower threshold of the display constraint "- - - - -"	**-19999M ... 99999M**
ovrHI	Upper threshold of the display constraint "- - - - -"	**-19999M ... 99999M**

P_A1 **P_A2** **P_A3** **P_A4**	Kind of input value type, which the alarm has to react on.	**U** – RMS voltage **I** – RMS current **P** – active power **q** – reactive power **S** – apparent power **PF** – active power factor **tG** – ratio of reactive power to active power **FI** – phase shift **FrEq** - frequency **EPPoS** – active energy input **EPnEG** – active energy output **EqPoS** – reactive energy input **EqnEG** – reactive energy output **PAv** – 15 minutes' mean active power **UAv** – 10 minutes' mean voltage **FAv** – 10 seconds' mean frequency.
PrL 1 **PrL 2** **PrL 3** **PrL 4**	Lower alarm threshold.	**-19999M ... 99999M**
PrH 1 **PrH 2** **PrH 3** **PrH 4**	Upper alarm threshold.	**-19999M ... 99999M**
tYP 1 **tYP 2** **tYP 3** **tYP 4**	Alarm type. The fig. 9. presents a graphic display of alarm types.	**n-on** – normal (transition from 0 to 1), **n-oFF** – normal (transition from 1 to 0), **on** - switched on, **oFF** – switched off, **H-on** – manually switched on; till the time of alarm type change, the alarm output remains switched on for good. **H-oFF** – Manually switched off; till the time of alarm type change, the alarm output remains switched off for good.
dLY_1 **dLY_2** **dLY_3** **dLY_4**	Delay of alarm switching.	**0**...**900** seconds

LEd_1 **LEd_2** **LEd_3** **LEd_4**	Supporting of alarm signaling. In the situation when the support function is switched on after the alarm state retreat, the signaling diode is not put out. It signals the alarm state till the moment of its extinction by means of the  button combination. The function concerns only and exclusively the alarm signaling, that is the relay contacts will operate without support in compliance with the chosen alarm type.	**on** – support switched on **oFF** – support switched off
P_An	Kind of input value type, which the analog output has to react on.	**U** – RMS voltage **I** – RMS current **P** – active power **q** – reactive power **S** – apparent power **PF** – active power factor **tG** – ratio of reactive power to active power **FI** – phase shift **FrEq** - frequency **EPPoS** – active energy input **EPnEG** – active energy output **EqPoS** – reactive energy input **EqnEG** – reactive energy output **PAv** – mean active power **UAv** – 10 minutes' mean voltage **FAv** – 10 seconds' mean frequency.
An_Lo	Lower threshold of the analog output. One must give the value for which we want to obtain 0 on the analog output.	**-19999M ... 99999M**
An_HI	Upper threshold of the analog output. One must give the value for which we want to obtain the maximal signal on the analog output (20 mA or 10V).	**-19999M ... 99999M**
tYPA	Type of the analog output	**0_10U** – voltage 0...10 V **0_20A** – current 0...20 mA **4_20A** – current 4...20 mA

bAUd	Baud rate of the RS-485 interface transmission.	**4800** – 4800 bit/s **9600** – 9600 bit/s **19200** – 19200 bit/s **38400** – 38400 bit/s
Prot	Kind of transmission through the RS-485 interface.	**r8n2** – RTU 8N2 **r8E1** – RTU 8E1 **r8o1** – RTU 8O1 **r8n1** – RTU 8N1
Addr	Device address	**1**...**247**
SEt	Write of manufacturer settings. Parameter values set by the manufacturer are presented in the table 2.	The setting of the value YES causes the saving of standard parameters in the meter.
SEC	Introduction of a new password.	0...60000
HoUr	Setting of the current time.	**0,00...23,59** The introduction of an erroneous time causes at the acceptation, the setting 23, however the introduction of erroneous minutes will cause the setting of the value 59.
UnIt	Selection of measured value for which the unit is highlighted.	**U** – RMS voltage **I** – RMS current **P** – active power **q** – reactive power **S** – apparent power **PF** – active power factor **tG** – ratio of reactive power to active power **FI** – phase shift **FrEq** - frequency **EPPoS** – active energy input **EPnEG** – active energy output **EqPoS** – reactive energy input **EqnEG** – reactive energy output **PAv** – mean active power **UAv** – 10 minutes' mean voltage **FAv** – 10 seconds' mean frequency.
C_EnP	Reset of active watt-hour meters	The choice **YES** causes the reset of active watt-hour meters

C_Enq	Reset of reactive watt-hour meters	The choice **YES** causes the reset of reactive watt-hour meters.
C_PAv	Synchronization of 15 minutes' mean active power	The choice **YES** causes the beginning of 15 minutes' mean active power measurement.
C_UAv	Synchronization of 10 minutes' mean voltage	The choice **YES** causes the beginning of 10 minutes' mean voltage measurement.
tESt	Display test. The test consist on the successive lighting up of digital display segments. Alarm diodes and highlighting diodes should be lighted.	The choice **YES** causes the switching of the test on. The pressure of the button ends the test.
- - - - -	Exit from the parameter group of the chosen level.	The pressure of the button causes the exit from the parameter group of the chosen level.

