OMRON

CE

Power Monitor KM-N2

Power Monitoring Functions for Control Panels in a Single Unit

- Power Monitor applicable around the globe.
- Solve design, installation, wiring, and commissioning issues with just one Power Monitor.
- You can measure up to four circuits with one Power Monitor.
- Use general-purpose CTs and handle a variety of worksites.
- Easy-to-read white LCD.
- IEC Class 0.5S high-precision measurements (Power Monitor only).

Refer to Safety Precautions on page 7.

Ordering Information

Power Monitor

Model	Applicable phase wiring methods	Power supply voltage	Dimensions	Communications
KM-N2-FLK	Single-phase, 2-wire: 100 to 277 VAC Single-phase, 3-wire: 100 to 240 VAC (L-N) or 200 to 480 VAC (L-L) Three-phase, 3-wire: 173 to 480 VAC (L-L) Three-phase, 4-wire: 100 to 277 VAC (L-N) or 173 to 480 VAC (L-L)	Same as measured circuits: 100 to 277 VAC (L-N) 173 to 480 VAC (L-L)	90 × 90 × 65 mm (H×W×D)	RS-485 communications, pulse output

To use a commercially available current transformer, use a CT with a secondary current rating of 1 A or 5 A, and a rated load of at least 1.0 VA.



For the most recent information on models that have been certified for safety standards, refer to your OMRON website.

Specifications

Ratings (Power Monitor)

Item	Model	KM-N2-FLK	
Applicable phas	e wiring methods	Single-phase two-wire, single-phase three-wire, three-phase three-wire, and three-phase four-wire	
Maximum number of measured circuits *1		Single-phase two-wire: 4 circuits, Single-phase three-wire or three-phase three-wire: 2 circuits, Three-phase four-wire: 1 circuit	
Allowable frequen	ncy range	45 to 65 Hz	
Power consump	tion	7 VA max.	
	Rated input voltages (power supply voltages)	Single-phase, 2-wire: 100 to 277 VAC Single-phase, 3-wire: 100 to 240 VAC (L-N) or 200 to 480 VAC (L-L) Three-phase, 3-wire: 173 to 480 VAC (L-L) Three-phase, 4-wire: 100 to 277 VAC (L-N) or 173 to 480 VAC (L-L)	
	Allowable input voltage	85% to 115% of rated power supply voltage	
Input	Allowable supply voltage range	85% to 115% of rated power supply voltage	
	Input current (CT2 primary-side current) * 2	General-purpose CT: 1 A or 5 A Rated load: 1.0 VA min.	
	Allowable input current	6 A max.	
	Rated input frequency	50/60 Hz	
Ambient operati	ng temperature	-25 to 55°C (with no condensation or icing)	
Ambient operati	ng humidity	25% to 85%	
Storage temperature		-25 to 85°C (with no condensation or icing)	
Storage humidity		25% to 85%	
Operating altitude		2,000 m max.	
Installation environment		Overvoltage category II, measurement category II, pollution degree 2	
Electromagnetic environment		Industrial electromagnetic environment (EN/IEC 61326-1 Table 2)	
Compliant standards		EN 61010-2-030, EN 61326-1, and UL 61010-1	

*1. A CT with a different capacity can be specified for each circuit.
 *2. The KM-series CTs (the KM20-CTF or KM-NCT Series) cannot be used. Use general-purpose CTs with a secondary-side output of 1 A or 5 A.

Performance (Power Monitor)

