

# Solid Core and Split Core Fixed Current “Status” Switches

CSS-O,CSS-C; CSP-O,CSP-C

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

### SAFETY

#### **⚠ WARNING**

For CSS-O,C ensure that all power sources are disconnected and locked out before installation as severe injury or death may result from electrical shock due to contact with high voltage wires.

#### **⚠ CAUTION**

This product is not intended to be used for life safety applications.

#### **⚠ CAUTION**

This product is not intended for use in any hazardous or classified locations.

### INSTALLATION

Make sure that all installations are in compliance with all national and local electrical codes. Only qualified individuals that are familiar with codes, standards, and proper safety procedures for high-voltage installations should attempt installation. The current switches will not require external power, since power for the current switch is induced from the conductor being monitored.

#### **⚠ WARNING**

Never rely on the red LED to determine whether power is present at the current switch. The red LED will indicate whether the current is above (LED On) or below (LED Off) the fixed trip point.

#### **IMPORTANT**

*The current switch should be used on insulated conductors only!*

The current switch may be mounted in any position using the (2) #8 x 3/4 in. (19 mm) Tek screws and the mounting holes in the base snapped directly on to the 1.4 in. (35 mm) DIN rail (See Figures 1 and 2). Leave a

minimum distance of 1 inch (25 mm) between the current switch and any other magnetic devices, such as contactors and transformers.

For applications in which the normal operating current is below the 0.2 Amps or 0.5 Amps trip point (See Table 1), the conductor being monitored may be looped through the sensor 4/10 multiple times to increase the current flowing through the sensor (See Fig. 3).

#### Examples:

A small fan operating at 0.2 Amps can be wrapped through the sensor 4 times to give you a total operating current of 0.8 Amps flowing through the CSS-O-F5-001. Another option is to use the CSS-O-F1-001, which has a lower operating current

A small fan operating at 0.2 Amps can be wrapped through the sensor 15 times to give you a total operating current of 3.0 Amps flowing through the CSP-O-F15-001. Another option is to use the CSP-O-F10-001.

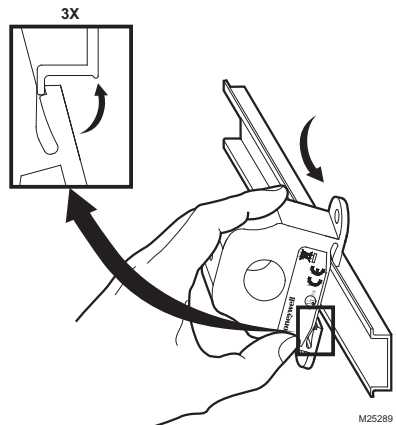


Fig. 1. Sensor placed on DIN rail

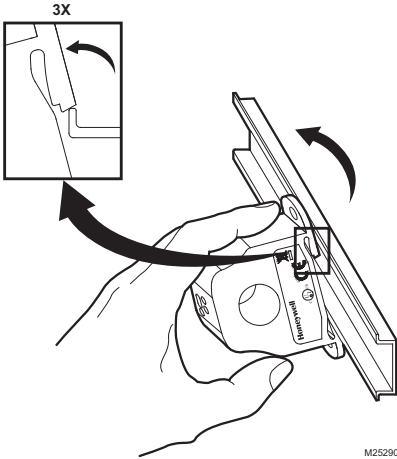


Fig. 2. Sensor removed from DIN rail

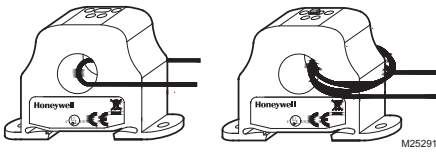


Fig. 3. Wires through sensors

### ⚠ WARNING

Remember that the secondary of the 5 Amps Current Transformer must be shorted together before the power may be turned on to the monitored device.

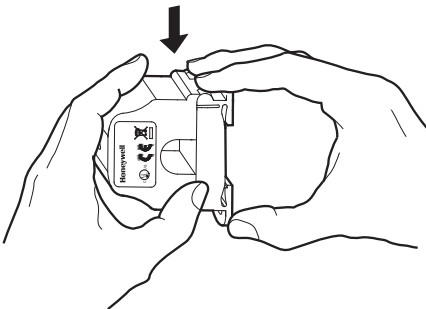
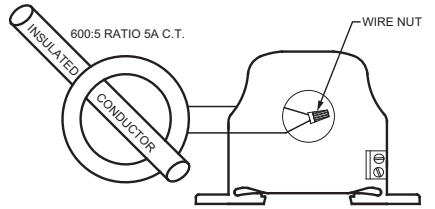


Fig. 5. Opening sensor by hand

For applications in which the normal operating current is greater than 250 Amps or for conductor diameters larger than 3/4 in. (19 mm) in diameter, an external 5 Amp Current Transformer (C.T.) must be used as shown in Fig. 4.



EXAMPLE: FOR CURRENTS UP TO 600 AMPS, USE A 600:5 RATIO C.T. AS SHOWN.

Fig. 4. Current transformer

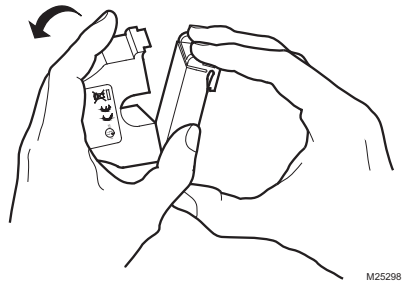
### Latch Operation (for Split Core)

Pressing down on the two (2) side tabs and swinging the cover open opens the split core current switch as shown in Fig. 5. Lifting up the latch with a flat-tip screwdriver as shown in Fig. 6 can also open the unit. Press down firmly on the cover to close the current switch. An audible "click" will be heard as the tab slides over the tongue on the base.