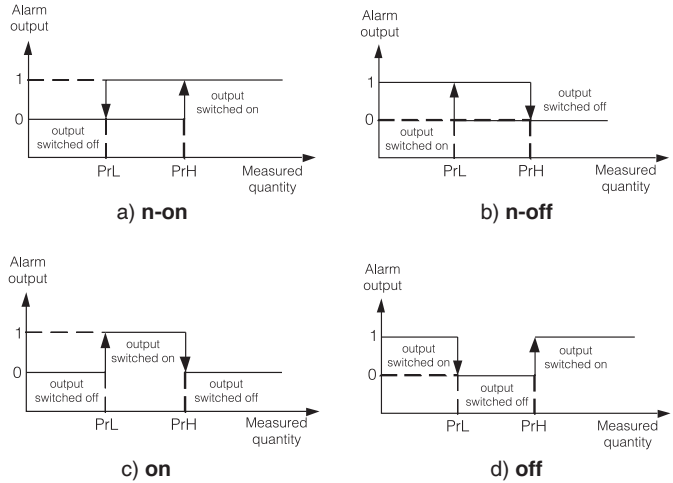


Fig. 9. Alarm types: a) n-on, b) n-oFF c) on d) oFF.

Remaining types of alarms: h-on – always switched on;
h-oFF – always switched off.

Caution!

- In case of alarms of **n-on**, **n-oFF**, **on**, **oFF** types the write of **PrL>PrH** will cause the alarm switching off.
- In case of a measuring range overflow, the reaction of the n-th relay is compatible with written **PrL_n**, **PrH_n**, **tYP_n** parameters. In spite of the displayed overflow, the meter still carries out the measurement.
- The meter controls currently the value of the introduced parameter at the moment. In case when the introduced value overflows the upper range given in the table 1, the meter will make automatically the change into the maximal value. Similarly, in case when the introduced value overflows the lower change range given in the table 1, the meter will make automatically the change into the minimal value.

5.5. Manufacturer's Parameters

Table 2

Parameter symbol	Level in the matrix	Standard value
tYP	1	P
SYn	1	U
rAnU	1	400 U
rAnI	1	5 A
trU	1	1,0
trI	1	1
PAv S	1	15
dP	2	0.0000 (0)
CoLdo	2	GrEEn
CoLbE	2	orAnG
CoLUP	2	rEd
CoLLo	2	920
CoLHI	2	1150
ovrLo	2	99999M

ovrHI	2	-19999M
P_A 1	3	P
PrL_1	3	920
PrH_1	3	1150
tYP_1,	3	n-on
P_A 2	4	I
PrL_2	4	4.000
PrH_2	4	5.000
tYP_2,	4	n-on
P_A3	5	U
PrL_3	5	200.00
PrH_3	5	250.00
tYP_3,	5	oFF
P_A 4	6	PF
PrL_4	6	0.800
PrH_4	6	0.999
tYP_4	6	oFF
dLY_1, dLY_2, dLY_3, dLY_4	3,4,5,6	0
LEd_1, LEd_2, LEd_3, LEd_4	3,4,5,6	off
P_An	7	I
tYP_A	7	0...20 mA
An_Lo	7	0.000
An_HI	7	5.000
bAUd	7	9600
Prot	7	r8n2
Addr	7	1
SEC	8	0
HoUr	8	0.00
Unit	8	P

6. INTERFACE RS-485

N30P programmable digital meters have serial links in RS-485 standards for the communication in computer systems and with other devices fulfilling Master function. An asynchronous communication character protocol MODBUS has been implemented on the serial link. The transmission protocol describes ways of information interchange between devices through the serial link.

6.1. Connection Way of the Serial Interface

The RS-485 standard allows to a direct communication of 32 devices on a single serial link of 1200 m long. For the connection of a higher quantity of devices, it is necessary to apply additional intermediate-separating systems.

The leading of the interface line out is given in the meter user's manual. To obtain a correct transmission, it is necessary to connect lines A and B with their equivalent in other devices. The connection must be made through a shielded wire. The shield must be connected to the protection terminal in a single point. The GND line serves to the additional protection of the interface line at long connections. One must connect it to the pro-

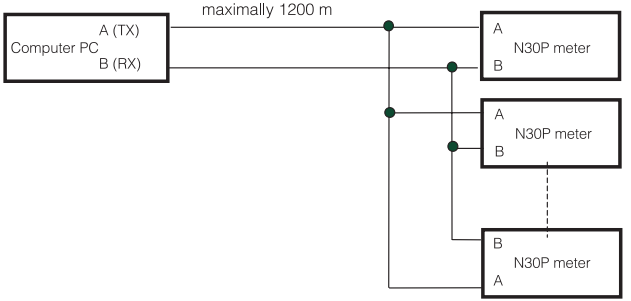


Fig. 10. Connection way of the RS-485 interface

tection terminal (it is not necessary for a correct interface work).

To obtain the connection with a computer of IBM PC class, a RS-485 card or a RS-232/RS-485 converter is indispensable.

The connection way of devices is shown on the fig. 10

The designation of transmission lines for the card in the PC komputer depends on the card producer.

6.2. Description of the MODBUS Protocol Implementation.

The implemented protocol is in accordance with the PI-MBUS-300 Rev G of Modicon Company specification.

Set of the serial link parameters of meters in MODBUS protocol:

- meter address 1...247,
- baud rate 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400 bit/s,
- work modes RTU,
- information unit RTU: 8N2, 8E1, 8O1, 8N1,
- maximal response time 1000 ms
- The maximum number of read records in one query: - 60 registers – 4 bytes,
  - 120 registers – 2 bytes.