Item	Model	KM-N2-FLK		
	Active power	IEC 62053-22 class 0.5S (Accuracy 0.5%) *		
Measurement	Reactive power	IEC 62053-23 class 2 (Accuracy 2.0%) *		
Sampling cycle		80 ms for 50 Hz and 66.7 ms for 60 Hz		
Insulation resist	ance	(1) Between all electrical circuits and the case: $20 M\Omega$ min. (at 500 VDC) (2) Between all power supply and voltage inputs and all communications and pulse output terminals: $20 M\Omega$ max. (at 500 VDC)		
Dielectric streng	yth	 Between all electrical circuits and the case: 2,200 VAC for 1 min Between all voltage and current inputs and all communications and pulse output terminals: 2,200 VAC for 1 min 		
Vibration resista	ance	Single amplitude: 0.1 mm, Acceleration: 15 m/s ² , Frequency: 10 to 150 Hz, 10 sweeps for 8 min each along three axes		
Shock resistance	e	150 m/s ² , 3 times each in 6 directions (up/down, left/right, forward/backward)		
Weight		Approx. 350 g (Power Monitor only)		
Degree of prote	ction	IP20		
	Number of outputs	Number of outputs: 4 (photoMOS relay outputs) Used for the total power consumption pulse output.		
Pulse output	Output capacity	50 mA at 40 VDC ON residual voltage: 1.5 V max. (for output current of 50 mA) OFF leakage current: 0.1 mA max.		
	Output unit	Output unit: 1, 10, 100, 1k, 5k, 10k, 50k, or 100k (wh) Pulse ON time: 500 ms (Cannot be changed.)		
	Communications method	RS-485 (2-wire half-duplex with start-stop synchronization)		
	Communications protocol	Modbus (RTU): Binary. CompoWay/F: ASCII		
	Baud rate	1.2, 2.4, 4.8, 9.6, 19.2, or 38.4 kbps		
Communica- tions interface	Data length	Data length: 7 or 8 bits Stop bits: 1 or 2 bits Vertical parity: Even, odd, or none		
	Maximum transmission distance	1,200 m		
	Maximum number of connected Power Monitors	Modbus: 99, CompoWay/F: 31 If you measure more than one circuit with one Power Monitor, the number of circuits is treated as the number of connected Power Monitors.		
Dimensions (H×W×D)		90 × 90 × 65 mm (excluding protrusions)		
Installation method		DIN Rail mounting		
Accessories		Instruction Manual and Compliance Sheet		

* The error of the CT or VT is not included. IEC 62053 is an international standard for power metering.

