

How to read your meter

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Knowing how to read your meter can help you to keep track of your electricity consumption and even give you an idea of what your next power bill is likely to be.

By reading your meters at the beginning and end, you can work out just how many units of energy, or kilowatt hours, you have used in any one period of time.

How do I read my dial meter?

By reading each of the five dials in turn, left to right (ignore the dial underneath), you will build up a figure that represents the current reading. Choose the smaller figure if the hand sits between two numbers, unless the hand sits between the 0 and 9, in which case you need to record the 9. This example reads 05297, which is 5,297 units.

How do I read my digital meter?

The digital meter is simple to read as you just have to read the number that appears on the display as below for each electricity tariff that is attached to that meter.

Taking another reading after some time will give a larger figure. Work out the difference, and that is your amount of usage for that period. Or you can compare your reading to the last one on your latest bill.

If your meter resembles Figure 2 or Figure 3, then you have one of the most common dual rate meters. The display will automatically cycle through the registers to show the following information:

- 10 – Element 1 (Tariff 22, 31, 41, 42)
- 15 – Date
- 20 – Element 2 (Tariff 41, 42, 61, 62 – if applicable)
- 55 – Time
- 90 – Relay 1 status or programmed tariffs (depending on meter type)
- 91 – Relay 2 status (if applicable)

Register 10 and 20 show the energy used for billing.

These meters also have alternate display sequences that are not used for billing. If you inadvertently access the alternate display by pressing the “Alt Display” or “Scroll” buttons, wait for approximately 1 minute and the display will return to the normal mode and continue to cycle.

Dual meters also have a red light that flashes to signal that there is a load on the meter. The faster it flashes, the more energy is being used at that time.

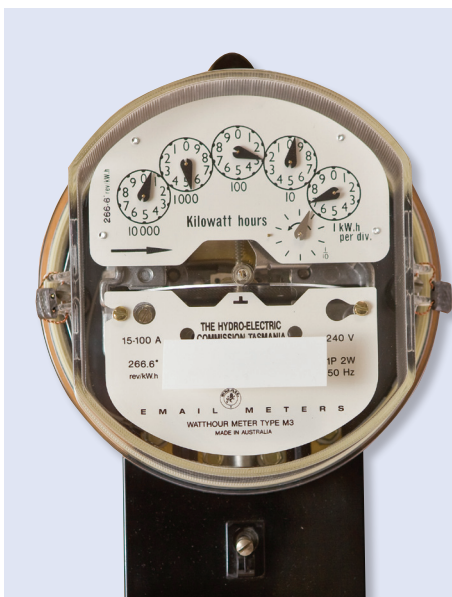


Figure 1.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

Fact sheet

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How do I read my solar meter?

Solar meters generally have two load registers. These are most commonly:

- 01 – Date
- 02 – Time
- 03 – Import to grid – Electricity you have generated back into the grid

- 04 – Export from grid – Electricity you have bought to run light and power (Tariff 1)
- 05 – Export from grid – Electricity you have bought to run hot water or OffPeak (Tariff 2)
- 90 – Relay 1 status
- 91 – Relay 2 status (if applicable)

The import to grid register records the power flowing from the solar inverter into the grid, which occurs when there is minimal electrical consumption in the house and the solar array is producing more power than the house is using. For example, if your house is consuming 50 watts on Tariff 31 and the solar array contributes 200 watts, this register records 150 watts of power flowing from the solar inverter to the grid.

The export from grid register records the power flowing from the grid into the house, which occurs when there is greater electrical consumption in the house than the solar inverter is producing. For example, if your house is consuming 1000 watts on Tariff 31 and the solar array contributes only 200 watts, this register records 800 watts of power flowing from the grid to the house.

Please note scrolling between these registers does not show all the energy produced by the co-generation unit, only the power that is flowing to and from the grid.

Further information

For further information about meters for your home or business please contact Aurora on:

Residential customers **1300 13 2003**

Business customers **1300 13 2045**

or visit www.auroraenergy.com.au

