



# **PVS 100i**

## **Phase Verification System**

### **USER GUIDE**

Issue: 4 (12/2016) – EN  
Article number: 84534

## Consultation with Megger

The present system manual has been designed as an operating guide and for reference. It is meant to answer your questions and solve your problems in as fast and easy a way as possible. Please start with referring to this manual should any trouble occur.

In doing so, make use of the table of contents and read the relevant paragraph with great attention. Furthermore, check all terminals and connections of the instruments involved.

Should any question remain unanswered or should you need the help of an authorized service station, please contact:

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Megger accept responsibility for a claim under warranty brought forward by a customer for a product sold by Megger under the terms stated below.

Megger warrant that at the time of delivery Megger products are free from manufacturing or material defects which might considerably reduce their value or usability. This warranty does not apply to faults in the software supplied. During the period of warranty, Megger agree to repair faulty parts or replace them with new parts or parts as new (with the same usability and life as new parts) according to their choice.

This warranty does not cover wear parts, lamps, fuses, batteries and accumulators.

Megger reject all further claims under warranty, in particular those from consequential damage. Each component and product replaced in accordance with this warranty becomes the property of Megger.

All warranty claims versus Megger are hereby limited to a period of 12 months from the date of delivery. Each component supplied by Megger within the context of warranty will also be covered by this warranty for the remaining period of time but for 90 days at least.

Each measure to remedy a claim under warranty shall exclusively be carried out by Megger or an authorized service station.

This warranty does not apply to any fault or damage caused by exposing a product to conditions not in accordance with this specification, by storing, transporting, or using it improperly, or having it serviced or installed by a workshop not authorized by Megger. All responsibility is disclaimed for damage due to wear, will of God, or connection to foreign components.

For damage resulting from a violation of their duty to repair or re-supply items, Megger can be made liable only in case of severe negligence or intention. Any liability for slight negligence is disclaimed.

Since some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of an implied warranty or of consequential damage, the limitations of liability described above perhaps may not apply to you.

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## 1 Safety Instructions

**Safety precautions** This manual contains basic instructions on commissioning and operating the Phase Verification System PVS 100i. For this reason, it is important to ensure that the manual is available at all times to authorised and trained personnel. Any personnel who will be using the devices should read the manual thoroughly. The manufacturer will not be held liable for any injury or damage to personnel or property through failure to observe the safety precautions contained in this handbook.  
Locally applying regulations have to be observed.

**Labelling of safety instructions** Important instructions concerning personal, operational and technical safety are marked in the text as follows:

Symbol	Description
 <b>WARNING</b>	Indicates a potential danger of an electric shock that may result in fatal or serious injury.
 <b>CAUTION</b>	Indicates a potential danger that may lead to slight or moderate injury.
	The notes contain important information and useful tips for using the system. Failure to observe them can render the measuring results useless.

**Working with products from Megger** It is important to observe the general electrical regulations of the country in which the device will be installed and operated, as well as the current national accident prevention regulations and internal company rules (work, operating and safety regulations).  
Use genuine accessories to ensure system safety and reliable operation. The use of other parts is not permitted and invalidates the warranty.

**Operating staff** This system and its peripheral equipment may only be operated by trained or instructed personnel. Anyone else must be kept away.  
The system may only be installed by an authorised electrician. DIN VDE 0104 (EN 50191), DIN VDE 0105 (EN 50110) and the German accident prevention regulations (UVV) define an electrician as someone whose knowledge, experience and familiarity with the applicable regulations enables him to recognise potential hazards.

**Intended application** The PVS 100i is designed only to be operated via a direct connection to low voltage networks up to 400 V.  
When using the high voltage sensor HVS 120/36i, the PVS 100i can also be operated in connection with a suitable insulating rod on medium and high voltage lines with up to 120 kV system voltage (corresponds to max. 70 kV phase to earth voltage).  
Operating safety is only guaranteed when the system is used as intended. The thresholds listed in the technical data may not be exceeded under any circumstances.

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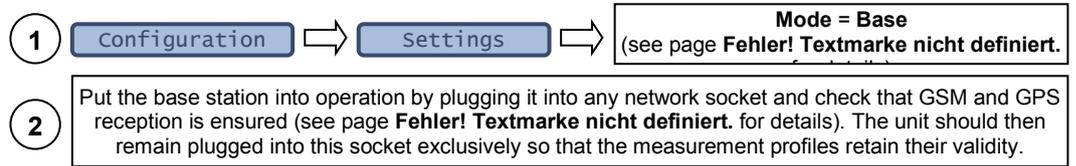
Device in fully functional condition	<p>All components of the PVS 100i may only be used if they are in a fully functional state. In the event of mechanical damage (e.g. crack in the housing) or dirt, the electrical safety may be compromised. This especially applies to the high voltage sensor, since damage to it could pose an immediate danger to life and limb.</p> <p>To prevent any damage, the measuring device and high voltage sensor should be handled with the utmost care. In case of doubt (e.g. if a part has fallen onto a hard surface), the respective part should be sent to Megger or an authorised service department for inspection.</p>
Electromagnetic radiation	<p>This device is designed for industrial use. When used at home it could cause interference to other equipment, such as the radio or television.</p> <p>The interference level from the line complies with the limit curve B (living area), the radiation level complies with the limit curve A (industrial area). Once the living area is sufficiently far away from the planned area of operation (industrial area), equipment there will not be impaired.</p>

## 2 Quick start

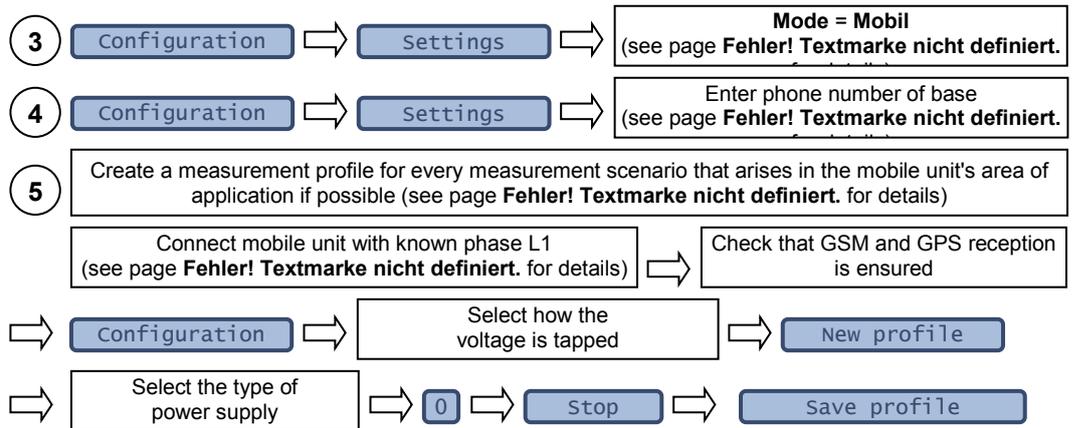
**Purpose** The following quick start guide is intended to enable you to put the PVS 100i into operation and perform initial measurements without a great deal of training. In this guide, only the really necessary operating steps and settings are described.

To learn more about the full range of system functions, it is therefore mandatory to also read the following sections of the manual.

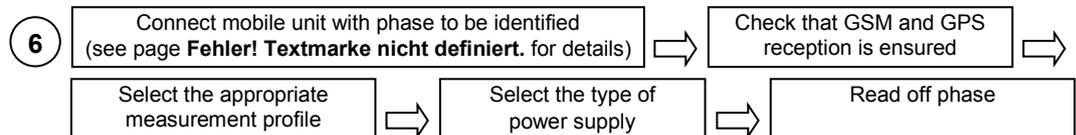
### Starting up the base station (once only)



### Preparing the mobile unit for use in measuring (once only)



### Phase identification with the mobile unit



### 3 Technical Description

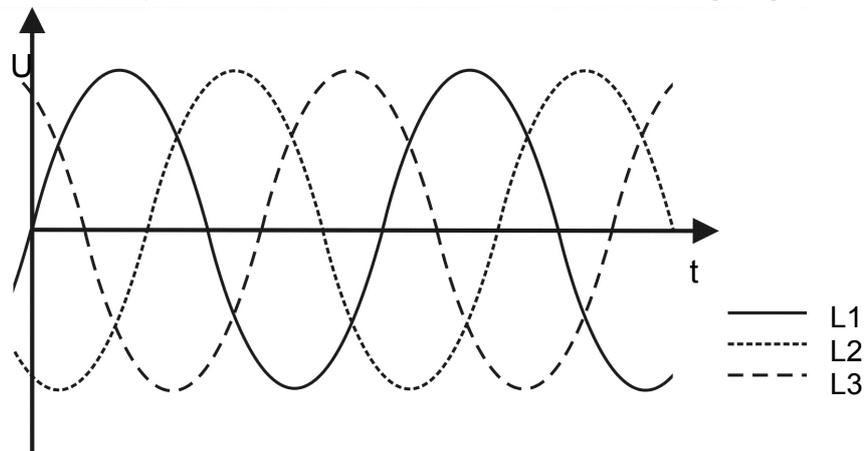
#### 3.1 General Description

**Requirement** Precise knowledge of the phase assignment in an electrical power network is an essential condition for safe and reliable operation.

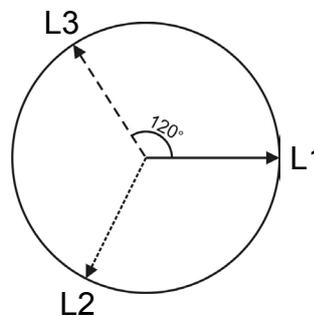
This is true for all levels from the distribution network to the transport network for high-voltage transmission lines. Phase identification on live systems is necessary when preparing and executing network restructuring, for recording, updating and revising planning documentation, and for planning and setting up new network systems.

The PVS 100i system allows safe and reliable identification of the phasing on live systems, so that the phases can be assigned and labelled in order to prevent operating errors with serious consequences, for example during switching operations.

**How it works** The phases in a three-phase network are offset in time, as the following diagram shows:



If we observe the phase shift ( $120^\circ$ ) of each alternating current curve in a vector diagram, the vectors form a symmetrical star:



Thus, by comparing the phasing, each phase can be clearly identified.