Part Names and Functions

Power Monitor

(19) (17) (18) (19) (17) (18) (19) (17) (18) (19) (17) (19) (19) (11) (11) (19) (11) (11) (10) (11) (11) (11) (10) (11) (11) (11) (11) (10) (11) (11) (11) (11) (11) (10) (11) (11) (11) (11) (11) (11) (10) (11) (11) (11) (11) (11) (11) (11) (11)<	Fror	nt Panel wit	h Terminal	Block Covers Removed	Detailed View of LCD	Side View		
11		(16)	(17)	(18)				
No. Item Description (1) Power indicator (green) Lights when there is an abnormally, such as a failure. (3) Aam indicator (grange) Fashes when there is an abnormally, such as a failure. (3) Aam indicator (grange) Fashes when there is an abnormally, such as a failure. (4) Communications indicator (wallow) Lit while pulses are being output from OUT1 (priorit A). (5) Pulse indicator (wallow) Lit while pulses are being output from OUT1. (7) Satus indicator in the power supply is burned ON. OutPUTU Lit while pulses are being output from OUT1. (7) Satus indicator in the power supply is burned ON. OUTPUT Lit while pulses are being output from OUT1. (8) Measured I Lit while pulses are being output from OUT3. (4) Lit while pulses are being output from OUT3. (4) Lit while pulses are being output from OUT3. (4) Lit while pulses are being output from OUT3. (4) Lit while pulses are being output from OUT3. (4) Lit while pulses are being output from OUT3. (4) Kesturdet (7) Stato F(n) (7) Stato F(n)	(1) (3) (5) (15)					·(7) (23) (23) (22) (22)		
11) Power indicator (gred) Lights when the power supply is turned ON. (2) Error indicator (read) Flashes when there is an alarm. (3) Atam indicator (corage) Eakses when there is an alarm. (4) Communications indicator (vellow) Lit during communications. (5) Pulse indicator (vellow) Lit during communications. (6) Communications address and menu display When ADDRESS is it (Resurement Mode), the communications address is being displayed. (7) Status Indicators SET Lit while pulses are being output from OUT1. (7) Status Indicators 1 Lit while pulses are being output from OUT2. 3 Lit while pulses are being output from OUT3. 1 (7) Status Indicators 1 Lit while pulses are being output from OUT3. (8) Neasured Value/delty 1 Lit while pulses are being output from OUT3. (9) Tarif display Displays the measurement unt or setting name. (10) CT usage display Displays the tariff number (T1 to T1 4) total active power consumption is being saved. (11) Ext While pulses are being output from OUT3. Lit while pulses are being output form OUT3. (11) CT usage display Displays the tariff number (T1 to T4) a total active power consumption is being saved. (10) CT usage display Displays the tariff num	No.	Ite	m		Description			
[2] Fror Indicator (red) Flashes when there is an abnormality, such as a failure. [3] Alarm indicator (crag) Flashes when there is an abnormality, such as a failure. [4] Communications indications. Lift during communications. [6] Pulse indicator (red) Lift during communications. [6] Communications address. When ADDEESS is it (Measurement Mode), the communications address is being displayed. [7] Status Indicator. SET Lift while pulses are being output from OUT1. [2] Lift while pulses are being output from OUT3. Lift while pulses are being output from OUT3. [4] Lift while pulses are being output from OUT3. Heasured [6] Measured wabue display Displays the measured value or set value. [7] Status Indicator (crag) Displays the measured value or set value. [8] Main display Displays the measured value or set value. [9] Tariff display Displays the traff number (1 to T4) a total active power consumption is being seved. [10] Consumications address to inclust and when value. Short press: Changes the nicuuit or moves the digit. [11] control (Crag) gess: Changes the nicuuit or moves the digit. Cong press: Changes the nicuuit or moves	(1)	Power indicate	or (green)	Lights when the power supply is turned	ON.			
(3) Aarm Indicator (orange) Fashes when there is an alarm. (4) Communications indicator (velow) Lit during communications. (5) Pulse indicator (velow) Lit whel pulses are being output from OUT1 (circuit A). (6) Communications and sets is it (Measurement Mode), the communications address is being displayed. (7) Status indicator Status indicator (7) Status indicators Status indicators (1) Lit while places are being output from OUT1. 2 Lit while places are being output from OUT2. 3 Lit while places are being output from OUT3. 4 Lit while places are being output from OUT3. (11) <mode key<="" td=""> Displays the tardifumber (1 to 14) a tatal active power consumption is being saved.</mode>	(2)	Error indicator	(red)	Flashes when there is an abnormality, s	uch as a failure.			
(a) Communications indicator (yellow) Lit during communications. (b) Pulse indicator (yellow) Lit while pulses are being output from OUT1 (circuit A). (c) Communications address and menu display When ADDRESS is it (Measurement Mode), the communications address is being displayed. (c) Status indicators SET Lit while pulses are being output from OUT1. 1 Lit while pulses are being output from OUT3. Lit while pulses are being output from OUT3. 4 Lit while pulses are being output from OUT4. (d) Main display Displays the assured value or a value. (d) Tarlf display Displays the tarlf number (T to T4) at total active power consumption is being saved. (f) Tarlf display Displays the tarlf number (T to T4) at total active power consumption is being saved. (f) CT usage display Displays the tarlf number (T to T4) at total active power consumption is being saved. (f) CT usage display Displays the tarlf number (T to T4) at total active power consumption is being saved. (f) CT usage display Displays the tarlf number (T to T4) at total active power consumption is being saved. (f) CT usage display Displays the tarlf number (T to T4) at total active power consumption is being saved. <td< td=""><td>(3)</td><td>Alarm indicato</td><td>r (orange)</td><td>Flashes when there is an alarm.</td><td></td><td></td></td<>	(3)	Alarm indicato	r (orange)	Flashes when there is an alarm.				
