



*Models beginning with 2M, 2L or 2X  
Series 2000 Multiple Meter Units (MMUs)*

Product Description  
Technical Specifications  
Installation Instructions



List of Figures.....	2
List of Tables .....	2
1. Product Description .....	3
1.1 General Description.....	3
1.2 Meter Features.....	3
1.3 Meter Certifications .....	3
1.4 Physical Description .....	3
1.4.1 Enclosures.....	3
2. Technical Specifications .....	7
2.1 Model Number Description.....	7
2.2 Electrical Specifications.....	9
2.3 Input/Output Connections.....	11
2.4 Display Specifications.....	13
2.4.1 General Display Information .....	13
2.4.2 Resetting the Peak Demand .....	13
3. Installation Instructions.....	16
3.1 Explanation of Warning Symbols .....	16
3.2 Safety Precautions.....	16
3.3 Preparation .....	17
3.4 List of Materials.....	17
3.5 Mounting the Enclosure .....	17
3.5.1 Mounting Location .....	17
3.5.2 Conduit Openings .....	18
3.5.3 Mounting Procedure and Conduit Installation.....	18
3.6 Installation of Voltage Lines.....	19
3.7 Variations and Installation of Current Transformers .....	20
3.8 Testing the Installation.....	24
4. Maintenance.....	24
4.1 Adding Meters to an Existing Installation .....	24
5. Troubleshooting/FAQ.....	25
6. Contact Information.....	27

## **List of Figures**

Figure 1: Small MMU enclosure dimension.....	4
Figure 2: Medium MMU enclosure dimensions.....	5
Figure 3: Large MMU enclosure dimensions .....	6
Figure 6: Series 2000 terminals .....	11
Figure 8: MMU mounting holes .....	18
Figure 9: Voltage terminal fuse block .....	19
Figure 10: Leviton solid core CTs .....	20
Figure 11: Leviton split core CTs .....	21
Figure 12: 1 or 2 phase, 3-wire hookup diagram.....	22
Figure 13: 3-phase, 4-wire hookup diagram.....	23

## **List of Tables**

Table 2: Series 2000 electrical specifications.....	10
Table 3: I/O connections and LEDs.....	12
Table 5: Revision history.....	28

## **1. Product Description**

### **1.1 General Description**

The Leviton Series 2000 Meter is a self-powered, current transformer (CT) rated electronic kilowatt-hour (kWh) meter designed for permanent connection to an electrical service. Series 2000 meters are compatible with a variety of service configurations to fit many applications. This is for use with Series 2000 Multiple Meter Units (MMUs).

### **1.2 Meter Features**

- Revenue-grade accuracy with solid-core or easy to install split core CTs
- Built in LCD that displays total kWh and optional demand
- Expansion slots for easy addition of meters to an MMU (see section 4.1)
- Multiple load monitoring with a single meter
- AMR compatible isolated pulse outputs
- Reverse-phase LED indicator
- 5-year warranty

## 1.3 Meter Certifications

- UL Recognized Component for use in US or Canada
- Conforms to accuracy requirements set forth in ANSI C12.10

## 1.4 Physical Description

### 1.4.1 Enclosures

MMUs come in three different enclosure sizes. The small enclosure holds up to 4 meters, the medium enclosure holds up to 8 meters, and the large enclosure holds up to 16 meters. MMUs with less than the maximum number of meters can be ordered with blanks to allow for easy addition of meters in the future (see Section 4.1). Figures 1, 2, and 3 below show the dimensions of the small, medium and large MMU enclosures respectively.

