

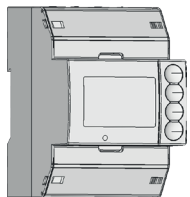
QUICK START GUIDE



552771E
COUNTIS P34
COUNTIS P36



EU declaration
of conformity

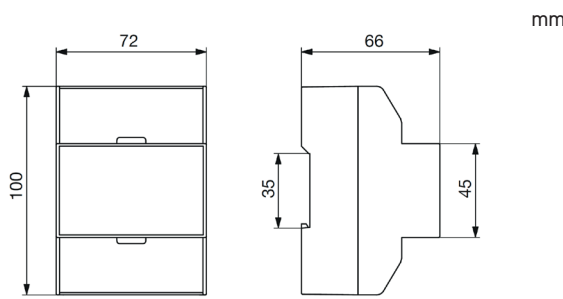


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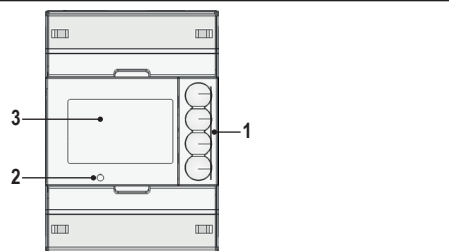


PICTURE/ABBILDEN/FIGURA/FIGURE/RYSUNEK

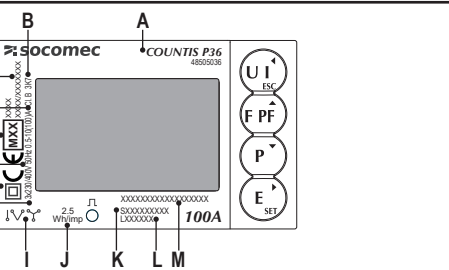
A



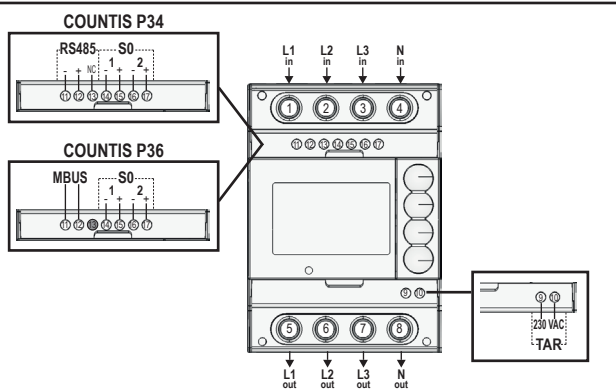
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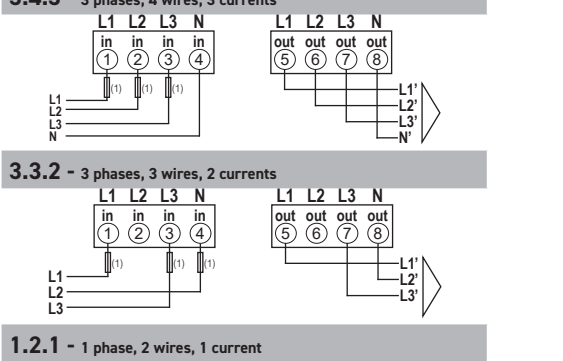
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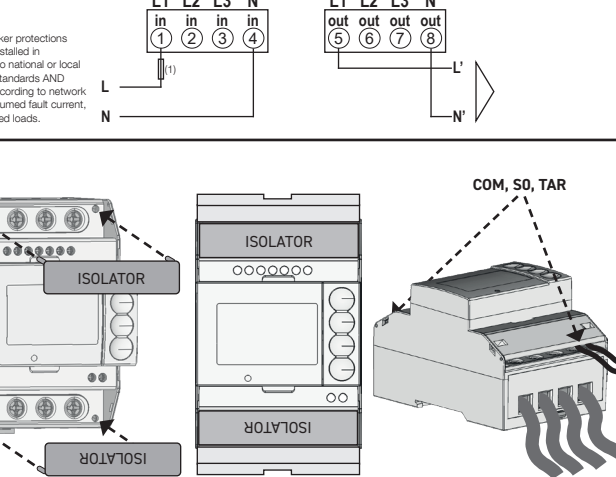
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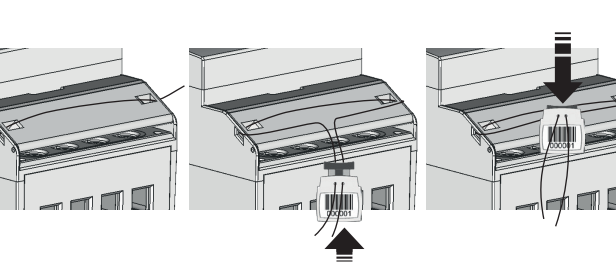
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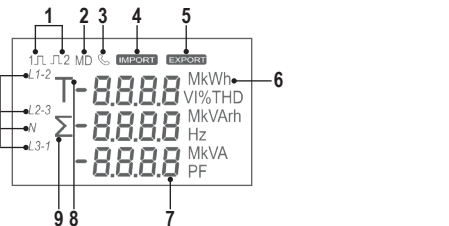
F