Instrumentation Each magnetization (i) (i) (i) (i) (ii) (iii) (iiii) (iiii) (iiii) (iiii) (iiii) (iiii) (iiiii) (iiii) (iiiii) (iiiii) (iiii) (iiiii) (iiiii) (iiii) (iiiiii) (iiiiii) (iiii) (iiiiii) (iiiiii) (iiii) (iiiiiiiii) (iiiiiii) (iiii) (iiiiiiii) (iiiiiii) (iiii) (iiiiiiiii) (iiiiiiii) (iiii) (iiiiiiiiii) (iiiiiiiii) (iiii) (iiiiiiii) (iiiiiiiii) (iiii) (iiiiiiiii) (iiiiiii) (iiii) (iiiiiiiii) (iiiiiiiiiii) (iiii) (iiiiiiiii) (iiiiiiii) (iiii) (iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	(4)	Communicatio	ns indicator	Lit during communications				
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(6) and menu display When MENU is lit (Setting Mode), the menu number is being displayed. (7) Status indicators SET Lit while a pulse output is being set up. 1 Lit while pulses are being output from OUT1. 1 2 Lit while pulses are being output from OUT3. 4 Lit while pulses are being output from OUT4. 8 Measured value display Main display (9) Tarff display Displays the measurement unit or setting name. (9) Tarff display Displays the measurement unit or setting name. (10) CT usage display Displays the measurement unit or setting name. (11) <d td=""> Short press: Changes the icitous or noves the digit. (12) & Key Decrements the item or value. (13) ✓ Key Decrements the item or value. (14) ENTER Key Enters the item or value. (15) Rotary switches Set the communications address for circuit A. The left switch (x10) sets the tens place and the right switch (x11) sets the ones place. (16) Rotary switches Set the communications address for circuit A. (17) Rs-485 + (1) Rs-485 + terminal Rs-485 Rs</d>		Communicatio	ins address	When ADDRESS is lit (Measurement M	ode), the communications address is b	being displayed.		
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(7) Status Indicators 1 Lit while pulses are being output from OUT1. 2 Lit while pulses are being output from OUT2. 3 3 Lit while pulses are being output from OUT3. 4 Lit while pulses are being output from OUT4. (8) Main display Values display Subdisplay (9) Tariff display (10) CT usplays the measured value or set value. (10) CT usplays the numbers of the CT3 (CT1 to CT4) for which measurement or setting operations are in progress. (11) <			OUTPUT	Lit while a pulse output is being set up.				
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Image: measure of values values values values or being output from OUT4. Main display Displays the measured value or set value. (8) Values values value display Subdisplay Displays the measurement unit or setting name. (9) Tariff display Displays the tariff number (T1 to T4) a total active power consumption is being saved. (10) CT usage display Displays the numbers of the CTs (CT1 to CT4) for which measurement or setting operations are in progress. (11) MAin display Displays the numbers of the CTs (CT1 to CT4) for which measurement or setting operations are in progress. (11) MODE Key Short press: Changes the circuit or moves the digit. Long press: Changes the mode. (12)			3	Lit while pulses are being output from O	UT3.			
(8) Wale display Main display Displays the measured value or set value. (9) Tariff display Displays the measurement unit or setting name. (9) Tariff display Displays the tariff number (T1 to T4) a total active power consumption is being saved. (10) CT usage display Displays the numbers of the CTs (CT1 to CT4) for which measurement or setting operations are in progress. (11) MODE Key Short press: Changes the circuit or moves the digit. (12) Key Increments the item or value. (13) Key Decrements the item or value. (14) ENTER Key Enters the item or value. (15) ESC Key Cancel (16) Rotary switch× Set the communications address for circuit A. The left switch (x10) sets the tens place and the right switch (x1) sets the ones place. (17) RS-485 - (1) RS-485 + terminal RS-485 - (2) RS-485 - terminal RS-485 - (2) RS-485 - (2) RS-485 - terminal Grocosycer wiring RS-485 - (2) RS-485 - terminal Grocosycer wiring RS-485 - (2) RS-485 - terminal for circuit A OUT1 OUT2 Pulse outp			4	Lit while pulses are being output from O	UT4.			
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(10) CT usage display Displays the numbers of the CTs (CT1 to CT4) for which measurement or setting operations are in progress. (11) <	(9)	Tariff display		Displays the tariff number (T1 to T4) a to	otal active power consumption is being	saved.		
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(12) ▲ Key Increments the item or value. (13) ★ Key Decrements the item or value. (14) ENTER Key Enters the item or value. (15) ESC Key Cancel (16) Rotary switches Set the communications address for circuit A. The left switch (x10) sets the tens place and the right switch (x1) sets the ones place. (17) Rs-485 + (1) RS-485 + terminal (17) Rs-485 + (2) RS-485 + terminal (17) Rs-485 + (2) RS-485 + terminal (18) Rs-485 + (2) RS-485 + terminal for crossover wiring Rs-485 = (2) RS-485 + terminal for crossover wiring Rs-485 = (2) RS-485 + terminal for crossover wiring Rs-485 = (2) RS-485 + terminal for crossover wiring Rs-485 = (2) RS-485 + terminal for crossover wiring Rs-485 = (2) RS-485 + terminal for crossover wiring Rs-485 = (2) RS-485 + (2) OUT1 Pulse output terminal for circuit A OUT2 Pulse output terminal for circuit C OUT4 Pulse output terminal OUT4 Pulse output terminals (19) Voltage input terminals Te	(11)	< <td>1</td> <td>Short press: Changes the circuit or mov Long press: Changes the mode.</td> <td>es the digit.</td> <td></td>	1	Short press: Changes the circuit or mov Long press: Changes the mode.	es the digit.			