Parameter configuration of the serial link is described in the further part of the user's manual. It consists on the settlement of the baud rate (**bAUd** parametr), device address (**Addr** parameter), and the type of the configuration unit (**Mode** parameter)

Notice:

Each meter connected to the communication network must have :

- unique address, different from addresses of other devices connected to the network,
- identical baud rate and type of information unit.

Following functions of the MODBUS protocol hale been implemented in the N30P meter:

Table 3

Code	Meaning
03	Readout of n-registers
04	Readout of single register
06	Write of single register
16	Write of n-registers
17	Identification of the slave device.

6.3. Register Map of the N30P Meter

Table 4

Range of addresses	Value type	Description
4000-4100	integer (16 bits)	Value placed in a 16-bit register.
6000-6113	float (32 bits)	Value placed in two successive 16-bit registers. Registers include the same data as 32-bit register from the area 7500. Registers are only for readout. The byte order (1-0-3-2)
6200-6227	float (32 bits)	Value placed in two successive 16-bit registers. Registers include the same data as 32-bit register from the area 7600. Registers can be read out and written. The byte order (1-0-3-2)
7000-7113	float (32 bits)	Value placed in two successive 16-bit registers. Registers include the same data as 32-bit register from the area 7500. Registers are only for readout. The byte order (3-2-1-0).
7200-7227	float (32 bits)	Value placed in two successive 16-bit registers. Registers include the same data as 32-bit register from the area 7600. Registers can be read out and written. The byte order (3-2-1-0).
7500-7556	float (32 bits)	Value placed in a 32-bit register. Registers are only for readout.
7600-7613	float (32 bits)	Value placed in a 32-bit register. Registers can be read out and written.

6.4. Registers for Write and Readout

Table 5

Values placed In 16-bit registers	Symbol	Write (w)/Readout (r)	Range	Description	
4000	**tYP**	w/r	0...16	Input type	
				Value	
				0	RMS voltage
				1	RMS current
				2	Active power
				3	Reactive power
				4	Apparent power
				5	Active power factor
				6	Ratio of reactive/active power
				7	Phase shift
				8	Frequency
				9	Input of active energy
				10	Output of active energy
				11	Input of reactive energy
				12	Output of reactive energy
				13	Mean active power
				14	10 minutes' mean voltage
				15	10 secondes' mean frequency
				16	Current time
4001	**SYn**	w/r	0...1	Synchronization of input	
				Value	
				0	Synchronization with the voltage (measurement of all values)
				1	Synchronization with the current (only current and frequency)

4002	**rAn U**	w/r	0...1	Voltage input range	
				Value	
				0	Range 100 V
				1	Range 400 V
4003	**rAn I**	w/r	0...1	Current input range	
				Value	
				0	Range 1 A
				1	Range 5 A
4004	**tr u**	w/r	1...40000	Voltage ratio *0.1	
4005	**tr I**	w/r	1...10000	Current ratio	
4006	**PAv S**	w/r	0...1	Synchronization of averaged active power	
				Value	
				0	Walking window
				1	Measurement every 15 minutes synchronized with the internal clock
				2	Measurement every 30 minutes synchronized with the internal clock
				3	Measurement every 60 minutes synchronized with the internal clock
4007	**Reserved**				
4008	**Reserved**				
4009	**dP**	w/r	0...10	Minimal decimal point	
				Value	
				0	0.0000
				1	00.000
				2	000.00
				3	0000.0
				4	00000
				5	k 000.00
				6	k 0000.0
				7	k 00000
				8	M 000.00
				9	M 0000.0
				10	M 00000
4010	**CoLdo**	w/r	0...2	Display colour when the displayed value is less than in the register 7600	
				Value	
				0	red
				1	green
				2	orange

4011	**CoLbE**	w/r	0...2	Display colour when the displayed value is higher than in the register 7600 and less than in register 7601.	
				Value	
				0	red
				1	green
				2	orange
4012	**CoLuP**	w/r	0...2	Display colour when the displayed value is higher than in the register 7601	
				Value	
				0	red
				1	green
				2	orange
4013	**P_A1**	w/r	0...15	Kind of the input quantity type on which the alarm 1 has to react.	
				Value	
				0	RMS voltage
				1	RMS current
				2	Active power
				3	Reactive power
				4	Apparent power
				5	Active power factor
				6	Ratio of reactive/active power
				7	Phase shift
				8	Frequency
				9	Input of active energy
				10	Output of active energy
				11	Input of reactive energy
				12	Output of reactive energy
				13	15 minutes' mean active power
				14	10 minutes' mean voltage
				15	10 secondes' mean frequency

4014	**tYP_1**	w/r	0...5	Type of alarm 1 (description – fig. 6)	
				Value	
				0	n-on
				1	n-oFF
				2	on
				3	oFF
				4	H-on
				5	H-oFF
4015	**dLY_1**	w/r	0...120	Delay of alarm 1 (in seconds)	
4016	**LEd_1**	w/r	0...1	Support of alarm 1 signaling	
				Value	
				0	Support switched off
				1	Support switched on
4017	**P_A2**	w/r	0...15	Kind of the input quantity type on which the alarm 2 has to react.	
				Value	
				0	RMS voltage
				1	RMS current
				2	Active power
				3	Reactive power
				4	Apparent power
				5	Active power factor
				6	Ratio of reactive/active power
				7	Phase shift
				8	Frequency
				9	Input of active energy
				10	Output of active energy
				11	Input of reactive energy
				12	Output of reactive energy
				13	15 minutes' mean active power
				14	10 minutes' mean voltage
				15	10 seconds' mean frequency

