

Manual and Diagram

UP 1. In normal display state, short press the UP key will reversed circularly display time, power, energy, current, voltage.

2. Short press the UP key will exit the reset state when energy and time are in the reset state.

DOWN 1. In normal display state, short press the DOWN key will sequential circularly display voltage, current, energy, power, time.

2. Short press the DOWN key will exit the reset state when energy and time are in the reset state.

SET 1. In energy or time display state, long press 3 seconds will enter into the energy or time reset state.

OK 1. In the normal display state, short press the OK key will turn on or off the backlight
. 2. In energy or time reset state, press the OK key will reset the energy or time and quit the reset state

Function setting Reset cumulative time, energy setting 1. In normal display state, short press UP or DOWN key to switch to the cumulative time or energy display menu. 2. Long press the SET key for 3 seconds until flashing screen appears, then release the key 3. Press OK key, the cumulative time or energy data will be cleared, and LCD screen returns to the cumulative time or energy display items, if you don't want to clear, then press UP or DOWN key to exit the reset state and return to the menu display. E. Precautions 1. This module is suitable for indoor, please do not use outdoor. 2. Applied load should not exceed the rated power. 3. wiring order can't be wrong. 4. It can't be used for inverter. F. Specification Parameters 1. Working voltage: 80 ~ 270VAC 2. Test voltage: 80 ~ 270VAC 3. Rated power: 100A/22000W 4. Operating frequency: 45-65Hz 5. Measurement accuracy: 1.0 grade Note: There are three types of power: active power (P represents / unit W), reactive power (Q represents / unit Var), apparent power (S represents / unit VA). And the power of our product is active power. Active power is calculated as: $P = U * I * \cos\phi$, $\cos\phi$ represents the power factor, for purely resistive loads (such as incandescent, heater, etc.) the power factor is generally close to 1, for inductive load and capacitive load, the power factor is between 0-1; so when you test the purely resistive load, the power(P) is substantially equal to or close to $U * I$; but when you test inductive or capacitive loads (such as refrigerators, washing





