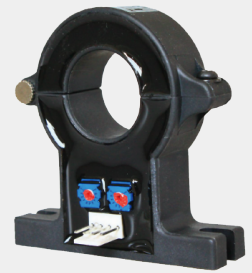


- Efficient, beneficial, and low cost.
- Measurement frequency range: 20Hz~20KHz, low power consumption +35+lomA.
- Measurement input without loss; Strong anti-interference ability.
- Lightweight structure for easy installation. Opening size  $\phi 21$ mm.
- No low-temperature drift, strong current overload capacity.
- ATM-021 is a current comparator made using the Hall effect principle, suitable for measuring alternating current.
- Open structure design, convenient for continuous electrical installation, with screw fixation design at the opening and closing parts, safe and firm to prevent detachment.



**SPECIFICATION**

- ◆ Output signal: 4-20mAdc, Corresponding input current range In
- ◆ Precision:  $<\pm 1.0\%$  F.S. (@ 25°C)
- ◆ Working power supply: DC24V( $\pm 5\%$ )
- ◆ Measurement frequency range: 20Hz~20KHz
- ◆ Insulation and withstand voltage: 2.5KV effective value/ 50Hz/ 1 min (between input and output circuits)
- ◆ Zero offset:  $<4\pm 0.1$ mA
- ◆ Temperature drift:  $\pm 0.005$ mA/°C
- ◆ Linearity:  $<\pm 1\%$  F.S; @Ip=0-±Ipn
- ◆ Reaction time:  $\leq 200$ ms
- ◆ Working temperature: -40°C~+85°C
- ◆ Storage temperature: -40°C~+85°C
- ◆ Current consumption:  $<25$ mA
- ◆ Load resistance:  $>10$ K $\Omega$
- ◆ Weight: 70g(round)
- ◆ Shell material: Flame retardant PBT material, grade: UL94-V0

Model	Primary side rated current	Maximum measuring range	Opening size
ATM-O21-100	100A	200A	$\phi 21$
ATM-O21-200	200A	400A	$\phi 21$
ATM-O21-300	300A	600A	$\phi 21$
ATM-O21-400	400A	800A	$\phi 21$
ATM-O21-500	500A	1000A	$\phi 21$

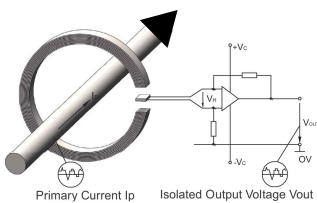
Unit: mm

**ORDER INFORMATION**

ATM- Code1 21 - Code2 - Code3

Code1	Type	Code2	Measure Range	Code2	Measure Range	Code3	Output Signal
0	Round	100	AC0~100A	300	AC0~300A	A	4~20mAdc (Working Power: 24Vdc)
		200	AC0~200A	400	AC0~400A		
				500	AC0~500A		

**WORKING PRINCIPLE**



The magnetic flux generated by the primary current Ip is concentrated in the magnetic flux, detection at the air gap using a Hall comparator. The output of the Hall device is processed at the sensor output end can accurately reflect the current changes on the primary side.

**DIMENSION**