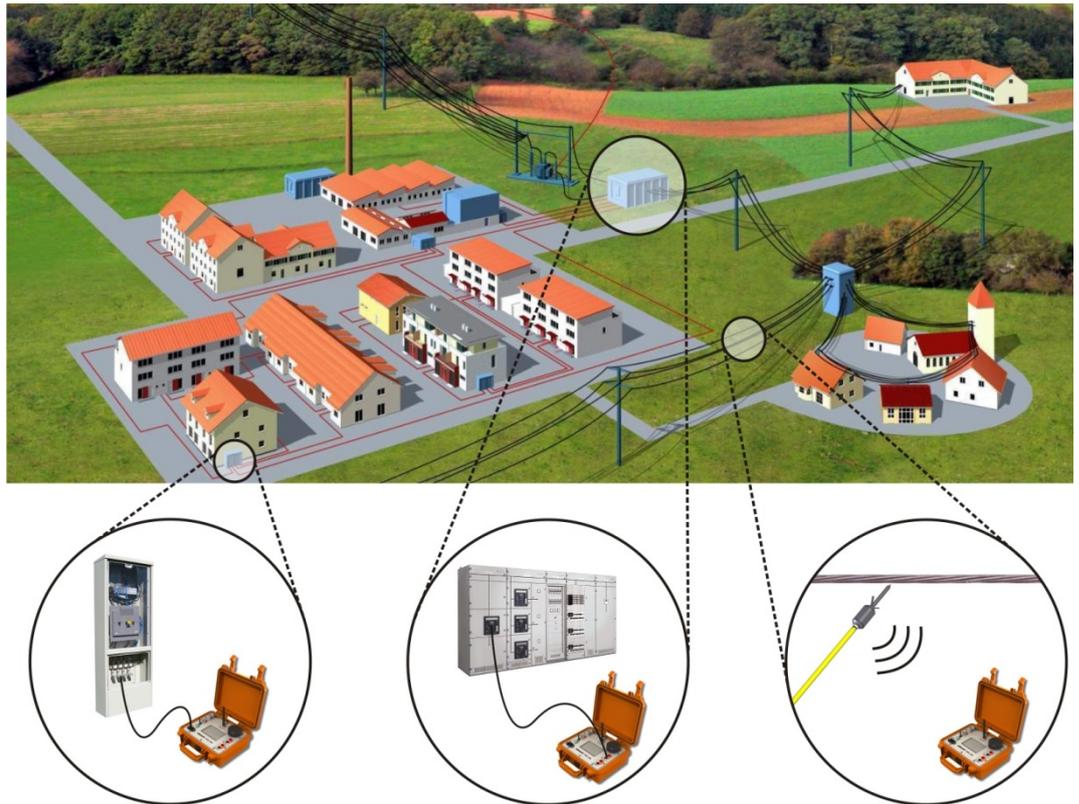
Due to the high propagation speed, the phase angle only drifts by about  $1^\circ$  in 8 km, which means this comparison can be carried out even over long distances. In an interconnected network, the load angle must also be taken into account. It is impossible to forecast where the voltage to be measured is coming from. This means that in an interconnected network, the phasing can be identified over distances of more than 50 km.

For the purpose of this type of “remote” comparison, the PVS 100i consists of two devices, one of which (the base station) is connected to a reference phase. The second device (the mobile unit) can be connected anywhere in the network, and the phasing can be determined across various voltage levels by comparing the angle of the phase currently being tested with that of the reference phase.

Automatic comparison with a direct indication of the phase assignment takes place by synchronising the two devices via a GSM connection. GPS is used, to provide a highly accurate time base.

If there are one or more transformers between the base station and the test point, the effect of these vector groups and the associated phase shifts (multiples of  $30^\circ$ ) can be easily taken into account by entering appropriate correction values.

The following illustration shows typical examples of how the PVS 100i can be used within a network, regardless of voltage levels and connection options:



### 3.2 Technical Data

The PVS 100i is specified by the following technical parameters:

Parameter	Value
<b>Operating voltage</b>	115 V / 230 V AC 50/60 Hz
<b>Power consumption</b>	100 VA
<b>Battery</b>	Lithium ion (12.6 V; 4.8 Ah)
<b>Battery life</b>	10 hours
<b>Input voltage range of measurement input U<sub>x</sub></b>	5 V ... 400 V
<b>Operating temperature</b>	-20 °C ... +50 °C
<b>Storage temperature</b>	-40 °C ... +60 °C
<b>Dimensions</b> (W x H x D)	235 mm x 105 mm x 181 mm
<b>Weight</b>	3.2 kg
<b>Precision</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• up to 400 V</li> <li>• up to 120 kV</li> </ul>	±0,5° ±10°
<b>Display</b>	LCD touch screen 240 x 128 pixels (transflective display)
<b>Memory</b>	1 GB SD card
<b>Interfaces</b>	USB (Host) GSM (900/1800 Mhz) Radio (868/915 MHz)
<b>Protection rating</b>	IP 54 (with the housing closed) IP 20 (open)
<b>Measurement Category</b> according to IEC-61010	CAT IV 300 V (using the fused crocodile clips) CAT II 300 V (without the fused crocodile clips)
<b>High voltage sensor</b> <b>(HVS 120/36i)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Built-in wireless modem</li> <li>• Maximum voltage</li> <li>• Protection against flash over initiation and bridging according to EN 61243-1</li> <li>• Power supply</li> <li>• Dimensions (Ø * L)</li> <li>• Weight</li> <li>• Protection rating</li> </ul>	868/915 MHz (depending on country) 120 kV system voltage (70 kV phase to earth) 36 kV Integrated NiMH accumulator (operating time approx. 7 h) 85 x 220 mm 0.9 kg IP 43

## 3.3 Features and Components

Features	<p>The PVS 100i is distinguished by the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Real-time phase indication with GSM/GPS connection or with available low voltage connection.</li><li>• Can temporary operate independently of GPS reception thanks to internal synchronization.</li><li>• High voltage sensor for up to 120 kV with bidirectional wireless transmission to the PVS 100i and direct visual/audible phase indication.</li><li>• Measurement results logged in CSV format.</li><li>• Correction of switching groups between base station and mobile unit by zeroing. As a result, the phase shifts caused by these switching groups are automatically taken into account in the measurement result.</li></ul>
Scope of delivery	<p>The scope of delivery may vary depending on the number of ordered devices. A <b><u>standard set consisting of two devices</u></b> (base station and mobile unit) generally includes the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Two basic devices in a Pelicase, each including<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ GPS antenna, plugged in</li><li>○ 900/1800 MHz GSM antenna, screwed on</li><li>○ 868/915 MHz rod antenna, screwed on</li><li>○ PDA stylus</li><li>○ External GSM antenna (incl. 5 m cable and tripod)</li></ul></li><li>• High voltage sensor HVS 120/36i incl. tip sensor head</li><li>• Hot stick (110 kV, 2038 mm) (not included with the US version)</li><li>• HVS US adapter (only included with US version)</li><li>• HR-LRM-Adapter</li><li>• 2 x measuring cables, 1.5 m, black (MK41-B)</li><li>• 2 x measuring cables, 1.5 m, red (MK42-B)</li><li>• 2 x crocodile clips, fused, black</li><li>• 2 x crocodile clips, fused, red</li><li>• Earth lead, green/yellow</li><li>• 2 x power cord, 2.0 m (NKG1)</li><li>• Charger for HVS 120/36i</li><li>• Bag/Trolley for accessories</li><li>• USB flash drive</li><li>• User Guide</li></ul>

Optional accessories    The following accessories can be ordered by your Megger representative, if required:

<b>Accessories</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Order number</b>
Hot stick 30 kV, 1038 mm	for use with HV sensor	820015301
Hot stick 30 kV, 1538 mm	for use with HV sensor	820015302
Measuring cable MK 55	Adapter for direct measurement on LV HRC fuses	820025178
Connection cable for GPS module	20 m connection cable + stand	820014560 and 820016550
GPS mounting kit	Bracket for external wall mounting (incl. GPS antenna and connection cable)	820014566
External GSM antenna	5 m connection cable + tripod	820020946

## 3.4 Connections and Controls

The PVS 100i has the following connections and controls:



Element	Description
1	Mains power socket
2	On/off button
3	Slot for holding the PDA stylus
4	USB port for connection of USB flash drive
5	868/915 MHz rod antenna (pivoting) for communication with the high voltage sensor
6	900/1800 MHz GSM antenna (folding and detachable)
7	LCD touch screen
8	GPS antenna (detachable)
9	Sockets for measuring voltage input
10	Earthing socket

## 4 Preparing the Units for Deployment

Updating the PVS  
100i firmware

Proceed as follows to update the firmware of a device:

Step	Description
1	Save the two files of type <i>*.fla</i> in the <i>FIRMWARE</i> directory of an empty USB stick.
2	Plug the USB stick into the USB port <b>4</b> of the turned-off device that is connected to the mains voltage.
3	Turn the device on.
4	During booting, confirm the message on the screen with <b>YES</b> (by pressing the touchpad on the display).
	<b>Result:</b> The firmware installation begins.

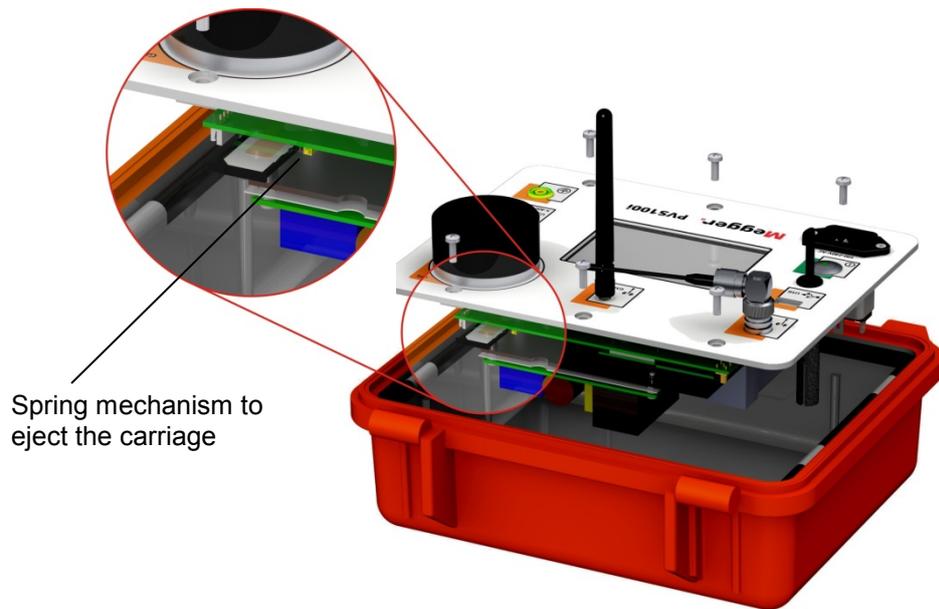
Updating the high  
voltage sensor  
firmware

Proceed as follows to update the firmware of a high voltage sensor:

Step	Description
1	Save the firmware <i>*.bin</i> file in the folder <i>FIRMWARE</i> on an empty USB stick.
2	Attach the <b>charged</b> HV-Sensor to the insulating rod and place it within proximity of the mobile unit to which it is registered.
3	Switch on the mobile unit and then insert the USB stick into the device's USB port <b>4</b> .
4	Under <b>Configuration</b> → <b>Settings</b> call up the menu item <b>HV sensor</b> and tap <b>Update</b> .
	<b>Result:</b> If the HV sensor and the corresponding file are found, the update runs automatically within 2 to 3 minutes.