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(16) Rotary switches Set the communications address for circuit A. The left switch (x10) sets the tens place and the right switch (x1) sets the ones place. (17) RS-485 RS-485 + (1) RS-485 + terminal (17) RS-485 RS-485 + (2) RS-485 + terminal nals RS-485 + (2) RS-485 + terminal for crossover wiring RS-485 E RS-485 + terminal for crossover wiring RS-485 E RS-485 + terminal for crossover wiring RS-485 E RS-485 + terminal for circuit A OUT1 Pulse output terminal for circuit A OUT2 Pulse output terminal for circuit B OUT3 Pulse output terminal for circuit D OUT4 Pulse output terminal for circuit D C0M Pulse output terminal for circuit D C19 Voltage input terminals Terminal used to input the power supply voltage. These terminals are also used for the measured voltage inputs. (20) CT input terminals Terminal used to connect the CT cables for CT1 to CT4 (21) DIN hook Hook used to mount the Power Monitor to a DIN Track (22) Terminal lock covers Sealed terminal block covers (23) Terminal arrangement label Label that provides information, such as	(15)	ESC Key		Cancel				
(17) RS-485 + (1) RS-485 + terminal (17) RS-485 + (2) RS-485 - terminal (17) RS-485 + (2) RS-485 - terminal (17) RS-485 + (2) RS-485 + terminal for crossover wiring RS-485 - (2) RS-485 + terminal for crossover wiring RS-485 E RS-485 terminating resistance terminal Pulse output OUT1 Pulse output terminal for circuit A OUT2 Pulse output terminal for circuit B OUT3 Pulse output terminal for circuit C OUT4 Pulse output terminal for circuit D COM Pulse output terminal (19) Voltage input terminals Terminal used to input the power supply voltage. These terminals are also used for the measured voltage inputs. (20) CT input terminals Terminal used to connect the CT cables for CT1 to CT4 (21) DIN hook Hook used to mount the Power Monitor to a DIN Track (22) Terminal block covers Sealed terminal block covers (23) Terminal arrangement label Label that provides information, such as the model number, power supply voltage, terminal arrangement, and serial number	(16)	Rotary switche	es	Set the communications address for circl	uit A. The left switch (x10) sets the tens	place and the right switch (x1) sets the ones place.		
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nais RS-485 - (2) RS-485 - terminal for crossover wiring RS-485 E RS-485 terminating resistance terminal (18) Pulse output terminals OUT1 Pulse output terminal for circuit A OUT2 Pulse output terminal for circuit D OUT4 Pulse output terminal for circuit D (19) Voltage input terminals Terminal used to input the power supply voltage. These terminals are also used for the measured voltage inputs. (20) CT input terminals Terminals used to connect the CT cables for CT1 to CT4 (21) DIN hook Hook used to mount the Power Monitor to a DIN Track (22) Terminal block covers Sealed terminal block covers (23) Terminal arrangement label Label that provides information, such as the model number, power supply voltage, terminal arrangement, and serial number	(17)	tions termi-	RS-485 + (2)	RS-485 + terminal for crossover wiring				
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(18) Pulse output terminals OUT1 Pulse output terminal for circuit A (18) Pulse output terminals OUT2 Pulse output terminal for circuit B OUT3 Pulse output terminal for circuit C OUT4 Pulse output terminal (19) Voltage input terminals Terminals Terminal used to input the power supply voltage. These terminals are also used for the measured voltage inputs. (20) CT input terminals Terminals used to connect the CT cables for CT1 to CT4 (21) DIN hook Hook used to mount the Power Monitor to a DIN Track (22) Terminal block covers Sealed terminal block covers (23) Terminal arrangement label Label that provides information, such as the model number, power supply voltage, terminal arrangement, and serial number			RS-485 E	RS-485 terminating resistance terminal				
(18) Pulse output terminals Pulse output terminal for circuit B (18) Pulse output terminals Pulse output terminal for circuit C (19) Voltage input terminals Terminal used to input the power supply voltage. These terminals are also used for the measured voltage inputs. (20) CT input terminals Terminals used to connect the CT cables for CT1 to CT4 (21) DIN hook Hook used to mount the Power Monitor to a DIN Track (22) Terminal block covers Sealed terminal block covers (23) Terminal arrangement label Label that provides information, such as the model number, power supply voltage, terminal arrangement, and serial number				Pulse output terminal for circuit A				
(16) terminals Fulse output terminal for circuit C OUT4 Pulse output terminal for circuit D COM Pulse output common terminal (19) Voltage input terminals Terminals Terminal used to input the power supply voltage. These terminals are also used for the measured voltage inputs. (20) CT input terminals Terminals Terminals used to connect the CT cables for CT1 to CT4 (21) DIN hook Hook used to mount the Power Monitor to a DIN Track (22) Terminal block covers Sealed terminal block covers (23) Terminal arrangement label Label that provides information, such as the model number, power supply voltage, terminal arrangement, and serial number	(10)	Pulse output		Pulse output terminal for circuit B				
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(22) Terminal block covers Sealed terminal block covers (23) Terminal arrangement label Label that provides information, such as the model number, power supply voltage, terminal arrangement, and serial number	(21)	(20) OT input terminals		Hook used to mount the Power Monitor	to a DIN Track			
(23) Terminal arrangement label Label that provides information, such as the model number, power supply voltage, terminal arrangement, and serial number	(22)	Terminal block	covers	Sealed terminal block covers				
	(23)	Terminal arran	igement label	Label that provides information. such as	the model number, power supply volta	age, terminal arrangement, and serial number		