### CAUTION

Mating surfaces of the magnetic core are exposed when the sensor is open. Silicone grease, present on the cores to prevent rust, can capture grit and dirt if care is not exercised. Operation can be impaired if anything prevents good contact between pole pieces. Visually check the mating parts of the core before closing the current sensor.



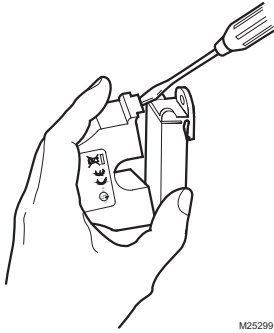


Fig. 6. Opening with a screwdriver

loads and is not polarity sensitive. The recommended torque to be used on the terminal block connections is 5.93 in-lbs. (0.67 Nm). The aperture (hole) size of the current switch is 3/4 in. (19 mm) and will accept a maximum cable diameter of 350 MCM (17.3 mm). See Fig. 7 for use as a digital input to a building management system and Fig. 8 for use as a pilot relay type application.

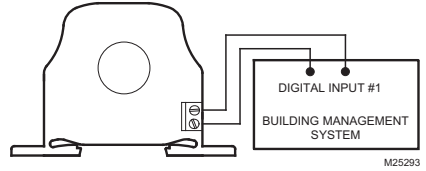


Fig. 7. Digital circuit

**Wiring**

Honeywell recommends the use of a 2 conductor 16 to 22 AWG (1.3 to 0.3 mm<sup>2</sup>) shielded cable or twisted pair, copper wire only, for all current switch output applications. A maximum wire length of less than 98.4 feet (30 meters) should be used between the current switches and the Building Management System or controller.

When using a shielded cable, be sure to connect only (1) end of the shield to ground at the controller. Connecting both ends of the shield to the ground may cause a ground loop.

When removing the shield from the sensor end, make sure to properly trim the shield so as to prevent any chance of shorting. The current switch output terminals represent a solid-state switch for controlling AC and DC

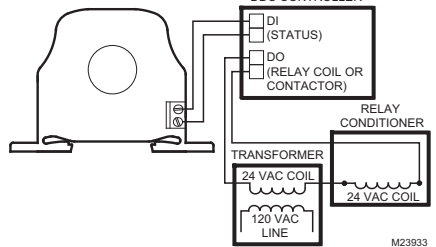


Fig. 8. Analog circuit

**OPERATING SPECIFICATIONS**

**Max Sensing Current Voltage:** 600 Vac

**Table 1. Specifications by Product Number**

Product Number	Fixed Trip Point	Core Type	Normal Position	Output Switch Rating	Max. Current Cont.	Max. Current for 6 secs.	Max. Current for 1 sec.
CSS-O-F5-001	0.50 Amps	Solid	N.O.	0.30 Amps @ 200 Vac/Vdc	250 Amps	500 Amps	1,000 Amps
CSS-O-F1-001	0.20 Amps	Solid	N.O.	0.30 Amps @ 200 Vac/Vdc	250 Amps	500 Amps	1,000 Amps
CSS-C-F5-001	1.00 Amps	Solid	N.C.	0.15 Amps @ 300 Vac/Vdc	250 Amps	500 Amps	1,000 Amps
CSS-C-F1-001	0.50 Amps	Solid	N.C.	0.15 Amps @ 300 Vac/Vdc	250 Amps	500 Amps	1,000 Amps
CSP-O-F15-001	2.50 Amps	Split	N.O.	0.30 Amps @ 200 Vac/Vdc	200 Amps	400 Amps	800 Amps
CSP-O-F10-001	1.50 Amps	Split	N.O.	0.30 Amps @ 200 Vac/Vdc	200 Amps	400 Amps	800 Amps
CSP-C-F15-001	2.50 Amps	Split	N.C.	0.15 Amps @ 300 Vac/Vdc	250 Amps	400 Amps	800 Amps

## TROUBLESHOOTING

Problem	Solution
LED is on but the current switch didn't activate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disconnect the wires from the current switch output. Measure the resistance across the contacts with an Ohmmeter. See Table 2 for the actual resistance readings for an open or closed switch reading.</li> </ul>
LED didn't turn on and the current switch didn't activate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verify that the current flowing in the conductor being monitored is above the fixed trip point as listed in the operating specifications. If the sensor is monitoring less than the fixed trip point, see Fig. 3.</li> </ul>
LED not on but the Current Switch is Activated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LED not indicating correctly, may have been damaged.</li> </ul>

Table 2. Resistance Readings for a Good Unit.

Product Number	Resistance if switch is open	Resistance if switch is closed
CSS-O-F5-001	Greater than 1 Meg ohms	Approximately 2 ohms
CSS-O-F1-001	Greater than 1 Meg ohms	Approximately 2 ohms
CSS-C-F5-001	Greater than 1 Meg ohms	Approximately 12 ohms
CSS-C-F1-001	Greater than 1 Meg ohms	Approximately 12 ohms
CSP-O-F15-001	Greater than 1 Meg ohms	Approximately 2 ohms
CSP-O-F10-001	Greater than 1 Meg ohms	Approximately 2 ohms
CSP-C-F15-001	Greater than 1 Meg ohms	Approximately 12 ohms

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