Installing / replacing the SIM card

To install or exchange the SIM card, remove the 6 screws on the top of the device using a Phillips screwdriver and take the hardware module out of the Peli case.

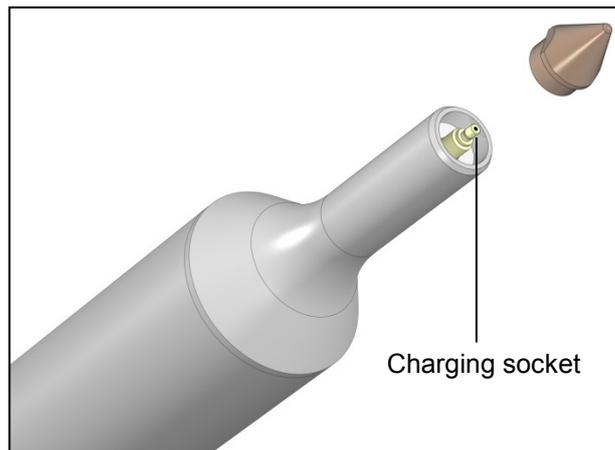


Briefly press on the yellow spring mechanism to eject the carriage from its position. The SIM card must then be inserted into the carriage and pushed into the guide until you feel a click.

Charging the high voltage sensor

The charging of the integrated battery is only possible when the device is switched off which means that the HV sensor must be removed from the insulating rod.

The charging port of the HV sensor is located in the tip's holder. To connect the charging cable, the sensor head must first be unscrewed (see section 7.2.2.3). The supplied battery charger is then connected to the underlying charging socket and plugged into a power socket.



The charging procedure starts automatically ("Charge" LED lights up on the battery charger) and takes about three hours. After charging is completed, the battery charger switches to trickle charging ("Ready" LED is lit).

To optimise the life of the battery, it is recommended to occasionally (e.g. once per quarter) discharge the battery completely and then fully recharge it. To discharge the battery, the charging device must be connected to the charging socket and power socket as described above with the "Discharge" button on the charging device pressed. Once discharging is completed, the battery is automatically fully recharged.

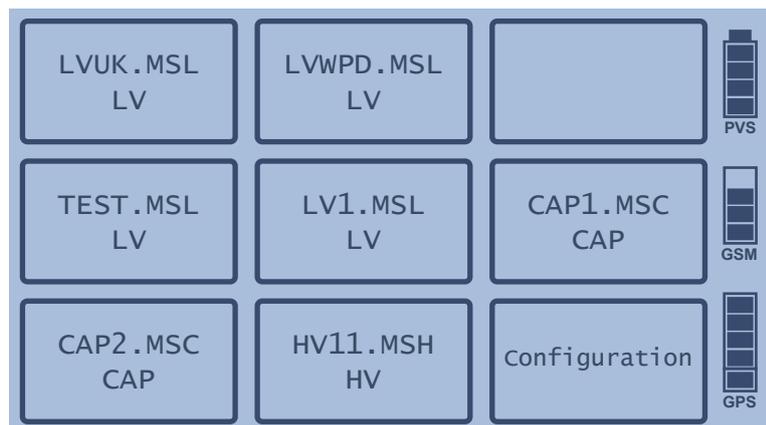
## 5 General Operation

 <b>CAUTION</b>	<p>The PVS 100i has a robust design and has passed all practical and stress tests. It has also withstood loads that have, in part, considerably exceeded the threshold values required by the relevant standards.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the PVS 100i and its system components are electronic measuring devices which must be handled with due care and attention.</p> <p>In particular, the display <b>7</b> must not under any circumstances be placed under a large amount of pressure!</p> <p>For this reason, all detachable parts, such as e.g. the GPS antenna <b>8</b>, the GSM antenna <b>6</b> and the stylus <b>3</b>, must be attached to the correct place and the GSM antenna <b>6</b> must be placed horizontally by hand before the housing lid is closed.</p> <p>Noncompliance can lead to damage to the device for which Megger offers no warranty.</p>
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### 5.1 Switching On and Off

Normal switching on/off

The device can be turned on by briefly pressing the on/off button **2**. The LED lights up green when the device is on. Immediately after being turned on, the display shows the quick selection menu with the stored measurement profiles:



If the GPS power reserve is not yet sufficiently charged or the GSM reception quality does not provide reliable communication with the base (no bars or 1 bar), the individual measurement profiles cannot be selected and, accordingly, the measurement cannot be started.



In such a case, suitable measures must be taken to improve the GPS/GSM reception (see Section 5.4).

- Manual and automatic switch-off    To turn the device off, briefly press the on/off button again. If a standby time is specified in the device settings (see section 7.1), the device is not completely turned off but switched to standby mode (applicable only to mobile units). In this mode, both the GSM and GPS reception as well as the synchronicity of the internal oscillator remain functional. This has the advantage that the mobile unit is ready immediately after pressing the on/off button again.  
To completely turn off the mobile unit before the time expires, press the **Switch off immediately** button.
- Hardware reset    If no standby time is set, however, or if this device is configured as base station, then it is switched off immediately after the on/off button is pressed.
- Hardware reset    If the device stalls during operation or exhibits obvious malfunctions, the on/off button **2** can be used to reset the hardware. To do this, keep the button pressed for at least 10 seconds. Then wait another 10 seconds before briefly pressing the button to switch the device on again.  
This type of reset also resets the clock and the battery indicator. While the clock automatically corrects itself when a GPS signal is received, the battery indicator is only synchronised after the next charging of the battery.

## 5.2 Mains and Battery Operation

- Mains operation    The PVS 100i can be operated with an external power supply (115 V / 230 V AC). To do this, the mains supply socket **1** must be connected to the mains using the power cable supplied.
- Battery operation    In contrast to the base station, a mobile unit must not necessarily be connected to mains supply. It may be operated from a built-in, maintenance-free lithium ion battery. Under normal conditions this will give up to 10 hours of operation.  
The battery status indicator shows the remaining battery capacity when the device is switched on.



Fully charged  $\longrightarrow$  Completely discharged

- Charging the battery    The battery is charged automatically as soon as the PVS 100i is connected to mains power via the mains supply socket **1**. It takes roughly two hours to fully charge a completely discharged battery. To prolong the battery life, it is advisable to completely charge and discharge it at least twice a year.  
The battery is protected from deep discharge, overcharging and overheating. The device can remain connected to the mains even after the battery is fully charged. Trickle charging then takes place.

### 5.3 Using the Stylus

All entries on the PVS 100i are made on the touch-screen using the stylus. To activate a touch button, you only need to gently touch it with the tip of the stylus. Always put the stylus back in its slot ③ after use.

If you have to enter a string of characters (such as a file name) in the system, the dialogue shown below appears in the display area.



Select **OK** to finish the entry.

### 5.4 GSM and GPS Reception

**GSM reception** To synchronize via call-up over the GSM network, both the base station and the mobile unit of the PVS 100i must each be equipped with a GSM SIM card. The **PIN code request must be disabled for both SIM cards!** If necessary, the cards must first be inserted into a mobile phone, with which this function can be deactivated.

Detailed information about installing/replacing SIM cards can be found in chapter 4.

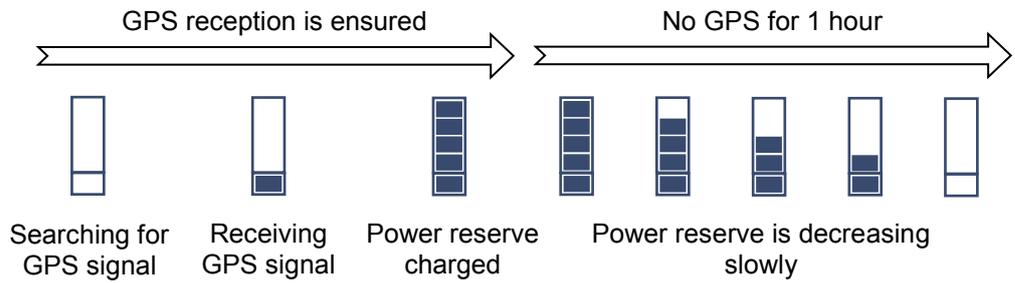
The bar graph labelled **GSM** indicates the current GSM signal quality when the device is turned on.



Very good reception —————> No reception (or no card)

Under difficult conditions, e.g. within buildings, it may help to unscrew the rod antenna ⑥ and connect the external antenna (optional accessories) in its place. This should then be positioned outside the building if possible, or near windows.

GPS reception The bar graph labelled **GPS** indicates the current GPS signal quality or the reserve power of the internal time reference when the device is turned on. The display changes as follows, depending on the situation:



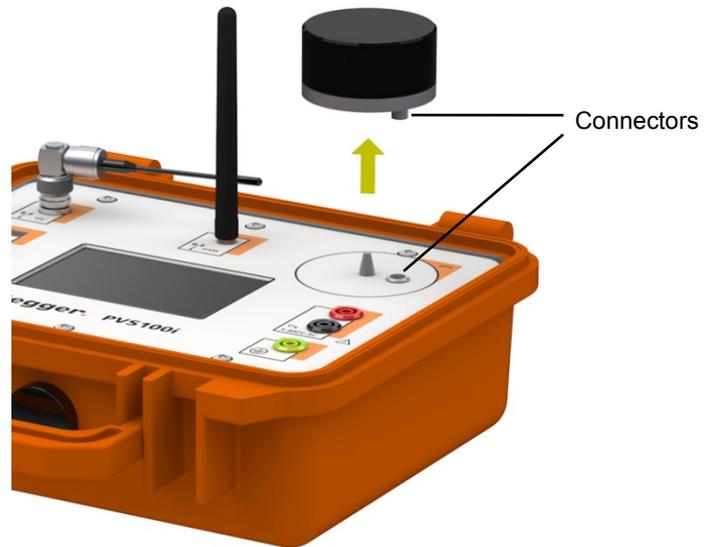
As illustrated by the above graphic, the internal power reserve synchronizes to the GPS signal as soon as it is received. Once this process is complete, a sufficiently accurate time base can be ensured even without GPS reception for an hour.

