

**ENGLISH**

- [1]- 1-ph 2-wire, direct connection.
- [2]- 1-ph 2-wire, 1CT connection.
- [3]- 2-ph 3-wire, 2CT connection.
- [4]- 3-ph 4-wire, unbalanced load, direct connection.
- [5]- 3-ph 3-wire, unbalanced load, ARON connection.
- [6]- 3-ph 3-wire, unbalanced load, 2VT, ARON connection.
- [7]- 3-ph 4-wire, unbalanced load, 3CT connection.
- [8]- 3-ph 4-wire, unbalanced load, 3CT 3VT connection.
- [9]- 3-ph 3-wire, unbalanced load, 3CT connection.
- [10]- 3-ph 3-wire, unbalanced load, 3CT 2VT connection.
- [11]- 3-ph 3-wire, balanced load, 1CT connection.
- [12]- 3-ph 4-wire, balanced load, 1CT 1VT connection.
- [13]- 1-ph 2-wire, direct connection.
- [14]- 1-ph 2-wire, 1CT connection.
- [15]- 3-ph 4-wire, balanced load, 1CT connection.
- [16]- 3-ph 4-wire, balanced load, 1CT and 1VT/PT connection.
- [A]- Power supply connection. F= 630mA T (18 to 60VAC/DC), 125mA T (90 to 260VAC/DC).
- [17]- Analogue outputs (0-20mA).
- [18]- Analogue outputs (0-10V).
- [19]- Relay outputs.
- [20]- Reed relay output + RS485 communication port (2-wire).
- [21/22]- Open collector outputs. The load resistance (Rc) must be designed so that the closed contact current is lower than 100mA; the VDC voltage must be lower than or equal to 30V. VDC: external power supply voltage. Vo+: positive output contact (open collector transistor). GND: ground output contact (open collector transistor).
- [23]- 4-wire connection
- [24]- 2-wire connection, of RS485 serial port: [a]- last instrument, [b]- instrument 1...n, [c]- RS485/RS232 converter. The terminalization must be carried out only on the last instrument of the network.
- [25]- Connections of RS232 serial port.
- [26]- RJ12 communication port for parameters programming.
- [27]- AND/OR logical alarm.

**ITALIANO**

- [1]- Collegamento diretto, monofase, 2 fili.
- [2]- Collegamento monofase, 2 fili, 1 TA.
- [3]- Collegamento bifase, 3 fili, 2 TA..
- [4]- Collegamento diretto, trifase, 4 fili, carico sbilanciato.
- [5]- Collegamento ARON, trifase, 3 fili, carico sbilanciato.
- [6]- Collegamento ARON, trifase, 3 fili, carico sbilanciato, 2 TV.
- [7]- Collegamento trifase, 4 fili, carico sbilanciato, 3TA.
- [8]- Collegamento trifase, 4 fili, carico sbilanciato, 3TA, 3TV.
- [9]- Collegamento trifase, 3 fili, carico sbilanciato, 3TA.
- [10]- Collegamento trifase, 3 fili, carico sbilanciato, 3TA, 2TV.
- [11]- Collegamento trifase, 3 fili, carico bilanciato, 1TA.
- [12]- Collegamento trifase, 4 fili, carico bilanciato, 1TA, 1 TV.
- [13]- Collegamento diretto, monofase, 2 fili.
- [14]- Collegamento monofase, 2 fili, 1TA.
- [15]- Collegamento trifase, 4 fili, carico bilanciato, 1TA.
- [16]- Collegamento trifase, 4 fili, carico bilanciato, 1TA e 1TV.
- [A]- Collegamento alimentazione. F= 630mA T (18 a 60VCA/CC), 125mA T (90 a 260VCA/CC).
- [17]- Uscite analogiche (0-20mA).
- [18]- Uscite analogiche (0-10V).
- [19]- Uscite relè.
- [20]- Uscita relè reed + Porta di comunicazione RS485 (2-fili).
- [21/22]- Uscite collettore aperto. La resistenza di carico (Rc) deve essere dimensionata in modo che la corrente a contatto chiuso sia inferiore a 100 mA; la tensione VDC deve essere minore o uguale a 30VCC. VDC: tensione di alimentazione esterna. Vo+: contatto di uscita positivo (transistor a collettore aperto). GND: contatto di uscita collegato a massa (transistor a collettore aperto).
- [23]- collegamento a 4 fili [24]- collegamento a 2 fili, della porta seriale RS485: [a]- ultimo strumento, [b]- strumento 1...n, [c]- convertitore RS485/RS232. La terminalizzazione deve essere eseguita solo sull'ultimo strumento della rete.
- [25]- Collegamento della porta seriale RS232.
- [26]- Porta di comunicazione RJ12 per la programmazione dei parametri.
- [27]- Allarme logico AND/OR.