4018	**tYP_2**	w/r	0...5	Type of alarm 2 (description – fig. 6)	
				Value	
				0	n-on
				1	n-oFF
				2	on
				3	oFF
				4	H-on
				5	H-oFF
4019	**dLY_2**	w/r	0...120	Delay of alarm 2 (in seconds)	
4020	**LEd_2**	w/r	0...1	Support of alarm 2 signaling	
				Value	
				0	Support switched off
				1	Support switched on
4021	**P_A3**	w/r	0...15	Kind of the input quantity type on which the alarm 3 has to react.	
				Value	
				0	RMS voltage
				1	RMS current
				2	Active power
				3	Reactive power
				4	Apparent power
				5	Active power factor
				6	Ratio of reactive/active power
				7	Phase shift
				8	Frequency
				9	Input of active energy
				10	Output of active energy
				11	Input of reactive energy
				12	Output of reactive energy
				13	15 minutes' mean active power
				14	10 minutes' mean voltage
				15	10 seconds' mean frequency

4022	**tYP_3**	w/r	0...5	Type of alarmu 3 (description – fig. 6)	
				Value	
				0	n-on
				1	n-oFF
				2	on
				3	oFF
				4	H-on
				5	H-oFF
4023	**dLY_3**	w/r	0...120	Delay of alarm 3 (in seconds)	
4024	**LEd_3**	w/r	0...1	Support of alarm 3 signaling	
				Value	
				0	Support switched off
				1	Suport switched on
4025	**P_A4**	w/r	0...15	Kind of the input quantity type on which the alarm 4 has to react.	
				Value	
				0	RMS voltage
				1	RMS current
				2	Active power
				3	Reactive power
				4	Apparent power
				5	Active power factor
				6	Ratio of reactive/active power
				7	Phase shift
				8	Frequency
				9	Input of active energy
				10	Output of active energy
				11	Input of reactive energy
				12	Output of reactive energy
				13	Mean active power
				14	10 minutes' mean voltage
				15	10 seconds' mean frequency

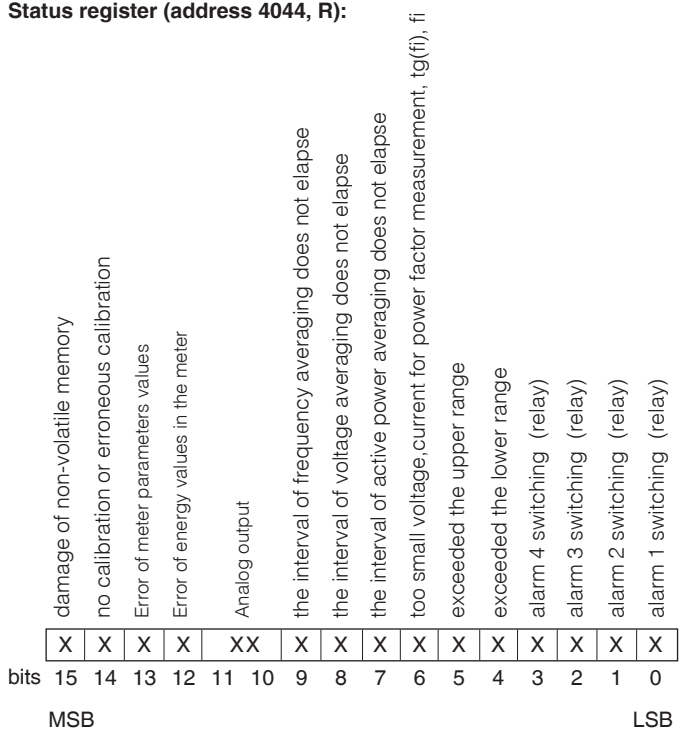
4026	**tYP_4**	w/r	0...5	Type of alarm 4 (description – fig. 6)	
				Value	
				0	n-on
				1	n-oFF
				2	on
				3	oFF
				4	H-on
				5	H-oFF
4027	**dLY_4**	w/r	0...120	Delay of alarm 4 (in seconds)	
4028	**LEd_4**	w/r	0...1	Support of alarm 4 signaling	
				Value	
				0	Support switched off
				1	Support switched on
4029	**P_An**	w/r	0...15	Kind of the input quantity type on which the analog output has to react.	
				Value	
				0	RMS voltage
				1	RMS current
				2	Active power
				3	Reactive power
				4	Apparent power
				5	Active power factor
				6	Ratio of reactive/active power
				7	Phase shift
				8	Frequency
				9	Input of active energy
				10	Output of active energy
				11	Input of reactive energy
				12	Output of reactive energy
				13	Mean active power
				14	10 minutes' mean voltage
				15	10 seconds' mean frequency

4030	**tYP_A**	w/r	0...2	Type of analog output	
				Value	
				0	Voltage 0...10 V
				1	Current 0...20 mA
				2	Current 4...20 mA
4031	**bAUd**	w/r	0...3	Baud rate	
				Value	
				0	4800 bit/s
				1	9600 bit/s
				2	19200 bit/s
				3	38400 bit/s
4032	**Prot**	w/r	0...3	Baud rate	
				Value	
				0	RTU 8N2
				1	RTU 8E1
				2	RTU 8O1
				3	RTU 8N1
4033	**Addr**	w/r	0...247	Device address	
4034	**sAvE**	w/r	0...1	Update display parameters	
				Value	
				0	without changes
				1	update
4035	**SEt**	w/r	0...1	Write of standard parameters	
				Value	
				0	without changes
				1	set standard parameters
4036	**SEC**	w/r	0...60000	Password for parameters	
				Value	
				0	without password
				1...60000	entry in parameters preceded by a request about the password
4037	**HoUr**	w/r	0...2359	Current time	
				This parameter occurs in the ggmm format, where: gg - means hours, mm – means minutek. The introduction o a wrong hour will cause the setting 23, however the introduction of wrong minutes will generate the setting 59.	