Even outside buildings it can take several minutes to find a GPS signal after switching on the device.

If the device is used inside a building, such as a switching substation, and the one-hour power reserve will not be sufficient for the expected duration of the measurement, the GPS antenna **8** on the base station can be positioned outside and connected with the optional cable.



To do so, the GPS antenna must be removed from the base station (as shown in the following image) and screwed onto the stand. Once the stand is positioned on a clear surface outside of the building, the cable must be connected to the respective connectors on the base station and on the underside of the GPS antenna.



## 6 Commissioning the Base station

**Preparation** Generally, it is sufficient to fixedly install one base station within a network. To do so, a suitable location should be selected where the device can be set up permanently and that way stay connected to the same socket (phase).

**Electrical connection** The base needs to be connected to a socket belonging to the power grid under investigation using the supplied power cord (NKG1). The supply voltage serves as reference voltage.

Thanks to the offset compensation feature (see section 8) **knowledge of the reference phase is not mandatory.**

The power socket should no longer be changed once the base station has been put into operation and the measurement profiles have been created. If connected to a different phase, the measurement profiles would lose their validity.

**Configuring the device** Before a device can be put into operation as a base station, the device settings under **Configuration** → **Settings** must first be opened and if necessary adjusted:

Parameter	Description
<b>Mode</b>	Defines the mode the device operates in. Because the basic hardware and software are the same, any device in a PVS 100i system can be used as base station or mobile unit. For the base station, the <b>Base</b> option has to be selected.
<b>Language</b>	Selection of the menu language.

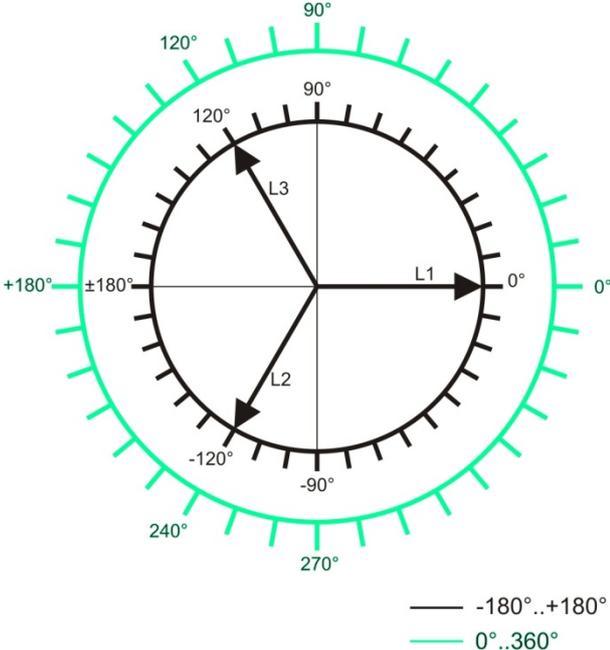
**Connection quality** Once you have connected the base station and started it up, check that GPS and GSM reception exist. If not, take action to improve the reception quality (see section 5.4).

## 7 General instructions for using the mobile unit

### 7.1 Configuring the Mobile Unit

Before a device can be put into operation as a mobile unit, the device settings under **Configuration** → **Settings** must first be opened and if necessary adjusted:

Parameter	Description
<b>Mode</b>	<p>Defines the mode the device operates in.</p> <p>Because the basic hardware and software are the same, any device in a PVS 100i system can be used as base station or mobile unit. For the mobile unit, the <b>Mobile</b> option has to be selected.</p>
<b>Nr. Base</b>	<p>Phone number of the base station.</p> <p>It is recommended to enter the call number including the international calling code (e.g. +49XXXXXXXXXX). That way, the PVS 100i can also be operated abroad.</p>
<b>SerNr. Base</b>	<p>Serial number of the HV sensor.</p> <p>Before a PVS 100i unit can interact with a HV sensor, the serial number of the HV sensor has to be entered here. Thus, it can be ensured that the PVS 100i does not evaluate the signals transmitted by other sensors. The serial number can be found on a label on the HV sensor (e.g. <b>SN: 1480438771</b>).</p>
<b>HV sensor type</b>	<p>The 7-digit item number of the HV sensor.</p> <p>Before using the HV sensor, its item number must be entered here. This provides the device with the sensor's country-specific radio frequency.</p> <p>The serial number can be read from a sticker on the sensor (e.g. <b>PN: 1006488</b>).</p>
<b>Easy menu</b>	<p>By pressing the <b>Config</b> button, individual measurement profiles can be assigned to the eight buttons of the quick selection menu (see section 7.1).</p> <p>In order to assign a measurement profile to one of the buttons, you need to select the respective button first. Afterwards, the required profile can be selected from the file browser. The file browser view can be filtered as follows:</p> <p><b>LV</b> → LV measurement profile (file extension <b>.MSL</b>)</p> <p><b>HV</b> → HV measurement profile (file extension <b>.MSH</b>)</p> <p><b>KAP</b> → capacitive measuring point (file extension <b>.MSC</b>)</p>

Parameter	Description
<b>Expert mode</b>	The export mode only needs to be enabled if new measurement profiles are to be created (see section 8). It can be kept disabled during day-to-day use.
<b>Store measurement</b>	Only if this function is enabled, a button to save the measurement data is available after the measurement. Otherwise, the data cannot be saved at all.
<b>Timezone</b>	Using the ◀ and ▶ buttons you can set the time zone that the device will be operated in. The number refers to Universal Time Coordinated (UTC). Thus, for example <b>1.00</b> means UTC+1 and therefore Central European Time (CET).
<b>Profile change</b>	Enables / disables the ability to change the measurement profile during an ongoing measurement. If this feature is enabled, a reconnect is not needed when changing the profile.
<b>HV phase buzzer</b>	Defines whether there is an audible signal to represent the identified phase on the sensor during a measurement. The number of successive beeps denotes the number of the phase.
<b>Display range</b>	Two options for the display format are available: <b>-180...+180</b> and <b>0...360</b> . 

Parameter	Description
<b>Keypad tones</b>	Switching the keypad tones on or off.
<b>Phase ID</b>	<p>Using this dialogue, each phase can be assigned a name, a specific phase angle and a maximum tolerance range.</p> <p>For example, with the setting <b>L3   120°   ±20°</b>, each phase with an shift between 100° and 140° is identified as L3 and saved under this name in the log file.</p> <p>The phase shift must be entered in <b>-180...+180</b> format (see display range parameter).</p>
<b>Angle positive</b>	<p>Direction of rotation of the phase angle. With this setting you define whether the angle increases clockwise or counterclockwise. This has the following effects on the displayed measuring results:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>clockwise</b></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>counterclockwise</b></p> </div> </div>
<b>Language</b>	Selection of the menu language.
<b>Standby time</b>	<p>Time until a mobile unit which has been put into standby switches off automatically.</p> <p>The setting <b>0.0 h</b> deactivates the automatic switching-off.</p>
<b>GPS data</b>	Current GPS coordinates.
<b>HV sensor</b>	Firmware update of the HV sensor (see chapter 4).

## 7.2 Electrical Connection of the Mobile Unit

### 7.2.1 Power Supply

The mobile unit can be operated through the mains voltage as well as through the battery (see section 5.2).

The advantage of using the mains supply is that GSM and GPS reception does not have to be ensured over the entire course of the measurements. Instead, the mobile unit synchronises itself with the base station only at the start of a measurement and subsequently uses its own supply voltage as the reference phasing.



Mains operation is especially recommended in buildings with extremely limited GSM and GPS reception. Using an adequately dimensioned extension cable, one can go in front of the building with the mobile unit in order to prepare the measurement under conditions of good reception quality. After the measurement has been started and the GSM connection ended automatically, one can then go back inside the building and connect with the test voltage without having to consider the factor of reception quality. The phase of the test voltage is determined based on the phasing of the local supply voltage. The mains voltage connection must remain connected throughout the entire procedure!

### 7.2.2 Voltage Tapping

Depending on the voltage level at which the phase identification is to be performed, the voltage must be tapped in an appropriate manner. The PVS 100i offers the following options for this:

- Direct connection to low voltage lines up to 400 V via measuring cables (see section 7.2.2.1).
- Connection to capacitive test points of enclosed switchgear (see section 7.2.2.2).
- Use of the high voltage sensor HVS 120/36i for tapping the test voltage on overhead lines or components up to 120 kV system voltage (see section 7.2.2.3).



As is the case with other electric measurement devices, under certain circumstances the PVS 100i displays measurement values on the basis of electrical fields, despite there being no connection to the measurement object. This is absolutely normal and does not suggest any malfunction of the device. In order to prevent any erroneous measurements or mix-ups, it is imperative that the user ensures reliable voltage tapping.

### 7.2.2.1 Direct Connection

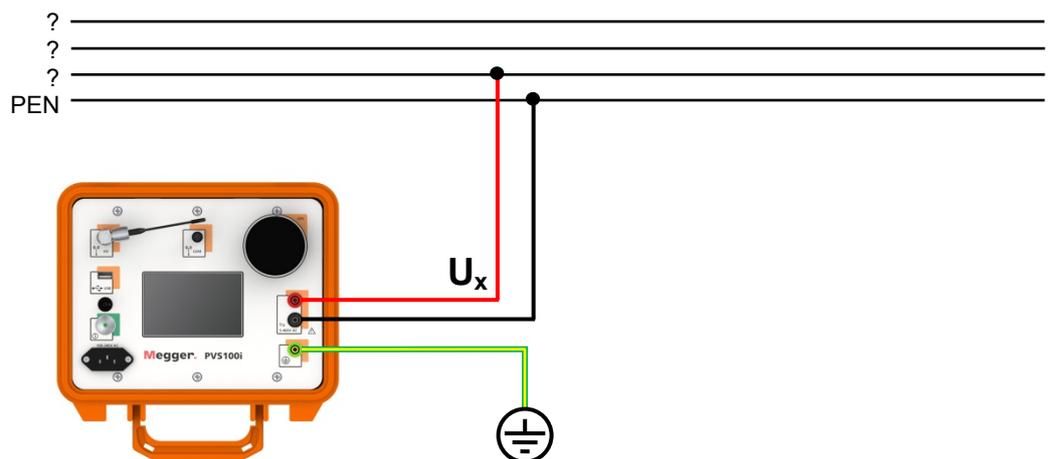
 <b>CAUTION</b>	<p><b>Dielectric strength</b></p> <p>The maximum voltage at the inputs for the test voltage <math>U_x</math> 9 may not exceed 400 V.</p>
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 <b>CAUTION</b>	<p><b>Note the connection order!</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Connect yellow socket to protective earth using the green/yellow earth lead</li> <li>2. Connect black socket with neutral or protective conductor</li> <li>3. Connect red socket with phase conductor</li> </ol> <p>Disconnect in reverse order.</p>
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Direct connection to low voltage lines

Voltages up to 400 V can be tapped directly from low voltage lines or sockets using the supplied measuring cables and alligator clips. When doing so, it is **absolutely essential** to observe the correct polarity!