**DEUTSCH**

- [1]- 1-ph. 2-polig, direkter Anschluss.
- [2]- 1-ph. 2-polig, 1CT-Anschluss.
- [3]- 2-ph. 3-polig, 2CT-Anschluss.
- [4]- 3-ph. 4-polig, unsymmetrische Belastung, direkter Anschluss.
- [5]- 3-ph. 3-polig, unsymmetrische Belastung, ARON-Anschluss.
- [6]- 3-ph. 3-polig, unsymmetrische Belastung, 2VT, ARON-Anschluss.
- [7]- 3-ph. 4-polig, unsymmetrische Belastung, 3CT-Anschluss.
- [8]- 3-ph. 4-polig, unsymmetrische Belastung, 3CT 3VT-Anschluss.
- [9]- 3-ph. 3-polig, unsymmetrische Belastung, 3CT-Anschluss.

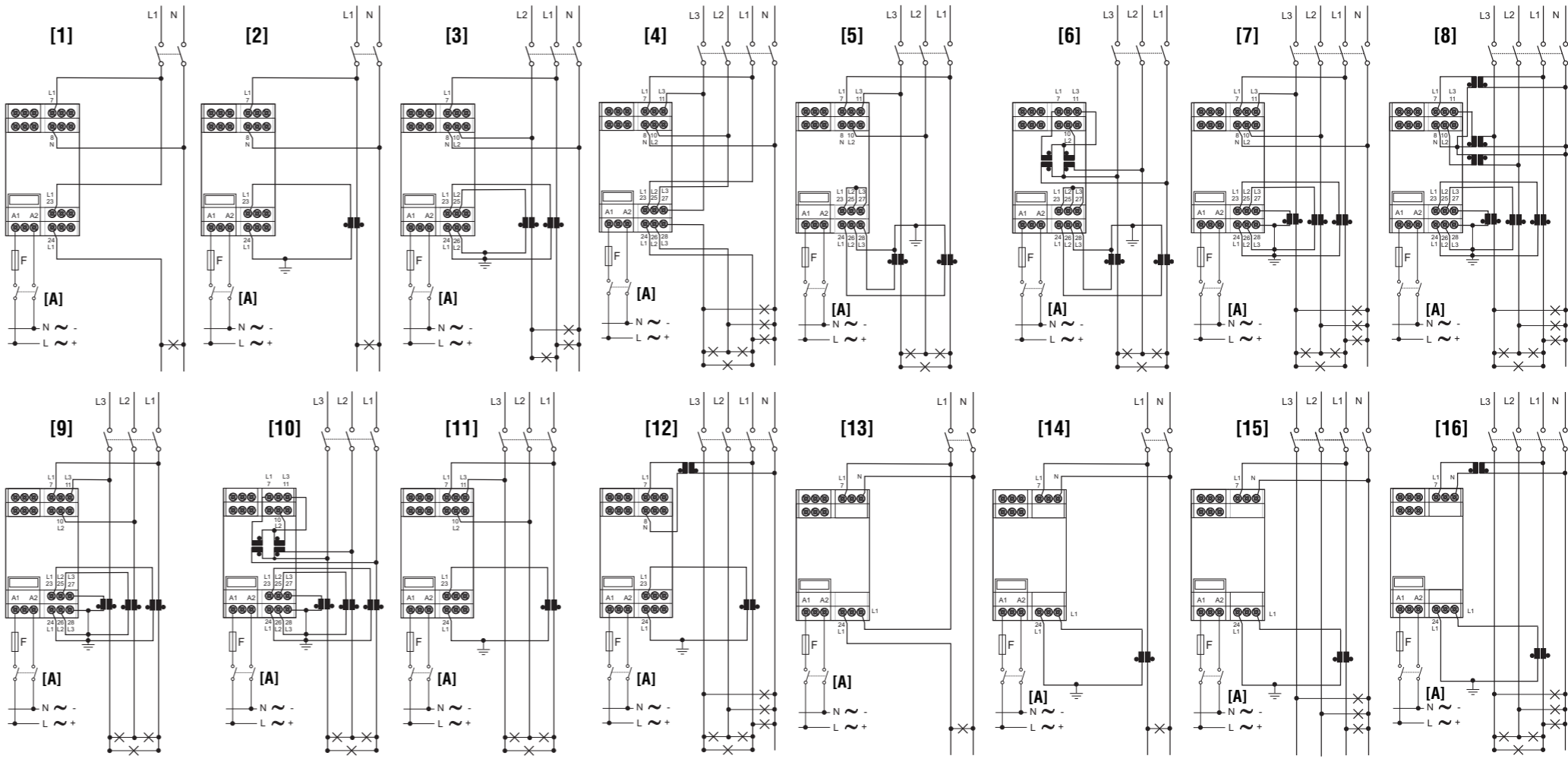
- [10]- 3-ph. 3-polig, unsymmetrische Belastung, 3CT 2VT-Anschluss.
- [11]- 3-ph. 3-polig, symmetrische Belastung, 1CT-Anschluss.
- [12]- 3-ph. 4-polig, symmetrische Belastung, 1CT 1VT-Anschluss.
- [13]- 1-ph. 2-polig, direkter Anschluss.
- [14]- 1-ph. 2-polig, 1CT-Anschluss.
- [15]- 3-ph. 4-polig, symmetrische Belastung, 1CT-Anschluss.
- [16]- 3-ph. 4-polig, symmetrische Belastung, 1CT and 1VT/PT-Anschluss.