4038	**Unit**	w/r	0...16	Switch on and off the unit display	
				Value	
				0	RMS voltage
				1	RMS current
				2	Active power
				3	Reactive power
				4	Apparent power
				5	Active power factor
				6	Ratio of reactive/active power
				7	Phase shift
				8	Frequency
				9	active energy
				10	reactive energy
				11	apparent energy
				12	Output of reactive energy
				13	Mean active power
				14	10 minutes' mean voltage
				15	10 secondes' mean frequency
				16	Current time
				17	Switched off for good.
				The unit is displayed when the value In the register 4000 is equal to the value In the register 4038	
4039	**C_EnP**	w/r	0...1	Reset of active watt-hour meters	
				Value	
				0	Lack of operation
				1	Reset of active watt-hour meters
4040	**C_Enq**	w/r	0...1	Reset of reactive watt-hour meters	
				Value	
				0	Lack of operation
				1	Reset of reactive watt-hour meters
4041	**C_PAv**	w/r	0...1	Synchronization of mean power	
				Value	
				0	Lack of operation
				1	Beginning of the mean power synchronization

4042	**C_UAv**	w/r	0...1	Synchronization of the 10 minutes' mean voltage	
				Value	
				0	Lack of operation
				1	Beginning of the 10 minutes' mean voltage synchronization
4043	**LI_0**	w/r	0...1	Erasing of minimum and maximum	
				Value	
				0	Lack of operation
				1	Erasing of minimum and maximum
4044	**StAt**	r	0...65536	Status register (description below)	
4045	**StAt2**	r	0...65536	Status register 2 (description below)	
4046		r	0...65536	Serial number: two odler bytes	
4047		r	0...65536	Serial number: two younger bytes	
4048		r	0...65536	Program version (*100)	
4049		r	0...65536	reserved	
4050		r	0...15258	Input active energy, two older bytes	
4051		r	0...65536	Input active energy, two younger bytes	
4052		r	0...15258	Output active energy, two older bytes	
4053		r	0...65536	Output active energy, two younger bytes	
4054		r	0...15258	Inductive reactive energy, two older bytes	
4055		r	0...65536	Inductive reactive energy, two younger bytes	
4056		r	0...15258	Capacitive reactive energy, two older bytes	
4057		r	0...65536	Capacitive reactive energy, two younger bytes	

Status register (address 4044, R):



Bit-15 - „1” - damage of non-volatile memory

Bit-14 -”1” - no calibration or erroneous calibration

Bit-13 - „1” - error of parameters value

Bit-12 - „1” - error of energy value

Bit-11, bit 10 analog output

Bit 11	Bit 10	Meaning
0	0	voltage output 0...10 V
0	1	current output 0...20 mA
1	0	current output 4...20 mA
1	1	lack of calibration of analog output

Bit-9 - „1" - the interval of frequency averaging does not elapse

Bit-8 - „1"- the interval of voltage averaging does not elapse

Bit-7 - „1"- the interval of active power averaging does not elapse

Bit-6 - „1"- too small voltage,current for power factor measurement, tg(fi), fi

Bit-5 - „1" - exceeded the upper range

Bit-4 - „1" - exceeded the lower range

Bit-3- „1" - alarm 4 switching (relay)

Bit-2 - „1" - alarm 3 switching (relay)

Bit-1- „1" - alarm 2 switching (relay)

Bit-0- „1" - alarm 1 switching (relay)

Status 2 register – nature of reactive power (address 4045, R):

Bit-15 - negative active energy difference (register 7518)

Bit-14...3 - reserved

Bit-2 - „1" - capacitive reactive power maximum

Bit-1 - „1" - capacitive reactive power minimum

Bit-0 - „1" - capacitive reactive power

The value placed In two successive 16-bit registers. These registers include the same data as 32-bit registers from the area 7600	The value is placed in 32-bit registers	Symbol	write (w)/readout (r)	Range	Description
6200/7200	7600	**CoLLo**	w/r	-19999M...99999M	Lower threshold of the display colour change
6202/7202	7601	**CoLHI**	w/r	-19999M...99999M	Upper threshold of the display colour change
6204/7204	7602	**ovrLo**	w/r	-19999M...99999M	Lower threshold of the display narrowing
6206/7206	7603	**ovrHI**	w/r	-19999M...99999M	Upper threshold of the display narrowing
6208/7208	7604	**PrL_1**	w/r	-19999M...99999M	Lower threshold of alarm 1 (Aoff)
6210/7210	7605	**PrH_1**	w/r	-19999M...99999M	Upper threshold of alarm 1 (Aon)
6212/7212	7606	**PrL_2**	w/r	-19999M...99999M	Lower threshold of alarm 2 (Aoff)
6214/7214	7607	**PrH_2**	w/r	-19999M...99999M	Upper threshold of alarm 2 (Aon)
6216/7216	7608	**PrL_3**	w/r	-19999M...99999M	Lower threshold of alarm 3 (Aoff)
6218/7218	7609	**PrH_3**	w/r	-19999M...99999M	Upper threshold of alarm 3 (Aon)
6220/7220	7610	**PrL_4**	w/r	-19999M...99999M	Lower threshold of alarm 4 (Aoff)
6222/7222	7611	**PrH_4**	w/r	-19999M...99999M	Upper threshold of alarm 4 (Aon)
6224/7224	7612	**An_Lo**	w/r	-19999M...99999M	Lower threshold of analog output
6226/7226	7613	**An_HI**	w/r	-19999M...99999M	Upper threshold of analog output