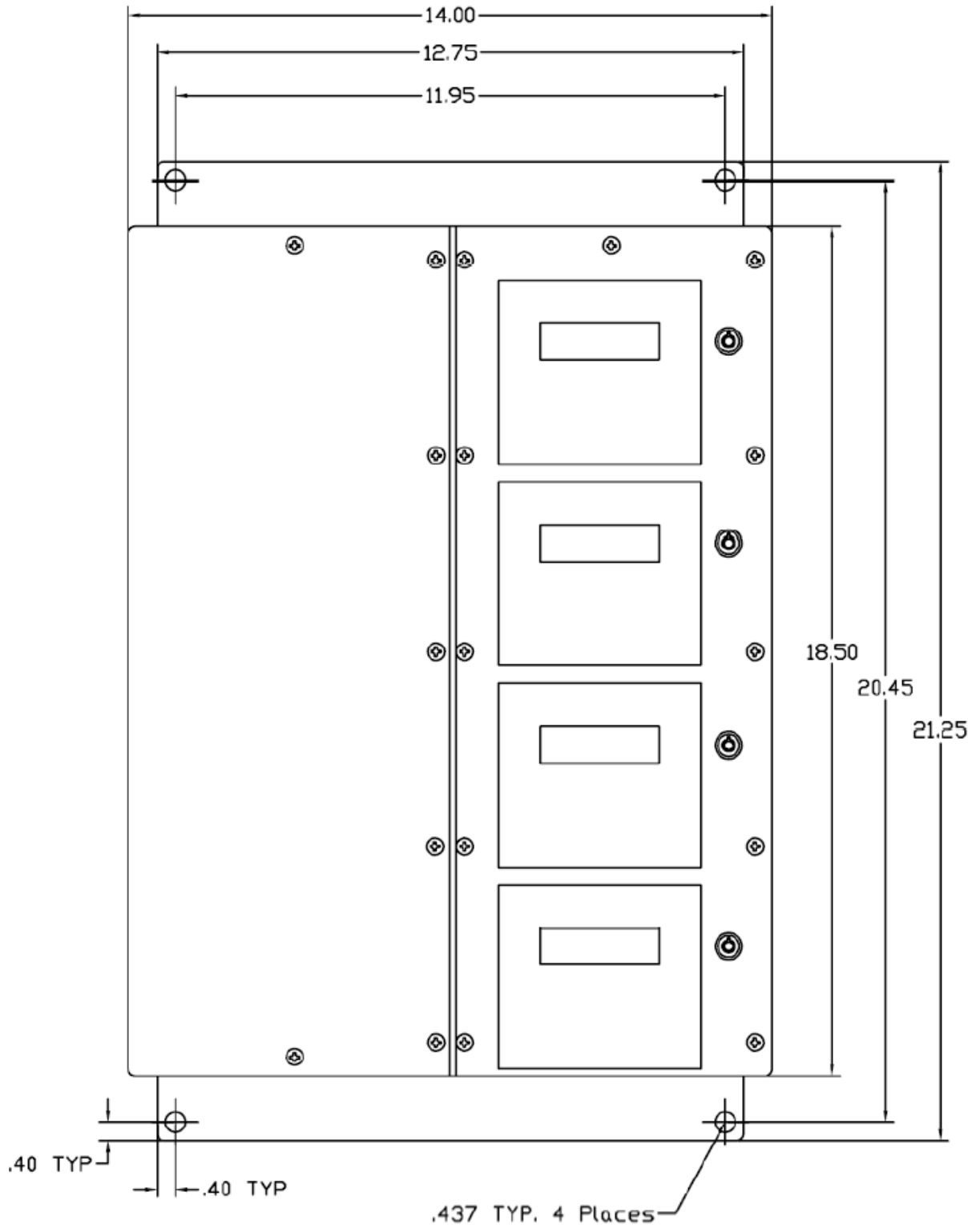


Figure 1: Medium MMU Enclosure Dimensions

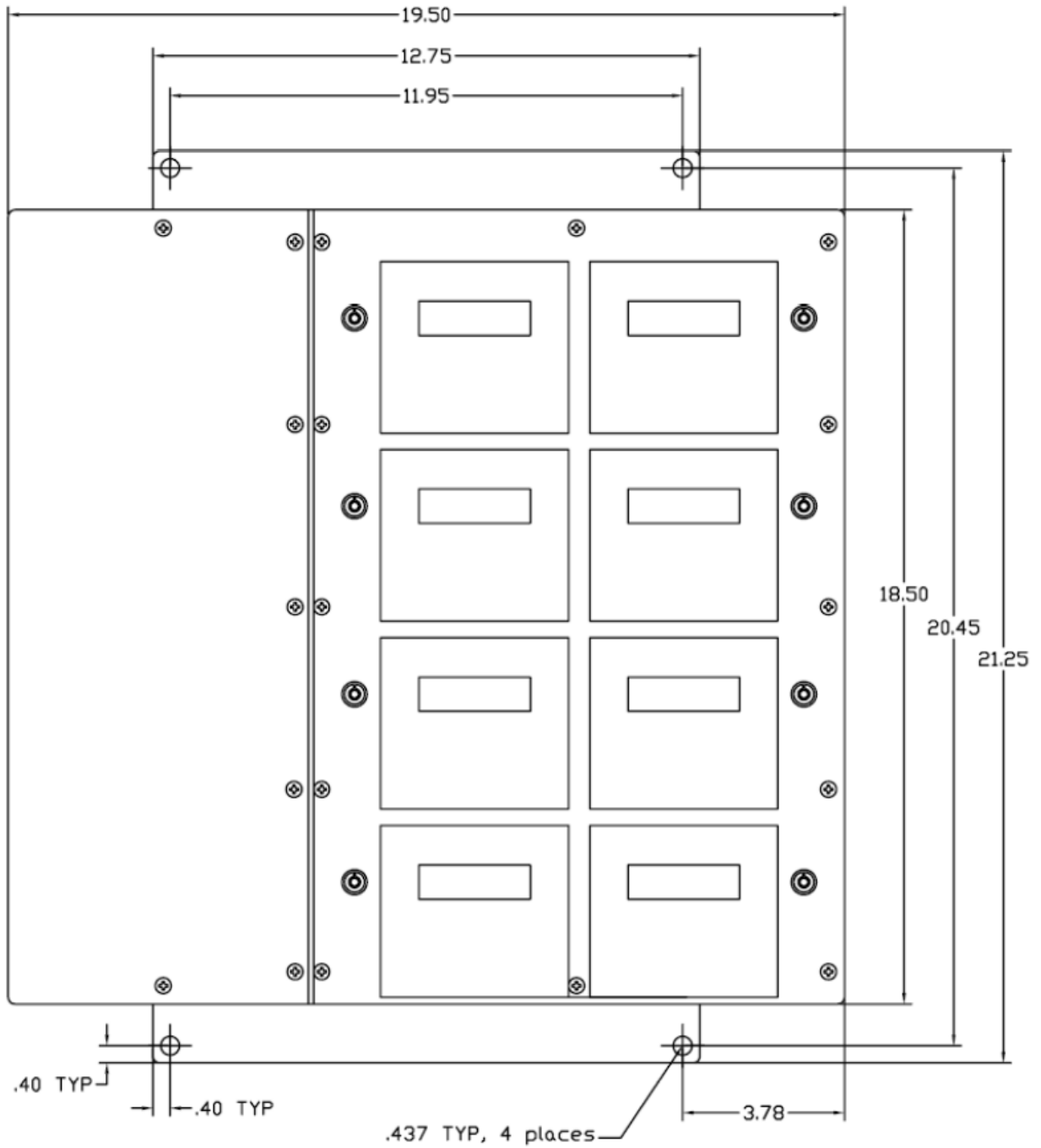


Figure 2: Large MMU Enclosure Dimensions

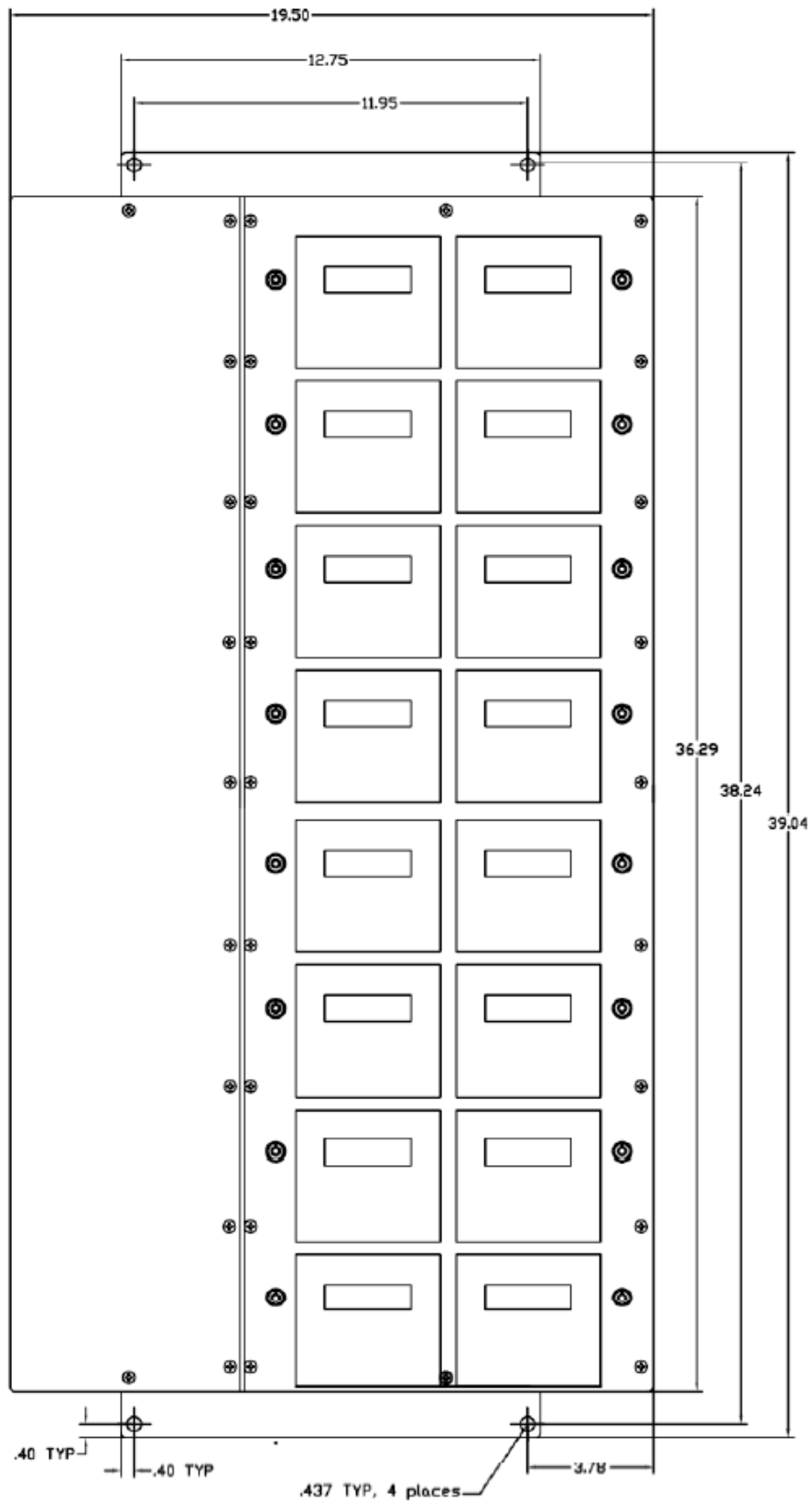


Figure 3: X-Large MMU Enclosure Dimensions

## 2. Technical Specifications

### 2.1 Electrical Specifications

Series 2000 meters fall under UL Circuit Category III: a device for measurements performed in the building installation. The electrical and environmental specifications for Series 2000 meters are given in Table 1 below.