Connection Wiring Diagrams

Three-phase, Four-wire Circuit



Single-phase, Three-wire Circuit



Three-phase, Three-wire Circuit



CT Wiring

- Three CTs are required to measure three-phase, four-wire power. Two CTs are required to measure single-phase, three-wire power or threephase, three-wire power. One CT is required to measure single-phase, two-wire power.
- Use AWG18 to AWG14 (cross-sectional area: 0.75 to 2.0 mm²) wires with a heat resistance of 85°C min. to connect to the CT input terminals.
 Use ferrules suitable for the wire diameter to connect to the CT input terminals.
- Use ferrules suitable for the wire diameter to connect to the C1 input terminals.
 The recommended tightening terminal for M2 terminal ecrows is 0.5 to 0.5 Nm. Push
- The recommended tightening torque for M3 terminal screws is 0.5 to 0.6 N·m. Push ferrules all the way in and tighten the screws securely.

Voltage Wiring

The Power Monitor has voltage input terminals V1, V2, V3, and VN, which function as both the operating power supply terminals and voltage measurement terminals.

Connect a branch circuit breaker between the voltage input terminals and the wiring so that the power supply can be turned OFF immediately. • For safety, always work with the power supply turned OFF both at the main power supply and at the branch circuit breaker.

- Connect the wires in the correct phase sequence. Otherwise, the power and power consumption cannot be measured correctly.
- When wiring the power supply and measured voltage terminals, use round or forked crimp terminals suitable for M3.5 screws and AWG24 to AWG14 (cross-sectional area: 0.2 to 2.0 mm²) wires.
- Recommended tightening torque for CT input terminal screws: 0.8 N·m. Push crimp terminals all the way in and tighten the screws securely After securing the wiring, gently pull on the cables to check that they are held securely.
- · Always use the Power Monitor with the terminal covers closed.

Single-phase, Two-wire Circuit Branched from Singlephase, Three-wire Circuit



Single-phase, Three-wire Circuit and Single-phase, Two-wire Circuit Branched from Single-phase, Three-wire Circuit



Single-phase, Two-wire Circuit



Wiring Diagram

When only one circuit (circuit A) is used with the phase wiring method (three-phase four-wire, single-phase two-wire, single-phase three wire, or three-phase three-wire), connect the voltage input terminals and CT input terminals as given in the following table. Wire according to the phase wiring method.

					P	er circı	uit	Number of
	VR	vs	VT	VT VN	CT-R	ст-s	ст-т	measured circuits
Three-phase, four-wire	V1	V2	V3	VN	CT1	CT2	СТЗ	1
Single-phase, two-wire	V1			VN	CT1			4
Single-phase, three-wire	V1		V3	VN	CT1		CT2	2
Three-phase, three-wire	V1	V2	V3		CT1		CT2	2



RS-485 Communications Wiring Diagram

• The terminal block has push-in terminals. Refer also to Cautions when connecting the Push-In Plus Terminal Blocks (RS-485 Communications Terminals and Pulse Output Terminals) on page 8 when you wire communications.



- The KM-N2 does not have a FG terminal. Connect only the positive and negative lines for RS-485.
- Use twisted-pair cables.
- Wire the RS-485 communications lines and power lines separately to prevent the influences of noise.
- The maximum transmission distance is 1,200 m.
- Always test communications on the actual system regardless of the transmission distances and number of connected Power Monitors.
- Always close the terminal block covers before you use the Power Monitor.

Communications Address Setting

Turn the rotary switches to set the communications address. The value on the left side is set as the 10s position of the communications address for circuit A and the value on the right side as the 1s position.

- The value on the rotary switches is assigned as the communications address for circuit A (1st circuit). When multiple addresses are used, the values given in the following table are allocated automatically.
- The communications addresses for circuit B through circuit D cannot be set individually.

Rotary switch for 10s position

Rotary switch for 1s position

OTTRON KIM-N2 POWER MONITOR

	Circuit A	Circuit B	Circuit C	Circuit D
Three-phase, four-wire	Set value			
Single-phase, two-wire circuit branched from single-phase, two- wire circuit or single-phase, three-wire circuit	Set value	Set value +1	Set value +2	Set value +3
Single-phase, three-wire circuit or three-phase, three-wire circuit	Set value		Set value +1	
Single-phase, three-wire circuit and single-phase, two-wire circuit branched from single-phase, three-wire circuit	Set value		Set value +1	Set value +2

Terminating Resistance Setting

- The Power Monitor has terminating resistance built in. On the last node on the communications line, connect a jumper between the RS-485 negative terminal and the RS-485 E terminal. The internal terminating resistance will be connected.
- When using a host that does not have built-in terminating resistance, connect terminating resistance to the host as well. The terminating resistance is 120 Ω (1/2 W).
- Do not wire terminating resistance to the KM-N2 partway along the transmission path. Communications failures may occur.