The test voltage is connected to the measuring input  $U_x$  9.



Direct tapping of LV HRC fuses

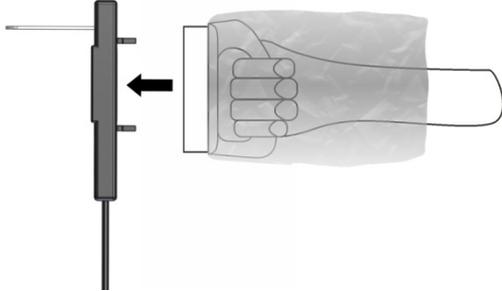
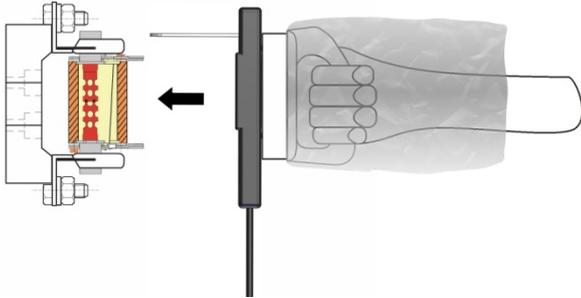
Using the measuring cable MK 55 (available as a special accessory - see section 3.3) the test voltage can be directly tapped from LV HRC fuses of size 00 – 3 (6 ... 630 A).

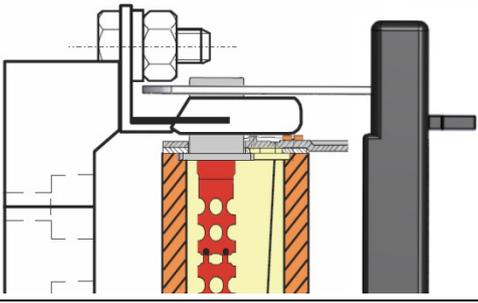


**Observe the following safety instructions when using the measuring cable MK 55:**

- The measuring cable MK 55 may only be used by qualified electricians or persons who have been instructed in electrical principles.
- Only safety handles conforming to DIN VDE 0636-201 (EN 60269-2) or DIN VDE 0680-4 (for work performed under live voltage) may be used for operation.
- When performing assembly work under live voltage, the work-specific instructions and documentation of the network operator, as well as national safety regulations (such as the German TRBS 2131) are to be observed.
- It is not intended that the fuse in the plug-in adapter of the measuring cable be replaced by the user.

Connect to an LV HRC fuse as follows:

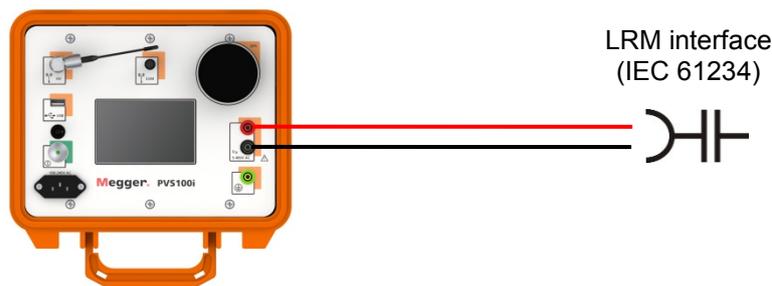
Step	Description
1	Connect the yellow earthing socket 10 via the green/yellow earthing lead to the protective conductor.
2	Connect the black connector of the measuring input $U_x$ 9 via measuring cable to the neutral or protective conductor.
3	Connect the MK 55 with the red connector of the measuring input $U_x$ 9.
4	Push the plug-in adapter onto the upper contact blade so that it attaches securely to the fuse attachment. 
5	Push the plug-in adapter onto the upper contact blade so that it attaches securely to the fuse attachment. 

Step	Description
6	Detach the LV HRC fuse replacement handle. 
7	After the measurement, disconnect by reversing this sequence of steps.

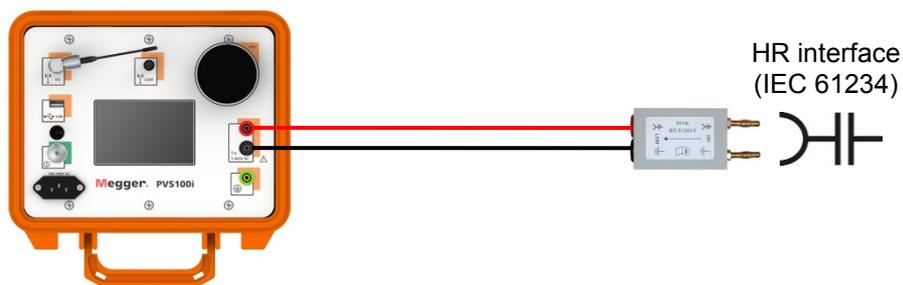
☞ If a longer line is required, one of the normal measuring cables can be used as an extension. For this, the front part of the alligator clip on the measuring cable must be exchanged for the screw-on adapter supplied with the MK 55. The existing fuse must continue to be used.

### 7.2.2.2 Connection to Capacitive Test Points

The PVS 100i probe must only be directly connected to interfaces in accordance to **IEC 61243-5 Type LRM**.



In combination with the „HR->LRM“ adapter it is also allowed to be connected to interfaces according to **IEC 61243-5 Type HR**.

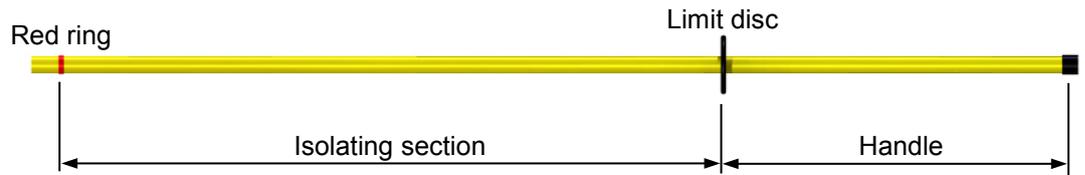


☞ It is absolutely essential to observe the correct polarity.

## 7.2.2.3 Using the High Voltage Sensor HVS 120/36i

 <p><b>CAUTION</b></p>	<p><b>Safety instructions for handling the high voltage sensor</b></p> <p>Non-observance of the following rules can lead to an arc igniting, which could then cause serious or even fatal injuries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The high voltage sensor may only be used for the specified rated voltage of up to 120 kV system voltage (corresponds to 70 kV phase to earth voltage). It must also be mounted on a hot stick approved for the respective rated voltage.</li><li>• If the high voltage sensor is operated on a hot stick which is approved for a rated voltage &lt;120 kV, the rated voltage of the hot stick is then the maximum permitted voltage.</li><li>• The high voltage sensor may only be used in a dry environment (no rainfall) and in dry condition (no condensation).</li><li>• The sensor and the hot stick should always be kept clean and free of any possibly conductive residues (e.g. conductive cleaning agents), since dirt and residues can reduce the protection against bridging. Instructions on cleaning can be found in chapter 11.</li><li>• The hot stick may only be held by the handle when using the high voltage sensor.</li><li>• The hot stick must be handled so that the operator maintains a safe distance from all live system components. This safety distance is ensured by the insulating section (see figure on next page).</li><li>• When reaching through or past live components, the hot stick may only be put in as far as the red ring or the lower end of the high voltage sensor respectively.</li><li>• Insulating air gaps may not be shortened when using the sensor.</li><li>• Approaching a cable to be tested must always be done radially, in other words, perpendicular to the cable direction and with sufficient clearance to components with a different potential (e.g. rods, insulators, other cables).</li><li>• No signs, stickers or other markings may be attached to the high voltage sensor, since these could possibly reduce the protection against bridging.</li></ul>
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Design of the hot stick A hot stick is divided into the following segments:



Registering the HV sensor in the mobile unit

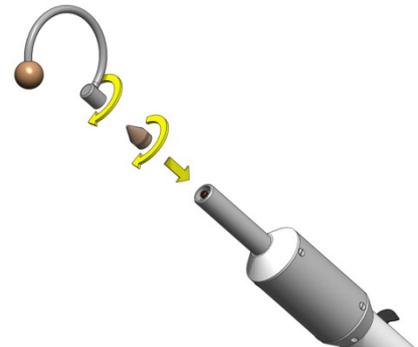
Before a sensor can be used for the first time in combination with a mobile unit, its serial number and its item number must be entered in the system settings of the device (see section 7.1).

Preparing the HV sensor for use

In order to use the HV sensor, it must be equipped with a suitable head and mounted on the hot stick:

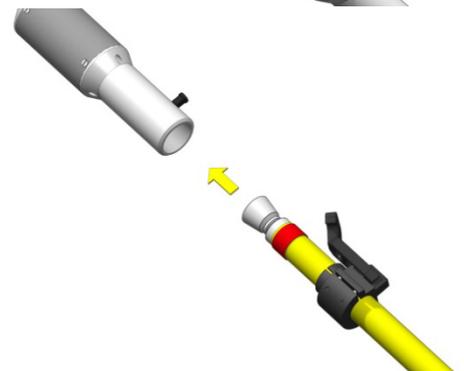
Screw a suitable head onto the sensor until hand tight.

 For use on high overhead lines, the hook should be used.

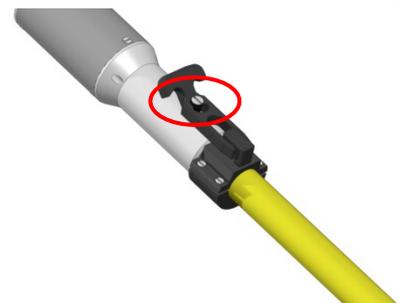


To create a contact between the contact pin of the sensor and the hot stick, push the hot stick into the base of the sensor until it reaches the stop.

The sensor automatically switches on and remains activated until it is disconnected from the insulating rod.

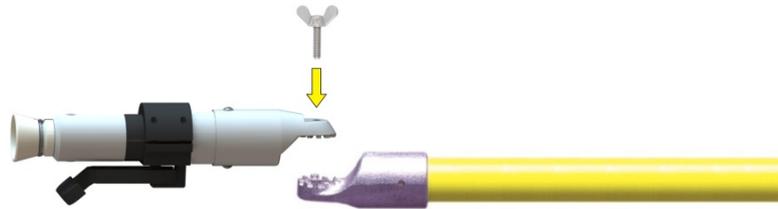


Secure the hot stick against unintended slipping out by pulling the rubber handle on the collar over the screw on the sensor base part.