Input Configurations	3 Phase, 4 Wire Grounded Delta (120/208 V)	3 Phase, 4 Wire Wye (120/208 , 277/480 or 347/600 V)
Supply Voltage Range (Line to Neutral)	Line 1 and Line 2: 102-138 VAC Line 3: 175-240 VAC	102-138 VAC 235-320 VAC 295-400 VAC
Maximum Input Power	7 VA	7 VA
Maximum Rated Current*	<u>Primary</u> : Max. Operating Current + 10% <u>Secondary</u> : 0.12 A	<u>Primary</u> : Operating Current + 10% <u>Secondary</u> : 0.12 A
Line Frequency	50-60 Hz	50-60 Hz
Power Factor Range	0.5 to 1.0 leading or lagging	0.5 to 1.0 leading or lagging
Accuracy <sup>1</sup>	+/- 0.5% of registration @ 1.0pf, 1% to 100% of rated current +/- 0.75% of registration @ 0.5pf, 1% to 100% of rated current	+/- 0.5% of registration @ 1.0pf, 1% to 100% of rated current +/- 0.75% of registration @ 0.5pf, 1% to 100% of rated current
Meter Operating Temperature	-30 to +60 degrees C	-30 to +60 degrees C
Display Operating Temperature	-20 to +50 degrees C	-20 to +50 degrees C
Rated Pollution Degree <sup>2</sup>	2	2
Rated Relative Humidity	80%	80%
Terminal Blocks: Voltage Terminal: Molex 386344304 or equiv.	12 in-lb of torque maximum	12 in-lb of torque maximum
CT and I/O Terminal: Dinkle/International Connector EK508-11P or equiv.	4.4 in-lb of torque maximum	4.4 in-lb of torque maximum

Table 1: Series 2000 electrical specifications

<sup>1</sup>Accuracy based on Leviton solid core current transformers (included), with 100 mA secondary output. Meter input burden resistance at 2 Ohm

<sup>2</sup>Pollution Degree 2: Normally only non-conductive pollution occurs. Occasionally, however, a temporary conductivity caused by condensation must be expected.



## 2.2 Input/Output Connections and User Display

The input and output terminals for Series 2000 meters are shown below in the Figure below. For hookup diagrams and wiring information refer to section 3.