G



H



EN - MID 100A THREE PHASE ENERGY METER

The communication protocols and the relevant softwares are available at www.socomec.com

WARNING! Device installation, wiring configuration and terminal cover sealing must be carried out only by qualified professional staff. Switch the voltage before device installation.
WARNING! Only install on TT or TN systems.

AVAILABLE MODELS

Name	Model	Nominal voltage, frequency (U _N , f)	Max current	Available wirings (U _L , f)	Tariffs	SO
COUNTIS P34	RS485 MODBUS	3x230/400 V, 50/60 Hz	100 A	3.4.3 3.3.2 1.2.1	up to 4	2
COUNTIS P36	M-BUS	3x230/400 V, 50/60 Hz	100 A	3.4.3 3.3.2 1.2.1	up to 4	2

OVERVIEW

Refer to picture B:

- Keyboard
 - Metrolological LED
 - Backlight LCD display
- A. Device name
B. Operating temperature class
C. EU Type Examination Certificate
D. Accuracy class
E. MID approval symbol
F. Nominal voltage/frequency
G. Protection class
H. Base current (max current)
I. Wiring type: 1=3phases 4wires 3currents, 2=3phases 3wires 2currents, 3=1phase 2wires 1current
J. Meter constant (metrolological LED)
K. Serial number
L. Lot number
M. Secondary address only for M-BUS model

RS485 PORT

The RS485 port is available according to the device model.

The RS485 port allows to manage the device by MODBUS RTU protocol. For device network connection, install a terminal resistance (RT=120 Ohm) on the RS485 converter side and another one on the last device connected on the line. The maximum recommended distance for a connection is 1200m at 384 kbits. For longer distances, lower communication speed (bps), low-attenuation cables or signal repeaters are needed. Refer to picture C.

Default value: 38.4 kbits

M-BUS PORT

The M-BUS port is available according to the device model.

The M-BUS port allows to manage the device by M-BUS protocol. A master interface is required by PC and the M-bus network to adapt RS232C/USB port to network. The maximum number of devices to be connected can change according to the used master interface. For the connection among the different devices, use a cable with a twisted pair. Refer to picture D.

Default values: 2400 bps

SO OUTPUTS

The device is provided with 2 SO outputs for pulse emission. Refer to picture D.

SO1 output is fully programmable (energy type, pulse rate, duration) by HMI or at a distance by communication protocol. SO2 output is always fixed to 2.5 Wh/imp. It cannot be programmed.

TARIFF COUNTERS

The tariff management can be performed by connecting an external signal generator to digital input (TAR, refer to picture D) or by COM port (RS485 or M-BUS). The number of tariffs changes according to the selected Tariff Counter. 2 tariffs for management by digital input (DIGI), 4 tariffs for management by COM port (COM). The Tariff Counter can be set by HMI.

With Tariff Counter set on digital input, the tariff signal is managed as follows:

- If the tariff input detects a voltage free signal (0 V), the device will increase the tariff 1 counters group
- If the tariff input detects a voltage signal (see Technical features), the device will increase the tariff 2 counters group

With Tariff Counter set on COM port, the tariff signal is managed at a distance, by communication protocol.

WIRING DIAGRAMS

It is suggested to install 100 A fuses on the voltage/current inputs for protection.