6.5. Registers only for Readout

Table 7

The value placed In two successive 16-bit registers. These registers include the same data as 32-bit registers from the area 7500	The value is placed in 32-bit registerss	Name	write (w)/readout (r)	Unit	Name of the quantity
6000/7000	7500	Identifier	r	–	Constant identifying the device
					179 (0xB3) - N30P
6002/7002	7501	Status	r	–	Status is register describing the current state of the meter (the same value as in register 4044)
6004/7004	7502	Control	r	%	It is a register defining the control of the analog output
6006/7006	7503	Minimum	r	–	Minimal value of the currently displayed value
6008/7008	7504	Maksimum	r	–	Maximal value of the currently displayed value
6010/7010	7505	Displayed Value	r	–	Currently displayed value
6012/7012	7506	Reserved			
6014/7014	7507	Reserved			
6016/7016	7508	Reserved			
6018/7018	7509	U	r	V	RMS voltage
6020/7020	7510	I	r	A	RMS current
6022/7022	7511	P	r	W	Active power

6024/7024	7512	Q	r	var	Reactive power
6026/7026	7513	S	r	VA	Apparent power
6028/7028	7514	PF	r		Active power factor
6030/7030	7515	tG	r		Ratio of reactive/active power
6032/7032	7516	FI	r	°	Phase shift
6034/7034	7517	FrEq	r	Hz	Frequency
6036/7036	7518	The absolute value of the difference of the active energy: the absorbed active energy – the given back active energy			
6038/7038	7519	Sum of the passive energy: the inductive passive energy + the capacitive passive energy			
6040/7040	7520	Reserved			
6042/7042	7521	PAv	r	W	15 minutes' mean power
6044/7044	7522	UAv	r	V	10 minutes' mean voltage
6046/7046	7523	FAv	r	Hz	10 seconds' mean frequency
6048/7048	7524	HoUr	r	gg,mm	Current time
6050/7050	7525	U_min	r	V	Minimal value of RMS voltage
6052/7052	7526	U_max	r	V	Maximal value of RMS voltage
6054/7054	7527	I_min	r	A	Minimal value of RMS current
6056/7056	7528	I_max	r	A	Maximal value of RMS current
6058/7058	7529	P_min	r	W	Minimal value of active power
6060/7060	7530	P_max	r	W	Maximal value of active power
6062/7062	7531	Q_min	r	var	Minimal value of reactive power
6064/7064	7532	Q_max	r	var	Maximal value of reactive power
6066/7066	7533	S_min	r	VA	Minimal value of apparent power
6068/7068	7534	S_max	r	VA	Maximal value of apparent power
6070/7070	7535	PF_min	r		Minimal value of active power factor
6072/7072	7536	PF_max	r		Maximal value of active power factor
6074/7074	7537	tG_min	r		Minimal value of reactive/active power ratio

6076/7076	7538	tG_max	r		Maximal value of reactive/active power ratio
6078/7078	7539	Fl_min	r	°	Minimal value of phase shift
6080/7080	7540	Fl_max	r	°	Maximal value of phase shift
6082/7082	7541	FrEq_min	r	Hz	Minimal value of frequency
6084/7084	7542	FrEq_max	r	Hz	Maximal value of frequency
6086/7086	7543	PAv_min	r	W	Minimal value of mean active power
6088/7088	7544	PAv_max	r	W	Maximal value of mean active power
6090/7090	7545	UAv_min	r	V	Minimal value of 10 minutes' mean voltage
6092/7092	7546	UAv_max	r	V	Maximal value of 10 minutes' mean voltage
6094/7094	7547	FAv_min	r	Hz	Minimal value of 10 seconds' mean frequency
6096/7096	7548	FAv_max	r	Hz	Maximal value of 10 seconds' mean frequency
6098/7098	7549	EP_PoS1	r	100MWh	Active energy input (the counter of turning the register 7550 is reset every 9999999.9 kWh)
6100/7100	7550	EP_PoS2	r	kWh	Active energy input (modulo 100000.0)
6102/7102	7551	EP_nEG1	r	100MWh	Active energy output (the counter of turning the register 7552 is reset every 9999999.9 kWh)
6104/7104	7552	EP_nEG2	r	kWh	Active energy output (modulo 100000.0)
6106/7106	7553	Eq_PoS1	o	100Mvarh	Reactive energy input (the counter of turning the register 7554 is reset every 9999999.9 kVarh)
6108/7108	7554	Eq_PoS2	o	kvarh	Reactive energy input (modulo 100000.0)
6110/7110	7555	Eq_nEG1	o	100Mvarh	Reactive energy output (turning counter of the register 7556 is reset every 9999999.9 kVarh)
6112/7112	7556	Eq_nEG2	o	kvarh	Reactive energy output (modulo 100000.0)

7. ERROR CODES

After switching the meter to the network, messages about errors can appear. Reasons about errors are presented below.
The appearance of below mentionned symbols on digital displays means:

Overflow of upper value of programmed indication range.