- [A]- Anschluss zur Stromversorgung. F= 630mA T (18 bis 60VAC/DC), 125mA T (90 bis 260VAC/DC).
- [17]- Analoge Ausgänge (0-20mA).
- [18]- Analoge Ausgänge (0-10V).
- [19]- Relaisausgänge.
- [20]- Reed-Relaisausgang + RS485 Anschluss für Datenaustausch (2-polig).
- [21/22]- offene Sammlerausgänge. Der Belastungswiderstand (Rc) muss so bemessen werden, dass der Strom bei geschlossenem Kontakt geringer als 100mA ist; die VDC-Spannung muss niedriger oder gleich 30V sein. VDC: externe Stromversorgung. Vo+: positiver Ausgangskontakt (offener Sammlertransistor). GND: Erdungsausgangskontakt (offener Sammlertransistor).
- [23]- 4-polige Verbindung
- [24]- 2-polige Verbindung, von RS485 seriellen Anschluss: [a]- letztes Gerät, [b]- Gerät 1...n, [c]- RS485/RS232 Konverter. Der Abschluss darf nur am letzten Gerät des Netzwerkes ausgeführt werden.
- [25]- Verbindungen des seriellen Anschlusses RS232.
- [26]- RJ12 Anschluss zum Datenaustausch für die Parameterprogrammierung.
- [27]- AND/OR logischer Alarm.