For wiring diagrams refer to picture E:

- 3.4.3 = 3 phases, 4 wires, 3 currents
- 3.3.2 = 3 phases, 3 wires, 2 currents
- 1.2.1 = 1 phase, 2 wires, 1 current

Before instrument power ON, check if all connections are made in a proper way. Make sure that the voltage and current terminals are connected correctly. Moreover, make sure that low voltage ports, such as communication ports and/or SO ports, are connected to low voltage lines. These safety precautions may reduce the risk to damage the instrument in case of improper connections.

CONNECTION DETAIL

Before connection make sure that the conductor wires are not powered.

- To connect correctly all terminals, respect the following procedure:
 1. Connect the measuring terminals as indicated in WIRING DIAGRAMS, pay attention that they are properly fixed (picture F).
 2. Bring the 2 of the isolators on both measuring terminal screw housings, after check that are properly fixed (picture F).
 3. Connect the COM, SO, TAR terminals paying attention to pass the wires through the cover slot as indicated in picture F.

The installation of the isolators is mandatory for ensuring proper insulation between power and communication/pulses terminals.

TAMPER-PROOF SEALING

The tamper-proof sealing and the terminal covers are included. For a correct seal closure, refer to the following procedure and pict. G:

1. Insert the wire in the meter holes as shown in pict. G.
2. Slide the seal on the wire until it touches the terminal cover. Keep the wire ends at, and the same time, at the same time, keep the seal pressed against the terminal cover and then push down the seal to it, making sure that it is locked properly.
3. Repeat the same procedure (points 1,2) for the other terminal cover to be sealed.

SYMBOLS ON DISPLAY

Refer to picture H:

1. SO-1/SO-2 output active status
2. MD, Maximum DMD indication
3. Communication active status
4. Imported energy value
5. Exported energy value
6. Measuring unit
7. Main area
8. Tariff counter number
9. System value
10. Phase/line index

PARAMETERS ON DISPLAY

PARAMETER	WIRING MODES			REAL TIME VALUES	TOTAL COUNTERS	TARIFF COUNTERS	PARTIAL COUNTERS	SD OUTPUTS
	3.4.3	3.3.2	1.2.1					
Phase 1 to Neutral Voltage (V1)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 2 to Neutral Voltage (V2)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 3 to Neutral Voltage (V3)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Line 1 to 2 Voltage (U12)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Line 2 to 3 Voltage (U23)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Line 3 to 1 Voltage (U31)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase Sequence	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 1 Current (I1)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 2 Current (I2)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 3 Current (I3)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Neutral Current (IN)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
System Frequency (F)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 1 Power Factor (PF1)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 2 Power Factor (PF2)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 3 Power Factor (PF3)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
System Power Factor (PFΣ)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 1 Active Power (P1)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 2 Active Power (P2)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 3 Active Power (P3)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
System Active Power (PΣ)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 1 Apparent Power (S1)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 2 Apparent Power (S2)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 3 Apparent Power (S3)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
System Apparent Power (SΣ)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 1 Reactive Power (Q1)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 2 Reactive Power (Q2)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 3 Reactive Power (Q3)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
System Reactive Power (QΣ)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 1 Current Maximum Demand (I1 MAX DMD)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 2 Current Maximum Demand (I2 MAX DMD)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 3 Current Maximum Demand (I3 MAX DMD)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
System Active Power Maximum Demand (PΣ MAX DMD)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 1 Imported Active Energy (kWhI1)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 2 Imported Active Energy (kWhI2)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 3 Imported Active Energy (kWhI3)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
System Imported Active Energy (kWhIΣ)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 1 Exported Active Energy (kWhE1)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 2 Exported Active Energy (kWhE2)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 3 Exported Active Energy (kWhE3)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
System Exported Active Energy (kWhEΣ)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
System Apparent Energy (kWhAΣ)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 1 Imported Reactive Energy (kvarhI1)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 2 Imported Reactive Energy (kvarhI2)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 3 Imported Reactive Energy (kvarhI3)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
System Imported Reactive Energy (kvarhIΣ)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 1 Exported Reactive Energy (kvarhE1)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 2 Exported Reactive Energy (kvarhE2)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Phase 3 Exported Reactive Energy (kvarhE3)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
System Exported Reactive Energy (kvarhEΣ)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Balance of System Active Energy (Imp-exp) [kWh(BAL)]	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Balance of System Reactive Energy (Imp-exp) [kvarh(BAL)]	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