KM-N2 **Pulse Output Wiring Diagrams**

NPN Output Connection Diagram



The Power Monitor provides four pulse output terminals. One common is used, terminal 5.

- The terminal block has push-in terminals. Refer also to Cautions when connecting the Push-In Plus Terminal Blocks (RS-485 Communications Terminals and Pulse Output Terminals) on page 8 when you wire the pulse outputs.
- · Never connect an external power supply directly between an output terminal and the common. Always connect a load.
- Wire signal lines and power lines separately to prevent the influences of noise.
- The outputs are assigned as follows and cannot be changed: OUT1 is for circuit A, OUT2 is for circuit B, OUT3 is for circuit C, and OUT4 is for circuit D.





(Unit: mm)

Dimensions

Power Monitor

KM-N2-FLK



PNP Output Connection Diagram

Safety Precautions

Warning Indications

	Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury or in property damage.
Precautions for Safe Use	Supplementary comments on what to do or avoid doing, to use the product safely.
Precautions for Correct Use	Supplementary comments on what to do or avoid doing, to prevent failure to operate, malfunction or undesirable effect on product performance.

Meaning of Product Safety Symbols

	Used for general mandatory action precautions for which there is no specified symbol.
	Used to warn of the risk of explosion under specific conditions.
Â	Used to warn of the risk of electric shock under specific conditions.
	Indicates the possibility of injuries by high temperature under specific conditions.
\bigcirc	Used for general prohibitions for which there is no specific symbol.
	Use to indicate prohibition when there is a risk of minor injury from electrical shock or other source if the product is disassembled.

Caution

Property damage may occasionally occur due to fire. Tighten terminal screws to the specified tightening torque.



Confirm that there is no looseness in the screws after tightening them.

M3.5 screws: 0.8 N·m M3 screws: 0.5 to 0.6 N·m

Minor or moderate bodily harm or property damage may occasionally occur due to explosion. Do not use the Power Monitor near inflammable or explosive gas.

Destruction or rupture may occasionally occur. Make sure that the power supply voltages and loads are within specifications and ratings.



Electrical shock may occasionally occur. Do not touch any of the terminals while the power is being supplied.



Burn injury may occasionally occur due to contact with high temperature.

Do not touch any wiring connected to the Power Monitor while the power is ON or immediately after it is turned OFF.



Use wire with a heat resistance of 85° C min. for all wiring to the Power Monitor.

Electrical shock, minor injury, fire, or equipment malfunction may occasionally occur. Do not apply a current that exceeds the maximum current for the CT secondary side to the CT input terminals.



Electrical shock, minor injury, fire, or equipment malfunction may occasionally occur. Do not disassemble, repair, or modify the Power Monitor.

* CT: Current transformer

Precautions for Safe Use

Observe the following precautions to ensure the safe usage of the $\ensuremath{\mathsf{KM-N2}}$.

- Do not store, install, or use the Power Monitor in the following locations.
 - Locations that are greatly affected by vibration or shock
 - Unstable locations
 - Locations where the specified range of temperature or humidity would be exceeded
 - Locations that are subject to rapid changes in temperature or humidity where condensation or icing may occur
 - · Outdoors or locations that are subject to direct sunlight, wind, or rain
 - Locations that are affected by static electricity or noise
 - Locations that are affected by electric or magnetic fields
 - Locations that are subject to flooding or oil
 - Locations that are subject to splashing brine
 - Locations that are subject to corrosive gas (particularly sulfide or ammonia gas)
 - · Locations that are excessively dusty or dirty
 - Locations with miscible liquids
- Use AWG24 to AWG14 wires with a heat resistance of 85°C to connect the power supply and voltage input terminals.
- Use AWG18 to AWG14 wires with a heat resistance of 85°C to connect to the CT terminals.
- Use AWG24 to AWG14 wires with a heat resistance of 85°C to connect the communications terminals.
- Check all terminal numbers before wiring. Do not connect anything to unused terminals.
- Check the specifications and wiring and make sure there are no mistakes before you turn ON the power supply.
- Read and understand the Operation Manual before attempting to install, use, or maintain the Power Monitor.
- Understand the user manuals when you set the Power Monitor.
- Do not pull on the cables.
- Do not use any application methods that are not given in the operation manual. Protection implemented in the equipment could be lost.
- Install and suitably label a switch or circuit breaker that is appropriate for the voltage that is being used and complies with the relevant standards for your country so that the operator can immediately turn OFF the power supply. (USA: Use a UL-listed switch or circuit breaker, Canada: Use a cUL-listed switch or circuit breaker, Other countries: Use a branch circuit breaker that complies with IEC 60947-1 and IEC 60947-3 or with other relevant standards.)