Overflow of lower value of programmed indication range.

ErCAL Loss of meter calibration values. One must contact the service workshop.

EroUt Loss of calibration values of meter analog outputs. The pressure of the ESC button switches the message off, analog outputs remain switched off. One must contact the service shop.

Er EE Innapropriate values in meter configurating data. The pressure of the ESC button switched the message off. One must set meter parameters again.

ErEnr Incorrect energy values in the meter. The pressure of the ESC button switched the message off. Energies are reset.

ErCod Password incorrectly introduced.

During the meter operation, messages about errors can appear. Reasons of errors are presented below:

1) **Erovr** - when the voltage and/or current is too small or too high during the measurement:
   - Pf_i, $tg\varphi_i$, φ below 5% U_n, 0,5 % I_n
   - f below 5% U_n

2) **ErPAv** - the full interval of the power P_Av averaging time is not going by.

3) **ErUAv** - the full interval of the voltage U_Av averaging time is not going by.

4) **ErFAv** - the full interval of the frequency F_Av averaging time is not going by.

8. UPDATING OF SOFTWARE

Function enabling updating of software from the computer of the PC with software LPCon was implementation in meter N30P in the realization with the interface RS485. The connected to the computer convertor RS485 is required on USB to the updating, e.g.: the convertor PD10.

a) b)

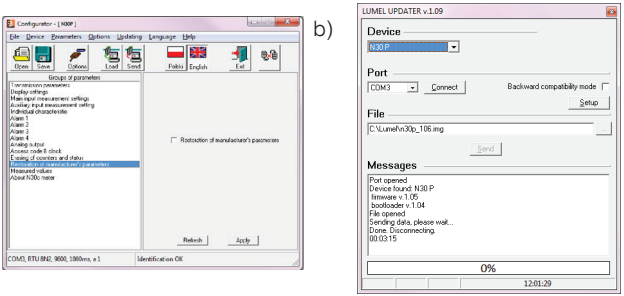


Fig. 11. Program view: a) LPCon, b) updating of software

Warning! Before doing update, currently settings of meter should be saved by program LPCon, because when software is updated default settings of meter are restored.

After starting LPCon's software COM port, baudrate, transmission mode and adress should be set. It can be done in Options. Then, N30P meter should be selected from Device. Push icon Load to read and save current settings. Open window Lumel Updater (LU) – figure 14b from Updating->Updating of devices firmware. Push Connect. Update progress is shown in Messages section. Text Port opened appear after correctly opened port. Putting meter in update's mode can be done in two ways: remote from LU (with settings from LPCon – port, baudrate, transmission mode and adress) or by turning power on while button

[↵] pressed. AL1 led signals that device is ready for update. LU will show message „Device found" with name and current version of firmware. Using button [...] a valid file should be selected. If the file is correct, message File opened will show. Send button should be pressed. If firmware update is successful device starts normal operation and message Done and update duration will show. Close LU and go to Restoration of manufacturer's parameters. Select checkbox and press Apply button. Next press Send button to restore previously read parameters. Current firmware version can be checked when meter is power on.

Warning! Power loss during firmware update could result permanent meter damage!

9. TECHNICAL DATA

Measuring Ranges

Table 8

Measured value	Indication range	Measuring range	Basic error
Current 1 A 5 A	0.000...12 kA 0.000... 60 kA	0.005...1.200 A~ 0.025...6.000 A~	±0.2%
Voltage L-N 100 V 400 V	0.0...0.48 MV 0.0 ...1.92 MV	5...120 V 20...480 V	±0.2%
Frequency	45.00...100.00 Hz	45.0...66.0...100 Hz	±0.2%
Active power	-19999... 99999 MW	-2.88 kW...1.40 W...2.88 kW	±0.5%
Reactive power	-19999 Mvar...0.00 ...99999 Mvar	-2.88 kvar...1.40 var...2.88 kvar	±0.5%
Apparent power	0.00...99999 MVA	1.40 VA... 2.88 kVA	±0.5%
Coefficient PF	-1...0...1	-1...0...1	±0.5%
Tangens φ_i	-1.2...0...1.2	-1.2...0...1.2	±1%
φ	0...359	0...359	±1%
Active energy	0...9 999 999.9 kWh	0...9 999 999.9 kWh	±0.5%
Reactive energy	0...9 999 999.9 kvarh	0...9 999 999.9 kvarh	±0.5%
Current time	0.00...23.59	0.00...23.59	1 second /24 h

Ku – voltage transformer ratio: 0.1...4000.0
Ki – current transformer ratio: 1...10000

Relay outputs

- relays, voltageless NOC contacts load-carrying capacity 250 V/0.5 A
- relays, voltageless switched contacts load-carrying capacity 250 V/0.5 A (option)

Analog output (option)

- current programmable 0/4...20 mA load resistance ≤ 500 Ω
- voltage programmable 0...10 V load resistance ≥ 500 Ω
- galvanically isolated
- resolution 0.01% of the range

Serial interfaces (option)	**RS485:** address 1...247 Mode: 8N2, 8E1, 8O1,8N1 Baud rate: 4.8, 9.6, 19.2, 38.4 kbit/s Transmission protocol: Modbus RTU Maximal time to begin a response: 1000 ms
Energy pulse output (option)	output of OC type, passive of A class acc.to EN 62053-31, supply voltage 18...27 V, current 10...27 mA
Pulse constant of O/C type output	5000 imp./kWh, independently of Ku, Ki settings

Galvanic separation between:

- supply - measuring input	3.2 kV d.c.
- supply - analog output	2 kV d.c.
- supply - pulse output	2 kV d.c.
- supply - RS485 interface	2 kV d.c.
- measuring input - analog output	3.2 kV d.c.
- measuring input - pulse output	3.2 kV d.c.
- measuring input - RS485 interface	3.2 kV d.c.
- analog input - pulse output	2 kV d.c.
- analog input - RS485 interface	2 kV d.c.
- alarm output - other circuits	2 kV d.c.