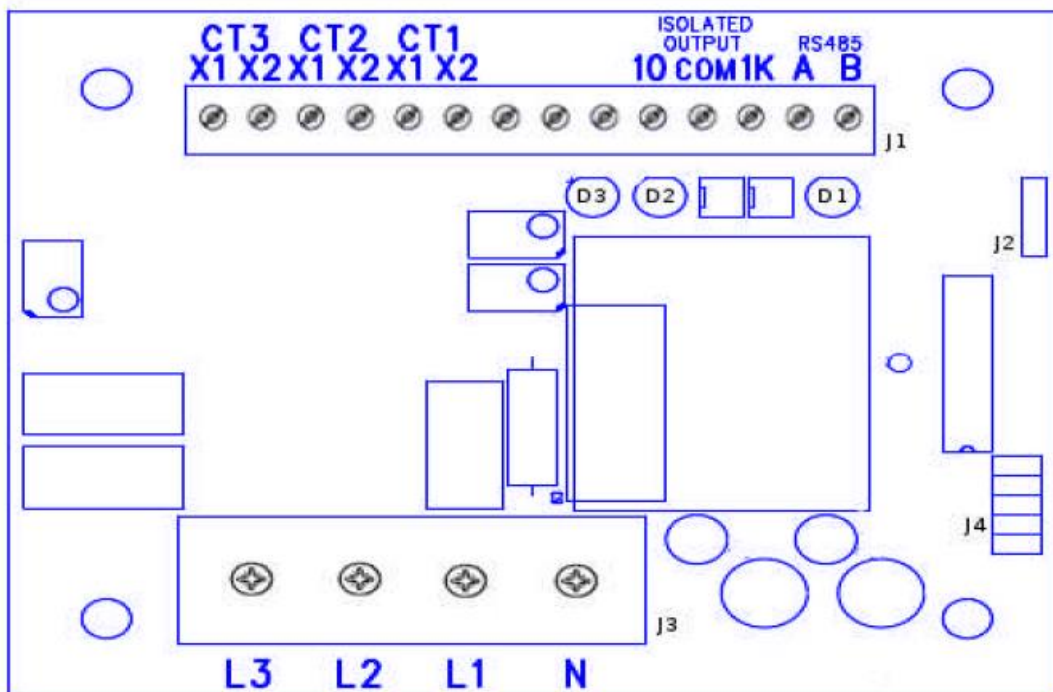


Figure 1: Series 2000 terminals

<u>Voltage Inputs (J3)</u>	<u>Description</u>
L3	Voltage input Line 3 (3-phase models only. High leg connection on grounded Delta distributions)
L2	Voltage input, Line 2 (3-wire and 4-wire models only)
L1	Voltage input, Line 1
N	Neutral input
<u>CT Inputs (J1, Left Side)</u>	
CT3 : X1	Current Transformer input, CT3. Colored wire of CT3 (3-phase models only)
CT3 : X2	Current Transformer input, CT3. White wire of CT3 (3-phase models only)
CT2 : X1	Current Transformer input, CT2. Colored wire of CT2 (3-wire and 4-wire models only)

<b>CT2 : X2</b>	Current Transformer input, CT2. White wire of CT2 (3-wire and 4-wire models only)
<b>CT1 : X1</b>	Current Transformer input, CT1. Black or Wh/Blk (striped) wire of CT1
<b>CT1 : X2</b>	Current Transformer input, CT1. White wire of CT1
<b><u>Outputs (J1, Right Side)</u></b>	
<b>10, Isolated Output (10 Wh/P, Kh = 10)</b>	Isolated pulse output: 5 watthours on, 5 watthours off, referenced to ISOL COM
<b>COM, Isolated Output</b>	Isolated common for 10/1000 isolated outputs
<b>1K, Isolated Output (1 kWh/P, Kh=1000)</b>	Isolated pulse output: 500 watthours on, 500 watthours off, referenced to ISOL COM

<b><u>LED Indicators</u></b>	
<b>1 kWh LED (D3 - Green)</b>	50% duty cycle (at constant load) LED with a pulse rate of 1 kWh per on/off cycle (500 Wh on, 500 Wh off). In the absence of a significant load, the LED could be on or off.
<b>10 Wh LED (D2 - Green)</b>	50% duty cycle (at constant load) LED with a pulse rate of 10 Wh per on/off cycle (5 Wh on, 5 Wh off). In the absence of a significant load, the LED could be on or off.
<b>Reverse Phase LED (D1 - Red)</b>	Illuminates when a problem with meter phasing exists. In the absence of a significant load, the LED could be on or off. See section 3.7 for CT installation instructions.

## 2.3 Display Specifications

### 2.3.1 General Display Specifications

Series 2000 meters are available with or without a demand feature. Meter models without the demand option display only total active energy, measured in kilowatthours (1 kWh resolution, non-resettable). The liquid crystal display (LCD) tests all LCD segments by simultaneously activating them for 1 second every 18 seconds. The test is used to determine if an LCD segment isn't working, in which case the displayed values would appear incorrectly. For meters with the demand option, three quantities are displayed one at a time, for six seconds each, as follows:

Total Active Energy, in kWh (1 kWh resolution, cumulative, non-resettable)  
Instantaneous Demand, in Kilowatts (last 5 minute average, 1/100 kW resolution)  
Peak Demand: Kilowatts (15 minute rolling demand interval, 1/100 kW resolution)

A dot in the LCD aligns with an arrow on the display label to differentiate between instantaneous and peak demand. After displaying peak demand and before displaying total energy, the meter tests the LCD by activating all segments simultaneously for one second.

### 2.4.2 Resetting the Peak Demand

The stored peak demand is reset using the key switch. A demand reset command will only be recognized during the period when the peak demand is displayed on the LCD. In order to reset the demand, a pulse must be generated by turning the key switch from locked position (arrow up) to the right and then back to the original position. This back and forth transition triggers a demand reset. The maximum transition period is one second. Multiple key switch transitions during the peak demand display interval may be required to reset peak demand.

### 3. Installation Instructions

The following section contains installation and wiring instructions for the Leviton Series 2000 multiple meter unit. If technical assistance is required at any point during the installation, contact information can be found at the end of this manual. Leviton is not responsible for damage to the meter caused by incorrect wiring.

#### 3.1. Explanation of Warning Symbols



Indicates the need to consult the operation manual due to the presence of a potential risk.



Indicates the presence of electric shock hazards. Prior to proceeding, de-energize the circuit and consult the operation manual.

#### 3.2 Safety Precautions

### WARNING

- **Installation of electric meters requires working with possibly hazardous voltages. These instructions are meant to be a supplement to aid trained, qualified professionals.**
- **Turn off all power supplying the equipment before performing any wiring operations. Use a properly rated voltage sensing device to confirm power is off.**
- **Bonding is not automatic for metal conduit connections; separate bonding is to be provided.**
- **Installations should be done in accordance with local codes and current National Electric Code requirements.**
- **Equipment used in a manner not specified by this document impairs the protection provided by the equipment.**

**Failure to follow these warnings could result in serious injury or death.**

### 3.3 Preparation

1. Verify the model number and electrical specifications of the device being installed to confirm they are appropriate for the intended electrical service (see Section 2).
2. Consult local codes for any possible permits or inspections required before beginning electrical work.
3. Ensure the conduit for the installation is appropriate for the intended application.
4. Make sure all tools to be used during installation have proper insulation ratings.
5. Look inside the MMU and electrical panel for possible exposed wire, broken wire, damaged components or loose connections.