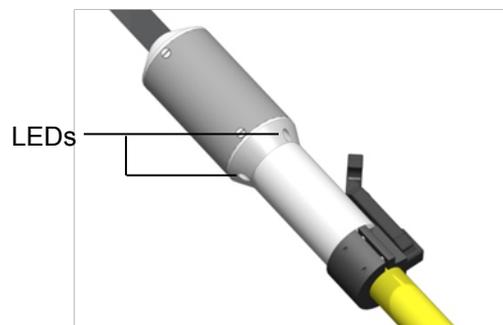
Adaptor for hot sticks with universal spline head

In order to be able to attach the HV sensor to a hot stick with universal spline head typical on the US market, first the HVS US adapter supplied with the US version must be attached to the hot stick.



Using the HV sensor

The head of the sensor must be guided up to the line until contact is made. As soon as the sensor detects a voltage, the phasing is indicated by LEDs on the sensor and, provided this function has been activated in the device settings (see section 7.1), also indicated by an audible signal. **The number of successive flashes or audible signals represents the number of the phase.**



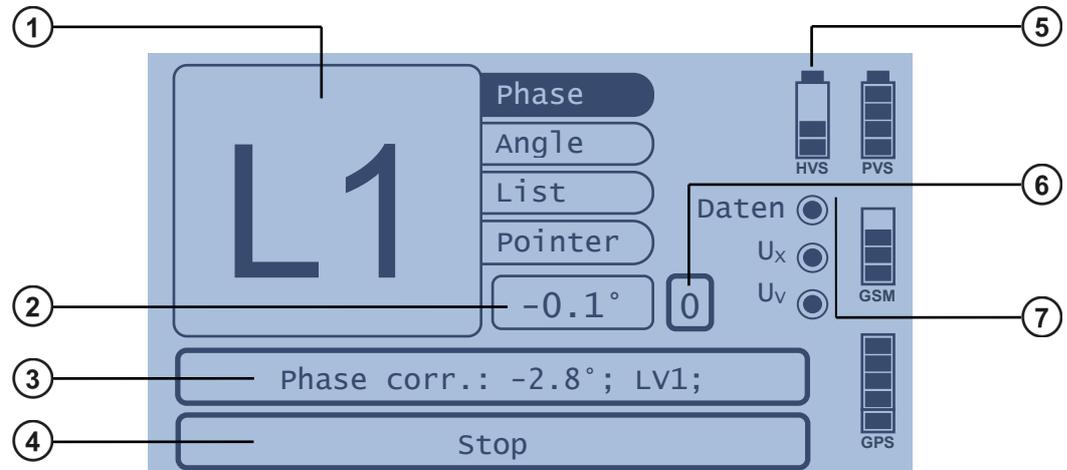
At the same time, the readings are transmitted by wireless to the mobile unit, which displays them and logs them accurately to the second for later evaluation.

 To extend the battery life, it is recommended to remove the sensor from the hot stick as soon as possible after concluding the measurement. It then automatically switches off.

### 7.3 Measurement Screen

Elements of the measurement screen

The actual measurement screen is continuously updated during the measurement and offers the following information and buttons:



Element	Description
①	<p>Current measured value.</p> <p>Using the buttons on the right, the following measurement values can be switched between:</p> <p><b>Phase</b> Phase of the connected conductor according to the assignment defined under <b>PhaseID</b> (see section 7.1)</p> <p><b>Angle</b> Phase shift with respect to the reference phase according to the <b>Display Range</b> defined under device settings (see section 7.1)</p> <p><b>List</b> List of the last seven recorded phase angles, updated every second</p> <p><b>Pointer</b> Vector diagram displaying the reference and measurement voltage vectors</p>
②	Phase shift with respect to the reference phase according to the <b>Display Range</b> defined under device settings (see section 7.1).
③	<p>Name of the currently selected measurement profile and the phase correction angle stored in this profile.</p> <p>The measurement profile can be changed during the measurement using this button, thus avoiding having to reconnect to the base station. This works only if the function <b>Profile change</b> is activated under device settings (see section 7.1).</p>
④	The measurement can be stopped at any time by pressing the <b>Stop</b> touchpad.
⑤	Battery status display of the connected HV sensor. This symbol is shown only during a measurement with the HV sensor.

Element	Description
⑥	<p>Using this button, an offset compensation can be initiated.</p> <p>This function is relevant only for setting up new measurement profiles. The button is shown only if <b>Expert mode</b> is activated in the device settings (see section 7.1).</p>
⑦	<p>Information on the current status of the measurement and the required voltages:</p> <p><b>Data</b>  A flashing display signals an existing data connection to the base unit.</p> <p> If the status of the display does not change for an extended period, it is probable that there is a communication problem between the base unit and the mobile unit.</p> <p><b>U<sub>x</sub></b>  Test voltage is present at measurement input U<sub>x</sub> or the HV sensor.</p> <p> There is no test voltage present at measurement input U<sub>x</sub> or the HV sensor.</p> <p><b>U<sub>v</sub></b>  The mobile unit is supplied with mains voltage.</p> <p> The mobile unit is working in battery mode (connection to base unit imperative).</p>

## 8 Creating Measurement Profiles

**Introduction** By connecting the mobile unit to a known phase L1, the phase shift between base station and mobile unit which arise from vector groups can be compensated by means of the offset compensation function (see below). The required correction angle is then saved in a measurement profile.

If later on, a phase identification is undertaken at a measuring point with the exact same phase shift to the base station, calling up this measurement profile will automatically load the appropriate correction angle. The phases can then be directly read off without having to perform any further configurations or calculations.

A mobile unit should always be prepared with a suitable measurement profile for every phase shift to the base station that may occur in the area of application.

**Requirements** In networks in which the same vector groups are always used between the voltage levels and the capacitive test points are of the type HR or LRM (according to IEC 61243-5), it would suffice to create a measurement profile for each voltage level.

However, should the vector groups between the voltage levels differ in type or direction of field rotation, additional profiles must be created for the affected branches (see also the case example in chapter 10).

The same also applies to differing types of capacitive test points within a voltage level. Different measurement profiles must also be created for these.

 A measurement profile only retains its validity as long as the base station remains connected to the same reference phase! Turning the power plug 180° would also change the reference phase position!

**Prerequisites** To create a measurement profile, the following conditions must be met:

- Expert mode must be activated on the mobile unit (see section 7.1).
- The mobile unit must be connected to L1 while the measurement profile is created.

**Offset compensation** When a new measurement profile is created, an offset comparison (  ) must always be performed. This involves the mobile unit connected to L1 calculating the actual phase shift in relation to the base unit and storing this as a correction angle in the measurement profile.

Whenever the measurement profile is subsequently used to determine the phase within this voltage level, thanks to this correction angle all system-related (e.g. vector groups, capacitive taps) and PVS-internal phase shifts will be automatically offset.

How to proceed Perform the following steps to create a new measurement profile:

Step	Description
1	If you are tapping the test voltage using measuring cables, connect the U <sub>x</sub> <b>9</b> , inputs on the device directly with a low voltage line or a suitable capacitive test point as described in sections 7.2.2.1 and 7.2.2.2. <b>The phase of the test voltage must be L1!</b>
2	Switch on the mobile unit with the On-/Off- button <b>2</b> and make sure that the device signals both GSM as well as GPS reception (see section 5.4).
3	Exit the quick selection menu with the <b>Configuration</b> button.
4	Select how the test voltage is to be tapped: <b>HV Measurement</b> – through use of the HV sensor <b>Capacitive Test Point</b> – through measurement on a capacitive test point of an enclosed switchgear <b>LV Measurement</b> – through direct connection to a low voltage cable
5	Touch the <b>New profile</b> button to create a new measurement profile.
6	Select the type of power supply currently applicable to the mobile unit (see also section 7.2.2).  If it is not a 'true' mains voltage (e.g. when using an emergency power unit), <b>Battery powered</b> must be selected. <b>Result:</b> The mobile unit runs through several tests and operating steps which must be completed before the actual phase identification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test for the mains power supply (mains operation only)</li> <li>• Test for GPS reception</li> <li>• Establishing a GSM connection to the base station</li> <li>• Data synchronisation with the base station</li> </ul> After successful completion of the procedure, you are automatically forwarded to the measurement screen (see page 7.3). If a test or a work step could not be carried out successfully, correct the cause of the problem and repeat the procedure from <b>step 3</b> .

Step	Description
7	If the test voltage is tapped using the HV sensor, guide this now to the line as described in section 7.2.2.3 to <b>phase L1</b> .
8	<p>Start an <b>offset compensation</b> with the  button (see page 35).</p> <p><b>Result:</b> The calculated phase correction angle is determined and displayed below.</p>
9	Stop the measurement with the <b>Stop</b> button.
10	Save the measurement profile with the <b>Save profile</b> button.
11	<p>Enter a name for the measurement profile and conclude the input with the <b>OK</b> button.</p> <p> Use clear syntax for the name of the measurement profile so that it may later be identified easily.</p> <p>If the name of an existing measurement profile is used, the old name will be overwritten after a prompt to confirm.</p>

## 9 Performing a Phase Identification

- Prerequisites To perform an automated phase identification with the mobile unit, the following conditions must be met:
- A suitable measurement profile must exist for the phase shift between measuring point and base station (see also section 8).
  - The base station is in operation (see also chapter 6) and is still connected to the same reference phase that it was when the measurement profile was created.
  - GSM and GPS reception must be ensured (at least temporarily).