Protection grade ensured by the casing:

- from frontal side	IP 65
- from rear side	IP 10
Weight	0.2 kg
Dimensions	96 x 48 x 93 mm

Reference Conditions and Rated Operating Conditions:

- supply voltage	85...253 V d.c or a.c 40...400 Hz 20...40 V d.c or a.c 40...400 Hz

- input signal	0...0.005...1.2I_n; 0.05...1.2U_n for current, voltage 0...0.1...1.2I_n; 0...0.1...1.2U_n; for coefficients Pf_i, $t\varphi_i$, φ frequency 45...66...100 Hz; sinusoidal (THD ≤ 8%)
- power factor	-1...0...1
- ambient temperature	-25...23...+55°C
- storage temperature	-30...+70°C
- relative air humidity	25...95% (inadmissible condensation)
- admissible peak factor of:	
- current	2
- voltage	2
- external magnetic field	0...400 A/m
- short duration overload (5 s):	
- voltage inputs	2Un (max.1000 V)
- current inputs	10 In
- work position	any
- minimal distance between meters	1.5 cm
- power consumption:	- supply circuit < 6 VA - in voltage/current circuit < 0.05 VA.
- input power	6 VA

Additional Errors in % of the basic error**:**

- from frequency of input signals	< 50%
- from ambient temperature changes	< 50%/10°C

Standards Fulfilled by the Meter:

Electromagnetic Compatybility:

- noise immunity acc.to EN 61000-6-2
- noise emissions acc. to EN 61000-6-4

Safety Requirements: acc. to EN 61010-1 standard

- isolation between circuits: basic,
- installation category III,
- pollution level 2,
- maximal phase-to-earth working voltage:
  - for the supply circuit: 300 V
  - for the measuring input 600 V for analog input signals - cat. II (300 V - cat. III)

– for remaining circuit: 50 V
- altitude above sea level < 2000 m,

Preheating Time 15 minutes

10. ORDER CODES

Table 9

DIGITAL PANEL METER	N30P -	X	X	XX	XX	U	X

Supply:
85... 253 V a.c./d.c. **1**
20... 40 V a.c./d.c. **2**

Additional outputs:
lack **0**
pulse output, RS485, analog outputs **1**
pulse output, RS485, analog outputs,
switched-over relay outputs **2**

Unit:
unit code number acc. to the tab. 10 ..... **XX**

Version:
standard **00**
custom-made* ..... **XX**

Language:
English ..... **U**

Acceptance tests:
without extra quality requirements **0**
with an extra quality inspection certificate **1**
acc. to customer's request* ..... **X**

* - after agreeing with the manufacturer.

Order example:

The code: **N30P - 1 0 01 00 U 0** means: programmable N30P panel digital meter, supply: 85...253 V a.c., lack of additional outputs, unit "V" acc. to the table 10, standard version, English language, without extra quality requirements,

Code of the highlighted unit

Tablica 10

Code	Unit	Code	Unit
00	lack of unit	**29**	%
01	V	**30**	%RH
02	A	**31**	pH
03	mV	**32**	kg
04	kV	**33**	bar
05	mA	**34**	m
06	kA	**35**	l
07	W	**36**	s
08	kW	**37**	h
09	MW	**38**	m^3
10	var	**39**	obr
11	kvar	**40**	szt
12	Mvar	**41**	imp
13	VA	**42**	rsp
14	kVA	**43**	m/s
15	MVA	**44**	l/s
16	kWh	**45**	obr/min
17	MWh	**46**	rpm
18	kvarh	**47**	mm/min
19	Mvarh	**48**	m/min
20	kVAh	**49**	l/min
21	MVAh	**50**	m^3/min
22	Hz	**51**	szt/h
23	kHz	**52**	m/h
24	Ω	**53**	km/h
25	kΩ	**54**	m^3/h
26	°C	**55**	kg/h
27	°F	**56**	l/h
28	K	**XX**	on order[1)]

1) - After agreeing with the manufacturer

11. MAINTENANCE AND GUARANTEE

The N30P digital panel meter does not require any periodical maintenance.

In case of some incorrect operations:

1. **From the Shipping Date, During the Period Given in the Annexed Guarantee Card**

   One should take the meter down from the installation and return it to the Manufacturer's

   Quality Control Dept.

   If the meter has been used in compliance with the instructions, the Manufacturer warrants to repair it free of charge.

2. **After the Guarantee Period:**

   One should turn over the meter to repair it in a certified service workshop.

   The disassembling of the casing causes the cancellation of the granted guarantee.

Our policy is one of continuous improvement and we reserve the right to make changes in design and specifications of any products as engineering advances or necessity requires and revise the above specifications without notice.

N30P-09B

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