**FRANÇAIS**

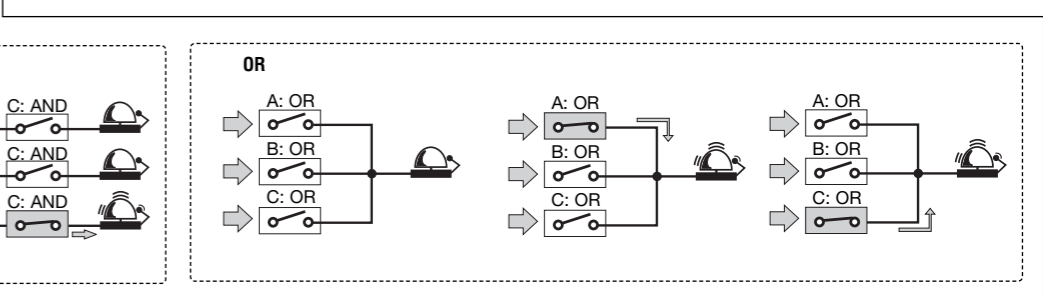
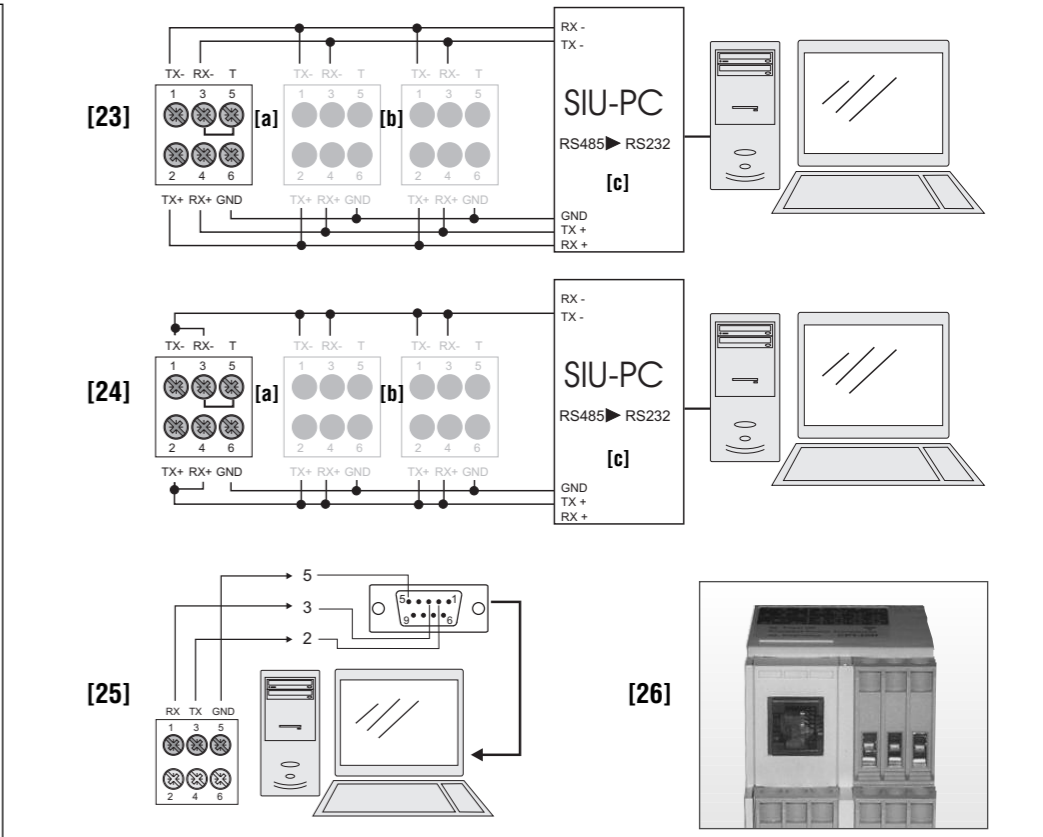
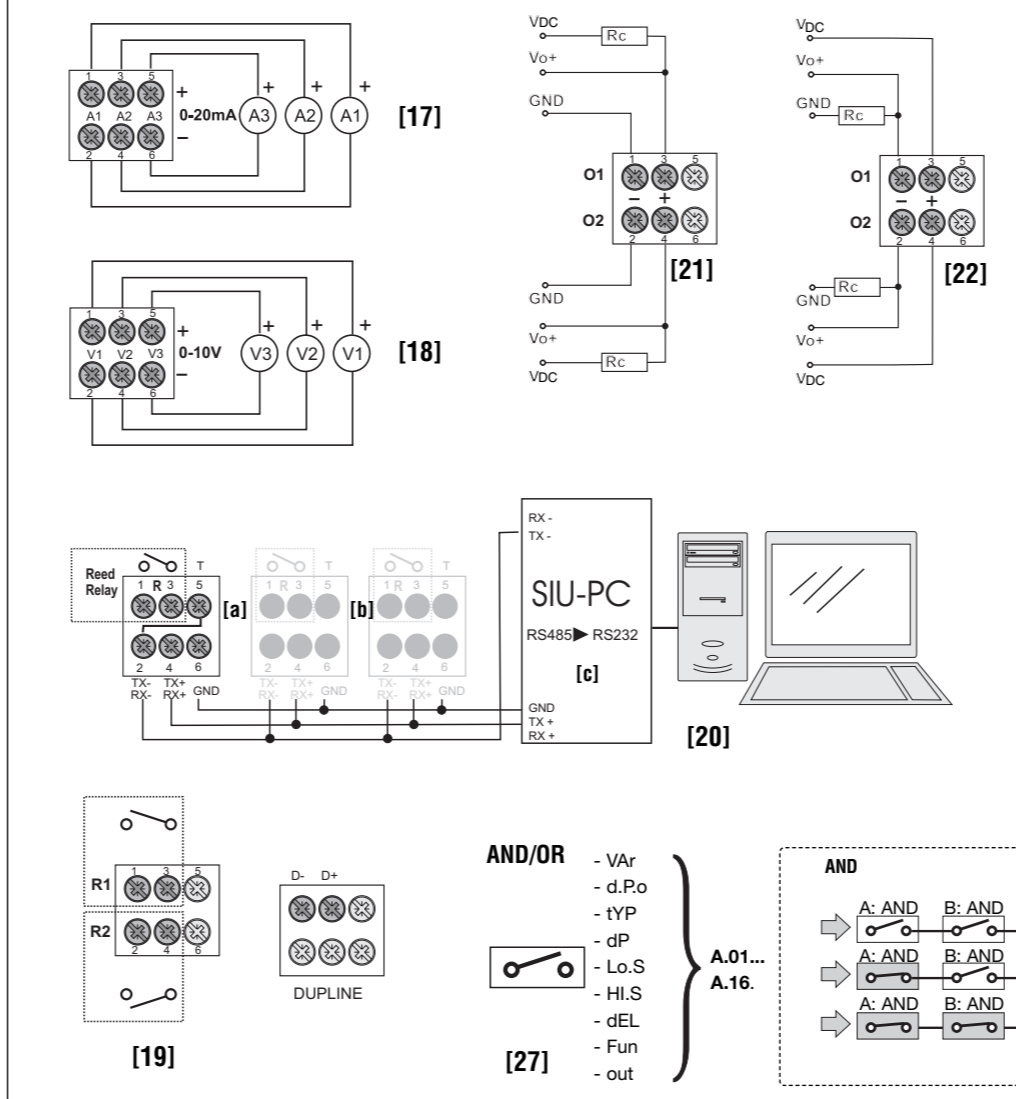
- [1]- 1-ph 2-fils, connexion directe.
- [2]- 1-ph 2-fils, connexion 1CT.
- [3]- 2-ph 3-fils, connexion 2CT.
- [4]- 3-ph 4-fils, charge non équilibrée, connexion directe.
- [5]- 3-ph 3-fils, charge non équilibrée, connexion ARON.
- [6]- 3-ph 3-fils, charge non équilibrée, 2VT, connexion ARON.
- [7]- 3-ph 4-fils, charge non équilibrée, connexion 3CT.
- [8]- 3-ph 4-fils, charge non équilibrée, connexion 3CT 3VT.
- [9]- 3-ph 3-fils, charge non équilibrée, connexion 3CT.
- [10]- 3-ph 3-fils, charge non équilibrée, connexion 3CT 2VT.
- [11]- 3-ph 3-fils, charge équilibrée, connexion 1CT.
- [12]- 3-ph 4-fils, charge équilibrée, connexion 1CT 1VT.
- [13]- 1-ph 2-fils, connexion directe.
- [14]- 1-ph 2-fils, connexion 1CT.
- [15]- 3-ph 4-fils, charge équilibrée, connexion 1CT.
- [16]- 3-ph 4-fils, charge équilibrée, connexion 1CT et 1VT/PT.
- [A]- Connexion alimentation électrique. F= 630mA T (18 à 60VAC/DC), 125mA T (90 à 260VAC/DC).
- [17]- connexion (0-20mA).
- [18]- connexion (0-10V).
- [19]- Sorties relais.
- [20]- Sortie relais à anche + port communication RS485 (2-fils)
- [21/22]- Sorties collecteur ouvertes. La résistance de charge (Rc) doit être conçue de manière à ce que le courant du contact fermé soit inférieur à 100mA ; la tension VDC doit être inférieure ou égale à 30V. VDC : tension d'alimentation externe. Vo+ : contact de sortie positive (transistor collecteur ouvert). GND : contact de sortie à la masse (transistor collecteur ouvert).
- [23]- connexion 4-fils
- [24]- connexion 2-fils, du port série RS485 : [a]- dernier instrument, [b]- instrument 1...n, [c]- Convertisseur RS485/RS232. La terminalisation ne doit être effectuée que sur le dernier instrument du réseau.
- [25]- Connexion du port série RS232.
- [26]- Port de communication RJ12 pour programmation paramètres.
- [27]- Alarme logique ET/OU.