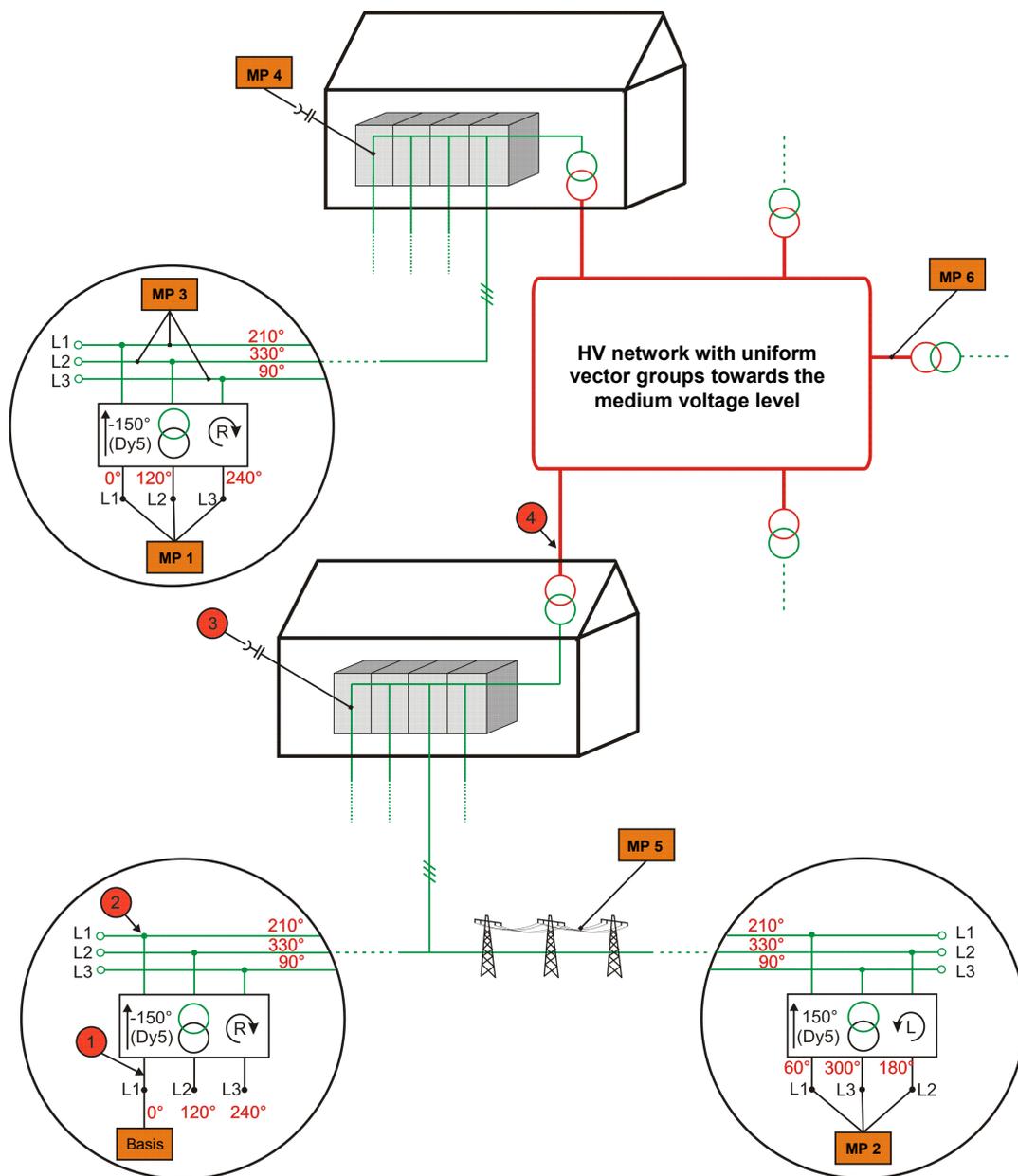
How to proceed Perform a phase identification by carrying out the following steps on the mobile unit:

Step	Description	
1	If you are tapping the test voltage using measuring cables, connect the U <sub>x</sub> 9 inputs on the device directly with a low voltage line or a suitable capacitive test point as described in sections 7.2.2.1 and 7.2.2.2.	
2	Switch on the mobile unit with the On-/Off- button 2 and make sure that the device signals both GPS as well as GSM reception (see section 5.4).	
3	<u>If the required measurement profile is available from the quick selection menu...</u>	<u>If the required measurement profile is not available from the quick selection menu...</u>
4	Select the measurement profile from the quick selection menu.	Exit the quick selection menu with the <b>Configuration</b> button.
5		Select how the test voltage is to be tapped: <b>HV Measurement</b> – through use of the HV sensor <b>Capacitive Test Point</b> – through measurement on a capacitive test point of an enclosed switchgear <b>LV Measurement</b> – through direct connection to a low voltage cable
6		Select the appropriate measurement profile and touch the <b>Load</b> button to continue.

Step	Description
7	<p>Select the type of power supply currently applicable to the mobile unit (see also section 7.2.2).</p> <p> If it is not a 'true' mains voltage (e.g. when using an emergency power unit), <b>Battery powered</b> must be selected.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Result:</b> The mobile unit runs through several tests and operating steps which must be completed before the actual phase identification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test for the mains power supply (mains operation only)</li> <li>• Test for GPS reception</li> <li>• Establishing a GSM connection to the base station</li> <li>• Data synchronisation with the base station</li> </ul> <p>After successful completion of the procedure, you are automatically forwarded to the measurement screen (see also page 7.3).</p> <p>If a test or a work step could not be carried out successfully, correct the cause of the problem and repeat the procedure from <b>step 3</b>.</p> <p> If the mobile unit is mains powered, the local mains supply voltage serves as the reference phase during the actual measurement (see also section 7.2.1). The mains voltage may not be disconnected! The GSM connection ends upon the start of the measurement.</p>
8	<p>If you are tapping the measured voltage using the high voltage sensor, move it to the conductor as described in section 7.2.2.3.</p>
9	<p>Read the phase from the measurement screen (see page 7.3) or interpret the results according to the audible / visual signals of the HV sensor.</p>
10	<p>Stop the measurement with the <b>Stop</b> button.</p>
11	<p>If you want to save the measurement data, insert a USB flash drive into the USB port  and touch on the <b>Store measurement</b> button.</p> <p>This button is only available, if the saving of measurement data is enabled in the device settings (see section 7.1).</p>

## 10 Case Example

The following illustration shows suitable calibration points and typical measurement scenarios in an exemplary network structure. Notes regarding the individual measuring points can be found in the adjacent table.



### Notes:

- For each of the calibration points designated with ●, a measurement profile has been created at a known phase L1 (see also section 8).
- The phase angles in red script correspond to the actual phase shift to the reference phase as would be read off when performing a measurement without measurement profile and without manually entering a correction angle (assumed display format 0...360 - see section 7.1).
- The example assumes that the direction of the rotary field for all voltage levels is clockwise.

Meas. point	Description / Operating instructions
<b>MP 1</b>	<p>The same vector groups are used between medium and low voltage and between medium and high voltage. The phase shifts caused by the vector groups between base station and mobile unit are cancelled out.</p> <p>Consequently, a measurement of the type <b>LV measurement</b> can be performed with measurement profile ①.</p>
<b>MP 2</b>	<p>The vector groups used between low and medium voltage have rotary fields with different rotational directions. This results in the phase shift adding up to <b>-300°</b>. There is no suitable measurement profile.</p> <p>A measurement of the type <b>LV measurement</b> with measurement profile ①. The displayed values (60°, 300°, 180°) must be assigned by hand.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The displayed value of <b>300°</b> can be assigned to L3 based on the following calculation: Display – phase correction = result <math>300^\circ - (-300)^\circ (= 600^\circ - 360^\circ) = 240^\circ \Rightarrow L3</math></p>
<b>MP 3</b>	<p>The voltage is tapped with the HV sensor at the high voltage side of the transformer.</p> <p>The same vector groups are used between medium and low voltage and between medium and high voltage. The phase shifts caused by the vector groups between base station and mobile unit are cancelled out.</p> <p>A measurement of the type <b>HV measurement</b> with measurement profile ②.</p>
<b>MP 4</b>	<p>The voltage is tapped at the capacitive test point of the switchgear. This is the same type of test point as used at calibration point ③.</p> <p>The vector groups between medium and high voltage are the same and cancel each other out.</p> <p>A <b>Capacitive test point</b> type measurement with measurement profile ③.</p>
<b>MP 5</b>	<p>The voltage is tapped with the HV sensor at the medium voltage overhead line. There are no vector groups between the calibration point ② and the measuring point.</p> <p>Consequently, a measurement of the type <b>HV measurement</b> can be performed with measurement profile ②.</p>
<b>MP 6</b>	<p>The voltage is tapped with the HV sensor at the high voltage side of the transformer. There are no vector groups between the calibration point ④ and the measuring point.</p> <p>Consequently, a measurement of the type <b>HV measurement</b> can be performed with measurement profile ④.</p>

## 11 Care and Storage

- Caring for the display Do not clean the display with aggressive products such as solvents or spirits. Instead, use lukewarm water and a soft, lint-free cloth for wet wiping, or a microfibre cloth for dry wiping.  
If the display is badly scratched, Megger Service can replace the protective foil.
- Cleaning the high voltage sensor The sensor and insulating rod should always be kept clean and free of dirt and residues which might reduce the protection against bridging. Use lukewarm water and a soft, lint-free cloth for cleaning. Isopropyl alcohol can be used as a cleaner if necessary. Under no circumstances should components of the system be submerged in liquid.
- Storage For lengthier periods of disuse, both the device itself as well as the high voltage sensor should be stored with fully charged battery which is recharged at regular intervals (e.g. once per quarter).

## **12 Maintenance**

Repair, service and maintenance work may only be performed by Megger or authorised service partners and only using genuine replacement parts.

All high-voltage sensors (HVS 120/36i) originally purchased or acquired later should be inspected **every 2 years** (under difficult conditions, a shorter interval is recommended) to ensure proper operation and to prevent risk to the user. As a part of the process, the protection against bridging is inspected in accordance with DIN EN 61243-1. In addition, the internal battery of the high-voltage sensors is checked and replacement offered if necessary.

Please contact the responsible service workshop without delay to comply with the specified service interval.

If necessary inspections are not performed, malfunctions, property damage and personal injury can result. In addition, warranty claims provided by Megger are voided. All proof of repairs, maintenance and service work must be properly stored.

### Appendix 1: Standardized Vector Groups Acc. to IEC 60076-1

Code number (Phase shift)	Vector group	Vector diagram		Circuit diagram	
		Upper voltage	Upper voltage	Upper voltage	Upper voltage
<b>0</b> (0°)	<b>D d 0</b>				
	<b>Y y 0</b>				
	<b>D z 0</b>				
<b>5</b> (150°)	<b>D y 5</b>				
	<b>Y d 5</b>				
	<b>Y z 5</b>				
<b>6</b> (180°)	<b>D d 6</b>				
	<b>Y y 6</b>				
	<b>D z 6</b>				
<b>11</b> (330°)	<b>D y 11</b>				
	<b>Y d 11</b>				
	<b>Y z 11</b>				

## Appendix 2: Determination of the Rotary Field

In determining the direction of the rotary field, consideration must be given to the current setting of the **Angle positive** parameter (see section 7.1)!