### 3.4 List of Materials

- Series 2000 MMU and associated mounting materials.
- Line 1, Line 2, Line 3 and Neutral hook-up wires as needed for the electrical service.
- Wires must be 18 AWG or larger and insulated for 600 VAC min.
- Current Transformers (CTs): This product is designed for use with Leviton CTs
- Conduit and fittings appropriate for MMU knockout size.

### 3.5 Mounting the Enclosure

#### 3.5.1 Selecting a Mounting Location

MMUs require a switch or circuit breaker as part of the building installation. The switch or circuit breaker must be marked as the disconnecting device for the MMU.

It is recommended that the MMU be mounted near the disconnecting device in an area with adequate ventilation. The MMU should not be positioned in a manner that makes it difficult to operate the disconnecting device.

Ensure that the CT and voltage lead lengths (and conduit lengths) are capable of reaching the enclosure from the breaker panel. If a suitable mounting location near the panel cannot be found, additional inline fuses or circuit breaker may be required in accordance with NEC regulations.

#### 3.5.2 Making Conduit Openings

1. Fasten the enclosure to the selected surface via mounting holes on the top and bottom mounting plates.
2. Verify that the enclosure is not loose and that all connections are secure.

3. Attach the conduit between enclosure and load center, routing wires as necessary for later use.
4. Make sure the conduit fittings are aligned properly and tightened securely to prevent moisture from entering the enclosure.

### 3.6 Installation of Voltage Lines



**Check to make sure service is disconnected before any connections are made.**



**Voltage connections must be made in accordance with NEC Section 240 and all other local electrical code requirements.**

**Note:** A panel schedule is highly recommended for factory pre-wiring of MMU internal voltage connections.

1. Verify that branch circuit fuse specifications meet local electric codes.
2. Connect 18 AWG min., 600 V min. insulated wiring for Line voltages and Neutral to the appropriate locations in the breaker panel, in accordance with all national and local electrical codes.
3. Route wires through the conduit if not already done.
4. Trim the wire to the appropriate length to avoid coils of excess wiring.
5. For connections to voltage terminal fuse block in MMU (see below), strip wiring to approximately .300 inches if needed and connect to the appropriate terminals. Wires should be tightened so that they are held snugly in place, but do not to over-tighten, as this may compress and weaken the conductor.



### 3.7 Installation of Current Transformers



**To reduce risk of electric shock, always open or disconnect the circuit from the power distribution system of a building before installing or servicing current transformers.**



In accordance with NEC, CTs may not be installed in any panel board where they exceed 75% of the wiring space of any cross-sectional area.

#### General Requirements:

Splices on the CT leads must be within the meter enclosure, not inside the conduit. Wire insulation should be stripped so that the bare conductor length that connects to the meter terminal block does not exceed 0.300 inches.

CTs should be securely fastened such that they will not slide down to live terminals. Wires should be tightened so that they are held snugly in place, but do not to overtighten, as this may compress and weaken the conductor.

For 1 or 2 Ph 3-Wire electrical panels, current and voltage inputs must be installed 'in phase' for accurate readings (e.g. CT1 on Line 1, CT2 on Line 2).  
For 3 Ph 4-wire electrical panels, see Figure 12 and follow factory-provided meter schedules for correct CT locations.