We recommend that you use a branch circuit breaker with a rated current of 1 A.

KM-N2

- Always check the wiring and confirm that it is correct before turning ON the power supply. Incorrect or improper wiring may result in electrical shock, injury, accidents, failure, or malfunction.
- Do not touch any of the terminals while the power is being supplied.
- Do not install the Power Monitors near sources of heat, such as devices with coils or windings.
- When you install the DIN Tracks, make sure that the screws are tightened securely. Mount the Power Monitor securely to the DIN Track. If the Power Monitor is loose, vibration or shock can cause the DIN Track, Power Monitor, or wires to become disconnected.
- Use DIN Tracks with a width of 35 mm (OMRON PFP-50N/-100N).
- If you mount the Power Monitor on DIN Track, slide the DIN hook until it securely and audibly locks in place.
- To prevent inductive noise, wire the lines connected to the Power Monitor separately from power lines carrying high voltages or currents. Do not wire in parallel with or in the same cable as power lines. Other measures for reducing noise include running lines in separate ducts and using twisted-pair cables.
- The Power Monitor is a Class A product (for use in industrial environments). In residential environment areas, it may cause radio interference. If is causes radio interference, the user may be required to take adequate measures to reduce interference.

Precautions for Correct Use

- This Power Monitor is not a Special Measuring Instrument that has passed testing by a specified body under the Measurement Act of Japan. It cannot be used to certify power consumption under Japanese law.
- Make sure that all settings are set suitably for the measurement targets.
- Mount the Power Meter to a DIN Track.
- When using the Power Monitor in an Overvoltage Category III environment, externally install varistors between the power supply and voltage measurement inputs to the Power Monitor.
- Do not use the Power Monitor for measurement on the secondary side of an inverter.
- Make sure the rated voltage is reached within 2 seconds after the power is turned ON.
- Always turn OFF all power before cleaning the Power Monitor. Dry wipe the surfaces of the Power Monitor with a soft, dry cloth. Never use any chemical that contains solvents such as paint thinner, benzine, or alcohol.
- OMRON's KM-series CTs (e.g., the KM20-CTF or KM-NCT Series) cannot be used. Use CTs with a secondary-side output of 1 A or 5 A.
- To comply with standards, always use ferrules when you connect to the input terminals on CTs.
- The total power consumption and other data is saved every 5 minutes. When the power supply to the Power Monitor is turned OFF, the last 5 minutes worth of data may not have been saved.
- When discarding the Power Meter, properly dispose of it as industrial waste according to all applicable local ordinances.

Cautions when connecting the Push-In Plus Terminal Blocks (RS-485 Communications Terminals and Pulse Output Terminals)

When connecting Push-in Plus Terminal Blocks (RS-485 communications terminals and pulse output terminals), use the following procedure.

1. Connecting Wires to the Push-In Plus Terminal Block Part Names of the Terminal Block



Connecting Wires with Ferrules and Solid Wires

Insert the solid wire or ferrule straight into the terminal block until the end strikes the terminal block.



• If a wire is difficult to connect because it is too thin, use a flat-blade screwdriver in the same way as when connecting stranded wire.

Connecting Stranded Wires

- Use the following procedure to connect the wires to the terminal block.
- 1. Hold a flat-blade screwdriver at an angle and insert it into the release hole.

The angle should be between 10° and 12° . If the flat-blade screwdriver is inserted correctly, you will feel the spring in the release hole.

- With the flat-blade screwdriver still inserted into the release hole, insert the wire into the terminal hole until it strikes the terminal block.
- 3. Remove the flat-blade screwdriver from the release hole.



Checking Connections

- After the insertion, pull gently on the wire to make sure that it will not come off and the wire is securely fastened to the terminal block.
- To prevent short circuits, insert the stripped part of a stranded or solid wire or the conductor part of a ferrule until it is hidden inside the terminal insertion hole. (See the following diagram.)



2.Removing Wires from the Push-In Plus Terminal Block

Use the following procedure to remove wires from the terminal block. The same method is used to remove stranded wires, solid wires, and ferrules.

- 1. Hold a flat-blade screwdriver at an angle and insert it into the release hole.
- **2.** With the flat-blade screwdriver still inserted into the release hole, remove the wire from the terminal insertion hole.
- 3. Remove the flat-blade screwdriver from the release hole.



3. Recommended Crimp Tools Recommended Flat-blade Screwdriver

Use a flat-blade screwdriver to connect and remove wires. Use the following flat-blade screwdriver.



Model	Manufacturer
XW4Z-00B	Omron

МЕМО

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