**Angle positive → clockwise:**

L1	L2	L3	Direction
0°	120°	-120°	
0°	-120°	120°	
120°	0°	-120°	
120°	-120°	0°	
-120°	0°	120°	
-120°	120°	0°	

**Angle positive → counterclockwise:**

L1	L2	L3	Direction
0°	-120°	120°	
0°	120°	-120°	
-120°	0°	120°	
-120°	120°	0°	
120°	0°	-120°	
120°	-120°	0°	





Tento symbol indikuje, že výrobek nesoucí takovéto označení nelze likvidovat společně s běžným domovním odpadem. Jelikož se jedná o produkt obchodovaný mezi podnikatelskými subjekty (B2B), nelze jej likvidovat ani ve veřejných sběrných dvorech. Pokud se potřebujete tohoto výrobku zbavit, obraťte se na organizaci specializující se na likvidaci starých elektrických spotřebičů v blízkosti svého působistě.



Dit symbol duidt aan dat het product met dit symbol niet verwijderd mag worden als gewoon huishoudelijk afval. Dit is een product voor industrieel gebruik, wat betekent dat het ook niet afgeleverd mag worden aan afvalcentra voor huishoudelijk afval. Als u dit product wilt verwijderen, gelieve dit op de juiste manier te doen en het naar een nabij gelegen organisatie te brengen gespecialiseerd in de verwijdering van oud elektrisch materiaal.



This symbol indicates that the product which is marked in this way should not be disposed of as normal household waste. As it is a B2B product, it may also not be disposed of at civic disposal centres. If you wish to dispose of this product, please do so properly by taking it to an organisation specialising in the disposal of old electrical equipment near you.



Този знак означава, че продуктът, обозначен по този начин, не трябва да се изхвърля като битов отпадък. Тъй като е B2B продукт, не бива да се изхвърля и в градски пунктове за отпадъци. Ако желаете да изхвърлите продукта, го занесете в пункт, специализиран в изхвърлянето на старо електрическо оборудване.



Dette symbol viser, at det produkt, der er markeret på denne måde, ikke må kasseres som almindeligt husholdningsaffald. Eftersom det er et B2B produkt, må det heller ikke bortskaffes på offentlige genbrugsstationer. Skal dette produkt kasseres, skal det gøres ordentligt ved at bringe det til en nærliggende organisation, der er specialiseret i at bortskaffe gammelt el-udstyr.



Selleli sümbooliga tähistatud toodet ei tohi käidelda tavalise olmejäätmena. Kuna tegemist on B2B-klassi kuuluva tootega, siis ei tohi seda viia kohalikkude jäätmekäitluspunkti. Kui soovite selle toote ära visata, siis viige see lähimasse vanade elektriseadmete käitlemisele spetsialiseerunud ettevõttesse.



Tällä merkinnällä ilmoitetaan, että kyseisellä merkinnällä varustettua tuotetta ei saa hävittää tavallisen kotitalousjätteen seassa. Koska kyseessä on yritysten välisen kaupan tuote, sitä ei saa myöskään viedä kuluttajien käyttöön tarkoitettuihin keräyspisteisiin. Jos haluatte hävittää tämän tuotteen, ottakaa yhteys lähimpään vanhojen sähkölaitteiden hävittämiseen erikoistuneeseen organisaatioon.



Ce symbole indique que le produit sur lequel il figure ne peut pas être éliminé comme un déchet ménager ordinaire. Comme il s'agit d'un produit B2B, il ne peut pas non plus être déposé dans une déchetterie municipale. Pour éliminer ce produit, amenez-le à l'organisation spécialisée dans l'élimination d'anciens équipements électriques la plus proche de chez vous.



Cuireann an siombail seo in iúl nár cheart an táirgeadh atá marcáilte sa tsí seo a dhíuscairt sa chóras fuoil teaghlaigh. Os rud é gur táirgeadh ghnó le gnó (B2B) é, ní féidir é a dhíuscairt ach oiread in ionaid dhíuscártha phobail. Más mian leat an táirgeadh seo a dhíuscairt, déan é a thógáil ag eagraíocht gar duit a sainfheidhmíonn i ndíuscairt sean-fhearas leictreach.



Dieses Symbol zeigt an, dass das damit gekennzeichnete Produkt nicht als normaler Haushaltsabfall entsorgt werden soll. Da es sich um ein B2B-Gerät handelt, darf es auch nicht bei kommunalen Wertstoffhöfen abgegeben werden. Wenn Sie dieses Gerät entsorgen möchten, bringen Sie es bitte sachgemäß zu einem Entsorger für Elektroaltgeräte in Ihrer Nähe.



Αυτό το σύμβολο υποδεικνύει ότι το προϊόν που φέρει τη σήμανση αυτή δεν πρέπει να απορρίπτεται μαζί με τα οικιακά απορρίματα. Καθώς πρόκειται για προϊόν B2B, δεν πρέπει να απορρίπτεται σε δημοτικά σημεία απόρριψης. Εάν θέλετε να απορρίψετε το προϊόν αυτό, παρακαλούμε όπως να το παραδώσετε σε μία υπηρεσία συλλογής ηλεκτρικού εξοπλισμού της περιοχής σας.



Ez a jelzés azt jelenti, hogy az ilyen jelzéssel ellátott termékét tilos a háztartási hulladékokkal együtt kidobni. Mivel ez vállalati felhasználású termék, tilos a lakosság számára fenntartott hulladékgyűjtőbe dobní. Ha a terméket ki szeretné dobní, akkor vigye azt el a lakóhelyéhez közel működő, elhasznált elektromos berendezések begyűjtésével foglalkozó hulladékkezelő központhoz.



Questo simbolo indica che il prodotto non deve essere smaltito come un normale rifiuto domestico. In quanto prodotto B2B, può anche non essere smaltito in centri di smaltimento cittadino. Se si desidera smaltire il prodotto, consegnarlo a un organismo specializzato in smaltimento di apparecchiature elettriche vecchie.



Ští zíme noráde, ka izstrádájumu, uz kura tá atrodas, nedrīkst izmest kopā ar parastiem mājšaimniecības atkritumiem. Tā kā tas ir izstrádájums, ko cits citam pārdod un lieto tikai uzņēmumi, tad to nedrīkst arī izmest atkritumos tādās izgāztuvēs un atkritumu savāktuvēs, kas paredzētas vietējiem iedzīvotājiem. Ja būs vajadzīgs šo izstrádájumu izmest atkritumos, tad rīkojieties pēc noteikumiem un nogādājiet to tuvākajā vietā, kur īpaši nodarbojas ar vecu elektrisku ierīču savākšanu.



Šis simbols rodo, kad juo paženklinto gaminio negalima išmesti kaip paprastų buitinių atliekų. Kadangi tai B2B (verslas verslui) produktas, jo negalima atiduoti ir buitinių atliekų tvarkymo įmonėms. Jei norite išmesti šį gaminį, atliktie tai tinkamai, atiduodami ji arti jūsų esančiai specializuotai senos elektrinės įrangos utilizavimo organizacijai.



Dan is-simbolu jindika li l-prodott li huwa mmarkat b'dan il-mod m'ghandux jintrema b'hal skart normali tad-djar. Minhabba li huwa prodott B2B , ma jistax jintrema wkoll f'centri civici ghar-rimi ta' l-iskart. Jekk tkun tixtieq tarmi dan il-prodott, jekk joghgbok ghamel dan kif suppost billi tiehdu ghand organizzazzjoni fil-qrib li tispeccjalizza fir-rimi ta' taghmir qadim ta' l-eletriku.



Dette symbolet indikerer at produktet som er merket på denne måten ikke skal kastes som vanlig husholdningsavfall. Siden dette er et bedriftsprodukt, kan det heller ikke kastes ved en vanlig miljøstasjon. Hvis du ønsker å kaste dette produktet, er den riktige måten å gi det til en organisasjon i nærheten som spesialiserer seg på kassering av gammelt elektrisk utstyr.



Ten symbol oznacza, że produktu nim opatrzonemu nie należy usuwać z typowymi odpadami z gospodarstwa domowego. Jest to produkt typu B2B, nie należy go więc przekazywać na komunalne składowiska odpadów. Aby we właściwy sposób usunąć ten produkt, należy przekazać go do najbliższej placówki specjalizującej się w usuwaniu starych urządzeń elektrycznych.



Este símbolo indica que o produto com esta marcação não deve ser deixado fora juntamente com o lixo doméstico normal. Como se trata de um produto B2B, também não pode ser deixado fora em centros civicos de recolha de lixo. Se quiser desfazer-se deste produto, faça-o correctamente entregando-o a uma organização especializada na eliminação de equipamento eléctrico antigo, próxima de si.



Acest simbol indică faptul că produsul marcat în acest fel nu trebuie aruncat ca și un gunoi menajer obișnuit. Deoarece acesta este un produs B2B, el nu trebuie aruncat nici la centrele de colectare urbane. Dacă vreți să aruncați acest produs, vă rugăm să-o faceți într-un mod adecvat, ducând-ul la cea mai apropiată firmă specializată în colectarea echipamentelor electrice uzate.



Tento symbol znamená, že takto označený výrobek sa nesmie likvidovať ako bežný komunálny odpad. Keďže sa jedná o výrobok triedy B2B, nesmie sa likvidovať ani na mestských skládkach odpadu. Ak chcete tento výrobok likvidovať, odneste ho do najbližšej organizácie, ktorá sa špecializuje na likvidáciu starých elektrických zariadení.



Ta simbol pomeni, da izdelka, ki je z njim označen, ne smete zavreči kot običajne gospodinjske odpadke. Ker je to izdelek, namenjen za druge proizvajalce, ga ni dovoljeno odlagati v centrih za civilno odlaganje odpadkov. Če želite izdelek zavreči, prosimo, da to storite v skladu s predpisi, tako da ga odpeljete v bližnjo organizacijo, ki je specializirana za odlaganje stare električne opreme.



Este símbolo indica que el producto así sefalizado no debe desecharse como los residuos domésticos normales. Dado que es un producto de consumo profesional, tampoco debe llevarse a centros de recogida selectiva municipales. Si desea desear este producto, hágalo debidamente acudiendo a una organización de su zona que esté especializada en el tratamiento de residuos de aparatos eléctricos usados.



Den här symbolen indikerar att produkten inte får blandas med normalt hushållsavfall då den är förbrukad. Eftersom produkten är en så kallad B2B-produkt är den inte avsedd för privata konsumenter, den får således inte avfallshanteras på allmänna miljö- eller återvinningsstationer då den är förbrukad. Om ni vill avfallshandera den här produkten på rätt sätt, ska ni lämna den till myndighet eller företag, specialiserad på avfallshandtering av förbrukad elektrisk utrustning i ert närområde.