**ESPAÑOL**

- [1]- Sist. monofásico. 2 hilos, conexión directa.
- [2]- Sist. monofásico. 2 hilos, conexión mediante 1 CT.
- [3]- Sist. bifásico. 3 hilos, conexión mediante 2 CT.
- [4]- Sist. trifásico. 4 hilos, carga desequilibrada, conexión directa.
- [5]- Sist. trifásico. 3 hilos, carga desequilibrada, conexión ARON.
- [6]- Sist. trifásico. 3 hilos, carga desequilibrada, conexión ARON mediante 2 VT.
- [7]- Sist. trifásico. 4 hilos, carga desequilibrada, conexión mediante 3 CT.
- [8]- Sist. trifásico. 4 hilos, carga desequilibrada, conexión mediante 3 CT y 3 VT.
- [9]- Sist. trifásico. 3 hilos, carga desequilibrada, conexión mediante 3 CT.
- [10]- Sist. trifásico. 3 hilos, carga desequilibrada, conexión mediante 3 CT y 2 VT.
- [11]- Sist. trifásico. 3 hilos, carga equilibrada, conexión mediante 1 CT.
- [12]- Sist. trifásico. 4 hilos, carga equilibrada, conexión mediante 1 CT y 1 VT.
- [13]- Sist. monofásico. 2 hilos, conexión directa.
- [14]- Sist. monofásico. 2 hilos, conexión mediante 1 CT.
- [15]- Sist. trifásico. 4 hilos, carga equilibrada, conexión mediante 1 CT.
- [16]- Sist. trifásico. 4 hilos, carga equilibrada, conexión mediante 1 CT y 1 VT/PT.
- [A]- Conexión de la alimentación. F= 630mA T (18 a 60VCA/CC), 125mA T (90 a 260 VCA/CC).
- [17]- Salidas analógicas (0-20mA).
- [18]- Salidas analógicas (0-10V).
- [19]- Salidas de relé.
- [20]- Salida de relé reed + puerto de comunicación RS485 (2 hilos)
- [21/22]- Salidas de colector abierto. La resistencia de carga (Rc) deberá estar diseñada de modo que la intensidad a circuito cerrado sea inferior a 100mA; la tensión VCC deberá ser inferior o igual a 30V. VCC: salida de tensión de alimentación. Vo+: contacto salida positiva (transistor colector abierto). GND: contacto salida Común (transistor colector abierto).
- [23]- Conexión de 4 hilos
- [24]- Conexión de 2 hilos, de puerto serie RS485: [a]- último instrumento, [b]- instrumento 1...n, [c]- convertidor RS485/RS232. La terminalización de la salida serie se realiza sólo en el último instrumento de la red.
- [25]- Conexiones de puerto serie RS232.
- [26]- Puerto de comunicación RJ12 para la programación de los parámetros.
- [27]- Lógica de alarmas AND/OR.



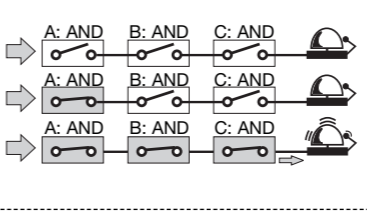
**CPT DIN ADVANCED**



**AND/OR**

- VAr
- d.Po
- tYP
- dP
- Lo.S
- HI.S
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- Fun
- out

**AND**



**OR**

