

Four things SATEC gives a specifier

Accuracy is decided on the drawings, close to free at design and expensive at startup. What to write, and what the words on a spec actually mean.

1



Accuracy is a system property

The CT, its burden, the leads and the wiring decide as much of delivered accuracy as the meter. HACS sensors feed the meter directly, **one CT in the chain instead of two**, no shorting blocks, and the class on the drawing survives to the panel.

2



What the S in 0.2S means

The S class holds its accuracy down to low load, where a plain 0.2 meter is allowed to drift. PRO Series adds a **Class A Edition 3.1 power quality analyzer** and a setpoint controller, one device on the schedule instead of three.

3



The world the panel shop builds in

BFM-II: up to 54 single-phase or 18 three-phase circuits from one DIN-rail unit, **Modbus or BACnet out of the box**, so the metering schedule lands in the panel the contractor is already building.

4



Class A has editions

IEC 61000-4-30 has revisions, so "Class A" alone is not a spec. PM17x PRO carries Class A Edition 3.1, the current one, in the **same footprint and wiring** as the PM17x units already in the field.

Accuracy class is a system property

A Class 0.2S meter reading through a 1 percent CT is a 1 percent system. The number on the box only survives if the CT chain lets it.

Write the class, the edition and the CT

A spec that names Class 0.2S, Class A Edition 3.1 and the sensor chain is one the panel shop can build and the commissioning agent can verify. A spec that names only a brand is a substitution waiting to happen.

The data goes somewhere useful

PAS power analysis software ships with every instrument at no charge: configuration, automatic PQ reports, COMTRADE and PQDIF export. ExpertPower, the cloud energy management platform, turns meters across sites into one actionable view.