Specifications

Power Supply	20-26 VAC or VDC Power and output signal are isolated.
Power Consumption	<2 VA
Current Ranges	0-100, 200, 300, 400 ADC (See Model Number Key)
Output Signal	0-5 VDC, 5.75 VDC max 0-10 VDC, 11.5 VDC max
Accuracy	1% FS
Output Polarity	**Birectional:** Full output with DC current in either direction
Frequency Range	DC
Working Voltage	Up to 1.5 K VDC
Isolation Voltage	Tested to 5,375 VAC
Response Time	100 mS (to 90% of step change)
Repeatability	1% FS
Temperature Drift	0.01% / Degree C
Case	UL94 V-0 Flammability rated thermoplastic
Sensing Aperture	1.00"(25.4 mm) diameter; 0.33"H x 1.33"W (8.4 x 33.0 mm)
Environmental	-4 to 122°F ,(-20 to 50°C) 0-95% RH, Non-condensing

Model Number Key

DT 1 - 010 - 24U - BD - BB

CASE STYLE:
BB - Split-Core Bus Bar

OUTPUT POLARITY:
BD - Bidirectional

POWER SUPPLY:
24U - 24 VAC or VDC

OUTPUT:
005 - +/- 0-5 VDC
010 - +/- 0-10 VDC

RANGE:
1 - 100 A
2 - 200 A
3 - 300 A
4 - 400 A

Note on Range Selection
1. *Determine the normal operating amperage of your monitored circuit.*
2. *Select the model with a range that is equal to or slightly higher than the normal operating amperage.*

SENSOR TYPE:
DT - DC current sensor with analog output

Know Your Power





Other NK Technologies Products Include:
DC Current Switches, Ground Fault Sensors
AC & DC Current Switches
Power Transducers
Current & Potential Transformers (CTs & PTs)

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INSTRUCTIONS



DT-BB SERIES

Bidirectional Outputs

+/- 0-5 and +/- 0-10 VDC

Quick "How To" Guide

1. Route conductor to be monitored through aperture, or open the housing to allow a bus bar or wire to pass through. Ensure current flow matches any arrow on sensor, positive to negative.
2. Mount the sensor to a surface if needed, or secure the sensor to the bar with the two screws. The mounting plate can be removed if desired.
3. Connect output wiring.
   A. Use 30-12 AWG copper wires rated 75°C minimum. Tighten terminals with recommended tightening torque of 4.4 in-lbs..
   B. Be sure output load is at least 25 KΩ for 5 VDC output models, 50 KΩ for 10 VDC models.
4. Connect AC or DC power suppy to terminals 1-2 (not polarity sensitive) and output to terminals 3-4. Power into 3-4 with damage the sensor.
5. Energize the monitored load and sensor power.

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Description

DT-BB Series transducers combine a Hall Effect sensor and a signal conditioner into a single package. This provides higher accuracy, lower wiring costs, easier installation and saves valuable panel space. DT-BB Series are available in split core housing designed for installation on bus bar, or cable, and can be mounted on the conductor or secured to a back panel using screws, or to a DIN rail using optional adapters.

Installation

For All Versions:

Run conductor to be monitored through opening in the sensor, or clamp the sensor over the bus bar.

DT Series transducers 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 conductor with the securing clamp screws. Just leave at least one inch distance between sensor and other magnetic devices.

Split-Core Release:

Pry the tab away from the sensor body to open the sensor. After placing the wire or bus bar in the opening, press the hinged portion firmly downward until a definite click is heard and the tab snaps in.

Use the securing screws mounted into extrusions on the top of the sensing aperture to keep the sensor from moving. Be very careful to not damage any insulation over the conductor.

KEEP SPLIT-CORE SENSORS CLEAN.

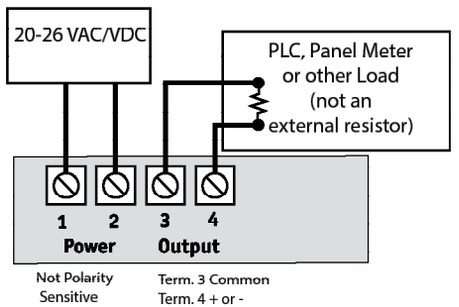
Silicone grease is factory applied on the mating surfaces to prevent rust and improve performance. Be careful not to allow grit or dirt onto the grease in the contact area. Operation can be impaired if the mating surfaces do not have good contact. Check visually before closing.

Single Range

DT-BB Series transducers feature single ranges. The range is factory calibrated, eliminating time consuming and inaccurate field setting of zero or span.

Output Wiring

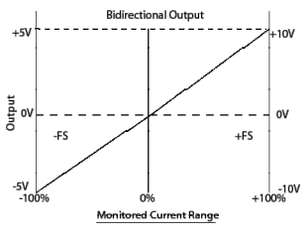
Connect control or monitoring wires to the sensor. Use 30-12 AWG copper wire rated 75°C minimum and tighten terminals with recommended tightening torque of 4.4 in-lbs.

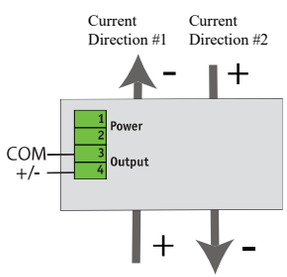


Power and Output are Not Isolated

Output Signal Polarity Indication

Bidirectional Output





Current Direction #1			Current Direction #2		
	0-5V	**0-10V**		**0-5V**	**0-10V**
FS	+5V	+10V	FS	-5V	-10V
1/2 FS	+2.5V	+5V	1/2 FS	-2.5V	-5V
Zero	+0	+0V	Zero	-0V	-0V

Output is positive with current flowing in one direction, and negative with current flowing in the opposite direction. .

Trouble Shooting

1. Output Signal Too Low

A. The sensor may have a range that is too high for current being monitored. *Select a sensor with the lower range.*

B. Power supply is inadequate. *Check power supply. Make sure it is of sufficient voltage with all loads at maximum. DT Series draw 2.0 VA.*

C. Output load too low. *Check output load, be sure it is at least 25 KΩ for 5 VDC and 50 KΩ for 10 VDC.*

2. Output Signal is always at maximum

A. The sensor may have a range that is too low for current being monitored. *Select sensor range based on maximum expected current magnitude.*

3. Sensor has no output

A. Polarity is not properly matched. *Check and correct wiring polarity*

B. Monitored load is not DC or is not on. *Check that the monitored load is DC and that it is actually on.*

C. Split-Core fitting: The core contact area may be dirty. *Open the sensor and clean the contact area.*

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