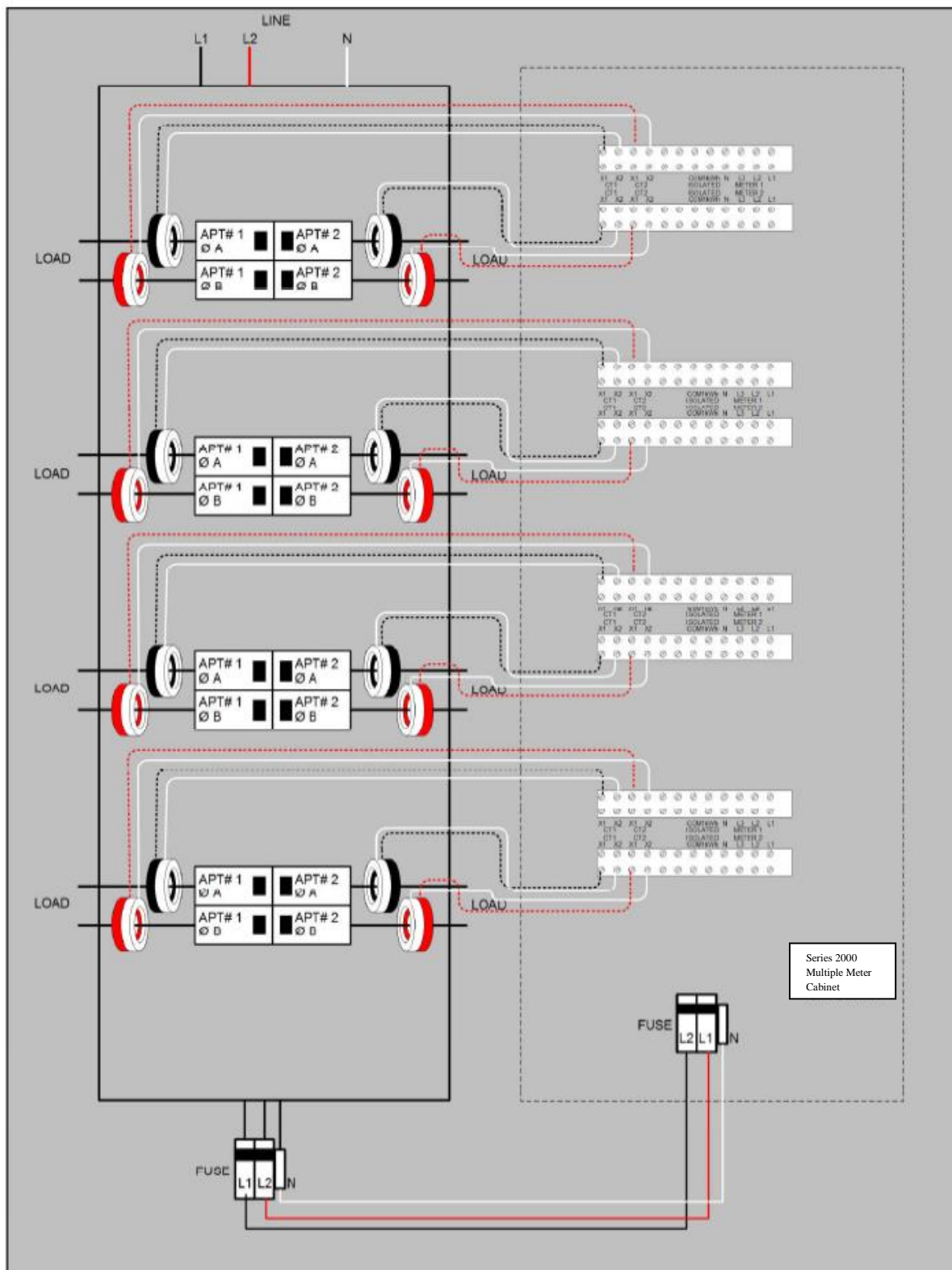


Leviton solid core CTs

#### Installing solid core CTs

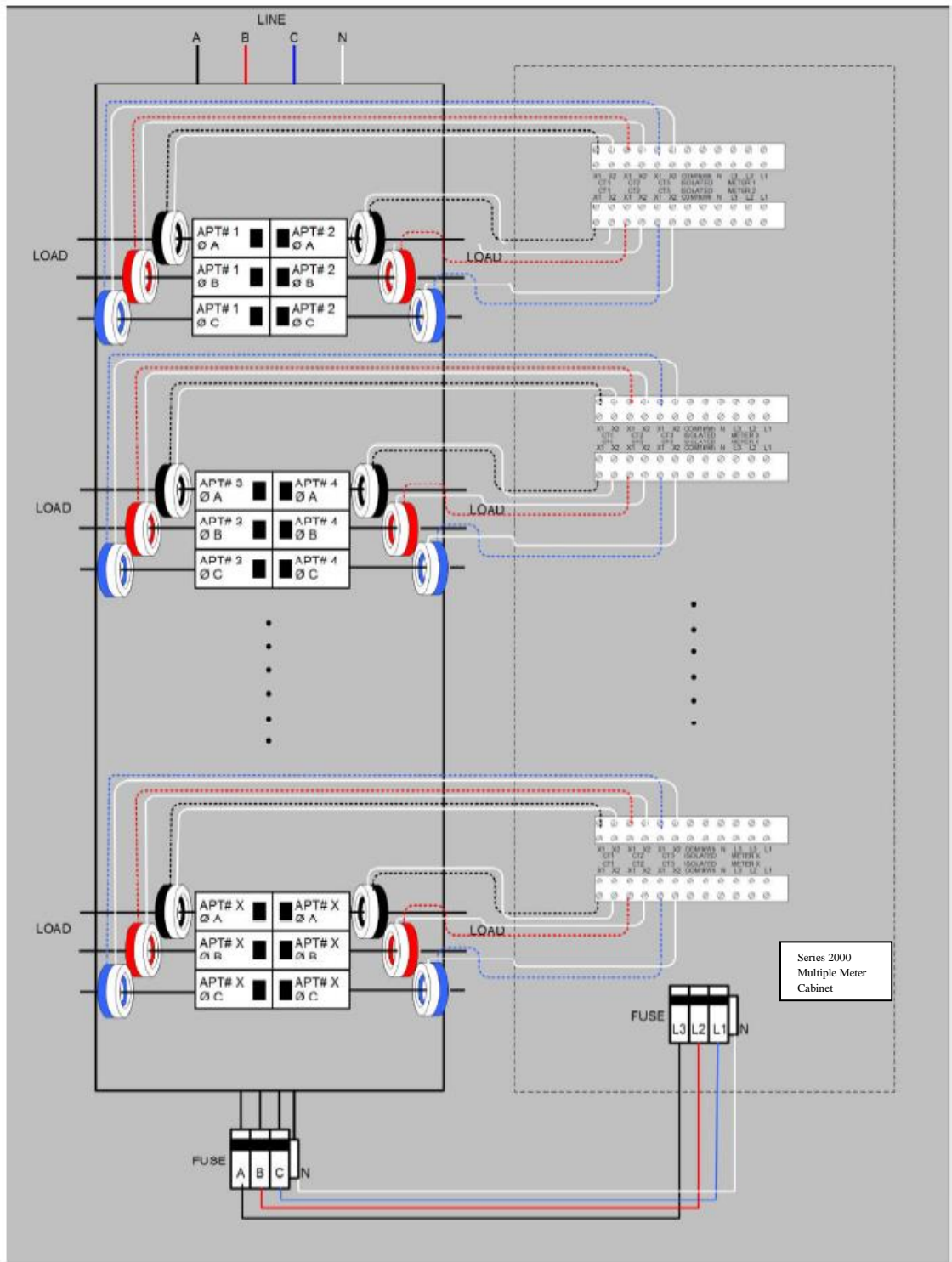
1. Route CT wires through the conduit if not already done.
2. Trim the wire to the appropriate length to avoid coils of excess wiring.
3. Strip wiring to approximately .300 inches and connect to the appropriate terminals as described above.
4. With power turned off, disconnect each monitored conductor and slide on a CT, ensuring the CT is correctly oriented as noted above.
5. Reconnect the conductors.

