Power-Factor Meters, SD Series

Model: SD−APF96COSφ， SD−APF80COSφ， SD−APF72COSφ pointer mono−phase power−factor meter

Model: SD−BPF96COSφ， SD−BPF80COSφ， SD−BPF72COSφ pointer three−phase power−factor meter

Accuracy class : 2.5.

Range specification: 0.5 lead−1.0−0.5lag   0.4 lead−1.0−0.4 lag

Current specification: 1A 5A 10A

Voltage specification: 100V 10V 220V 380V 415V 440V

Product performance: All the meters are equipped with pure white silk−screen printing dial scale. The movement is the one universally used in magneto−electrical meters. The case is made of ordinary ABS plastics or flame retardant ABS plastics, of which the resistant temperature can be up to 85℃ . The base is made of PC plastics or flame retardant PC plastics, of which the resistant temperature can be up to 120℃ . The resistant voltage is higher than 2000V. This kind of meter is easy to install with high−strengthen plastics grip piece by screwing down the nut so that the meter is of high immobility.

Principles of measurement: Each pointer power−factor meter consists of a magneto−electrical meter header and a power−factor con−verter, mainly used for measurement of cosine of phase difference between current and voltage (namely, power factor) in AC circuit.

Features: The advantages are simple structure, convenient measurement, as well as insensibility to temperature and external magnetic field, while the disadvantage is poor frequency adaptation. The frequency should be marked out in ordering. When power−factor sig−nals are converted into DC signals by the converter, the following measurement principles are the same as that of magneto−electrical meters.