

Connect the Energy Meter to Wi-Fi

Use of a laptop is recommended for this step.

Power up the energy meter, then use your laptop to scan for the energy meter's network (shows up as iMeter_XXXXXXX) where XXXXXX is the unique SN of your energy meter. Connect to the Wi-Fi SSID. No password is required to connect on it's Wi-Fi.

While connected to the energy meter's Wi-Fi network, open a web browser (Chrome, Firefox, Safari) and navigate to the webpage with URL <http://11.11.11.1/>

Enter the username "admin" and password "admin" and log into the configuration webpage of the energy meter.

Under the "Basic" menu, click on "Wi-Fi Networks" to search and select your home Wi-Fi network name / SSID. Enter the password for your Wi-Fi network as the "Key".

Click "Save & Reboot". The energy meter will then restart and connect to your Wi-Fi network.

Create your Cloud Account

Open the mobile APP or visit the website <https://www.iammeter.com/home/login>.

Click on 'Create your Account'. Complete all the required fields, and click on "Sign Up".

Log into your Account

The first time you log in, you will need to create a new place. Give it a name, choose the correct time zone, country and address. For billing and estimates to work correctly, you will also need to set the Tariff type, and rates.

Link the energy meter to this place. Set the use of the meter according to how it is used. If monitoring overall Eskom usage = Grid, if monitoring a specific load = Load. You can change the Place or Meter configuration by going to Settings in future.

To view your data, go to "My Places", select the place you want to view, then the specific data set and time period you are interested in.

Further Support / Queries

This is just a quick guide to get started. If you are stuck, or need more info, then the iamMeter official website has lots of extra information under the Resources section. Any of the Single Phase or WEM3080 information is relevant to this unit.

Example : <https://www.iammeter.com/faq>

Contact Us

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Single Phase Wi-Fi Meter

User Manual



Distributed in South Africa by:



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Installation Instructions

Product Overview



- (1) Wi-Fi Energy Meter
- (2) 150A Split-core Current Transformer
- (3) 2.4Ghz Wi-Fi Antenna

Download the mobile APP



General Operation Overview

The Wi-Fi Energy Meter needs its own source of electricity (220 VAC) to function. The live and neutral can either come straight from a breaker inside the electrical distribution board, or a cable and standard household plug can be connected. The live wire gets connected to the UL and the neutral wire to the UN port on the energy meter.

The 2.4Ghz Wi-Fi antenna needs to be connected to the Wi-Fi Energy Meter, or the Wi-Fi will not pick up strong enough.

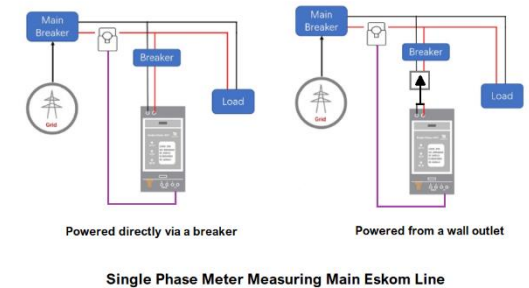
The current transformer that the unit uses to measure the electrical energy flowing through a wire, is already attached on the I+ and I- ports of the energy meter.

Note that the CT clamp is directional, so take note of the arrow indication which way the flow of electricity is seen as positive (feeding backwards into the grid would be an example of a negative reading).

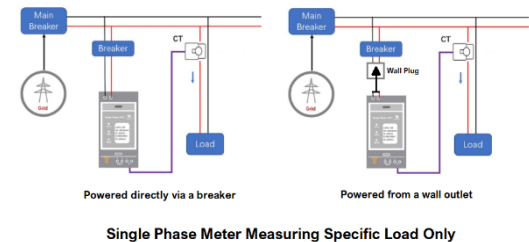
Also note that the clamp needs to be clamped around a single live wire and cannot be clamped around a whole cable like a lead or normal device cable. It is easiest and meant to be installed inside a DB board, where all live (red) and neutral (black) wires are separately connected and exposed. Then it can simply be clamped around the wire that you wish to measure and monitor.

Typical Wiring Diagram

Below are two typical wiring diagrams of the Wi-Fi Energy Meter, in both examples it is shown how it would look if it was getting power for itself directly from a wall plug or from the board.



In the above wiring diagram the device is clamped around the main incoming line from Eskom (the grid) thus it will measure all electricity flowing into (or out of) the house.



In the above wiring diagram the device is clamped around a specific load's wire (example the geyser) so it would only measure the electricity use of that circuit.