**Failure to install CTs in the correct orientation and on the correct phase will lead to inaccurate meter readings.**



Single Phase, 3 wire hookup diagram





3-Phase, 4 wire hookup diagram

## 3.9 Testing the Installation

### Testing Voltage

Voltage should also be tested using an AC Voltmeter to verify that the voltage across voltage line terminals (L1, L2, and L3 to Neutral) is not in excess of the maximum rated voltage.

### CT Reverse Phase Indicator

Series 2000 meters have a red reverse phase indicator LED. **There must be a load drawing more than 1 Amp connected to the meter in order for the reverse phase LED to function correctly.** If this LED is on (with a sufficient load), power down the voltage supply and verify that all CTs are installed correctly.

### Load LED

The load LEDs are described in section 2.3. These LEDs should be pulsing at 50% duty cycle when the meter is connected properly and a constant load is applied. Without a proper load, the load LEDs could be on or off.

### LCD Display

From this description, it is possible to determine if the kWh and/or demand values displayed on the LCD are consistent with the applied load. A load must be applied for the kWh value to show significant changes.

## 4. Maintenance

Properly installed meters with sound connections and secure conduit fittings should not require user maintenance. If the meter is functioning abnormally, consult the FAQ/Troubleshooting guide. If the answer cannot be found there, contact Leviton technical support.

### 4.1 Adding Meters to an Existing Installation

MMUs ordered with less than the maximum number of meters can also be ordered with preinstalled expansion slots. The expansion slots consist of a wire harness connected to a blank meter with terminal blocks, LCD display and demand reset switch if applicable. To install an additional meter:

1. Disconnect power from the MMU, either at the breaker panel or at the fuse block in the MMU.
2. Take note of all connection locations on the blank meter.
3. Remove connections from the blank meter and switch out the blank meter with the new meter.
4. Connect the new meter in the same manner as the blank meter was connected.
5. Install current transformers.
6. Reconnect power to the MMU and test the installation .

## 5. Troubleshooting/FAQ

<u>Problem</u>	<u>Solution</u>
1. Power LED not illuminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check to make sure all connections are wired</li><li>• Test the voltage being supplied to the meter using an AC voltmeter</li><li>• With power off, remove any additional line fuses and test with ohmmeter</li></ul>
2. Load LED not flashing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Verify CT connections and orientations</li><li>• Make sure there is sufficient load to draw a significant current</li><li>• Test the voltage being supplied to the meter using an AC voltmeter</li></ul>
3. Registered consumption low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check to make sure the reverse phase LED is not on</li><li>• Even if the reverse phase light is off, double-check CT orientations. One CT installed in the incorrect direction doesn't always illuminate the reverse phase LED</li><li>• Make sure that current and voltage connections are in phase</li><li>• Check power connections and fuses</li></ul>
4. Reverse phase LED illuminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Verify orientation and connection of CT wires</li><li>• Ensure that phasing is correct (CT1 on Line 1, CT2 on Line 2)</li><li>• Verify that a load drawing more than 1 Amp is connected to the meter</li></ul>

## 6. Contact Information

### **Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc. Global Headquarters**

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### **Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc. Lighting & Energy Solutions**

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**Metering Tech Support:** (6:00AM-4:00PM P.S.T. Monday-Friday):  
meters@leviton.com 1-800-959-6004

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