

CC-65 AC/DC CURRENT PROBE

OPERATOR'S MANUAL



INTRODUCTION

When measuring the AC/DC Current with the Current Probe, a multimeter or scope can directly measure the current up to 65 A, with a frequency up to 20KHz. In this method, there is no need to break a circuit or to affect the isolation to measure the current.

The Current Probe is not only available for the detection or monitor of the possibly existing creepage, but for the measurement with little gap using its extended jaws. However, it is necessary to turn the zero adjustment knob on the probe until the multimeter or scope reads zero.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

1. When connected with any multi-meter whose input impedance is 10k ohms minimum, insert the black banana plug into the COM jack and the red banana plug into the V- Ω jack. When connected with a scope, connect the BNC connector of the probe to a scope BNC connector.
2. Set the power switch from “Off” to “ON” positions, that is to set the multimeter range to 1mV/10mA or 1mV/100mA. Then, the green LED will be lighting, indicating that the probe is switched on.
3. When the current is not greater than 2 ampere, please set the current probe range to 1mV/10mA and set the multi-meter range to 200mV AC or 200 mV DC, which depends on the type of the current.
4. Before measuring the DC current, it is needed to turn the zero adjustment knobs on the probe until the multimeter reads zero. That means pushing down the zero adjustment knobs on the probe until the multimeter reads zero. Then let go hold of the zero adjustment knob. When using a scope, set DC coupled mode to measure DC current.
5. Probe the jaws around the current-carrying conductor and operate as above.
6. When the current probe range is set to 100mV/A, the actual current is ten times of the measured current whose unit is mA. For example, the measured current is 10 mV and the actual current of the current-carrying conductor is $10 \times 10 = 100\text{mA}$.
7. When the current probe range is set to 10mV/A, the actual current is one hundred times of the measured current whose unit is mA. For example, the measured current is 5 mV and the actual current of the current-carrying conductor is $5 \times 100 = 500\text{mA}$.

APPLICATION NOTES

1. In the case of DC current, the output is positive when the current flows from the upside to the underside of the probe. The red banana plug is positive.
2. In the case of DC current measurement, the current probe can not possibly zero properly, due to the hysteresis effect. To eliminate this, open and close the jaws several times and then zero again.

APPLICATION SAFETY

1. The voltage of the conductor measured with the current probe should be less than 300V DC or 240V rms AC.
2. We are forbidden to measure the conductor whose insulation has break down or wear down, in order to avoid doing harm to us.

SPECIFICATIONS GENERAL

Captured Conductor Diameter Size: 9mm maximum

Low Battery Indicator: Red LED lighting

Operating Temperature: 0°C to 50°C, 70% R.H.

Storage Temperature: -20°C~+70°C, 80% R.H.

Battery type: 9V DC, NEDA 1604, 6F22, 006P

Battery Life: 100 hours typical with carbon-zinc

Weight: 250 gram typical

Dimensions: 195 mm (H) x 70 mm (W) x 33 mm (D)

Output: wire with a pair of banana plugs or BNC connector

ELECTRICAL (At 23±5°C, 70% R.H. maximum)

Efficient Measure Range:

100mV/A: 10mA to 2 A, multimeter range is set to DC or rms AC 200mV

10mV/A: 100mA to 20 A, multimeter range is set to DC or rms AC 200mV

20A to 65 A, multimeter range is set to DC or rms AC 2V

Precision:

System Accuracy: The precision of the current probe add the precision of the digital multimeter or scope.

For example, if the conductor carries 100 mA current, the current probe range will be set to 1mV/10mA and the output is 10mV. Assuming that the precision is 1.5%, the output is 10.15mV maximum and 9.85mV minimum.

If the digital multimeter connected with current probe is set to 200mV and the precision is 0.5%, the readings is 10.20mV maximum and 9.8mV minimum.

$(10.15\text{mV} \times (1+0.5\%))=10.20\text{mV}$, $9.85\text{mV} \times (1-0.5\%)=9.80\text{mV}$

Accuracy:

DC Current: 100mV/A

$\pm(1.5\% \pm 5\text{mA})$ 10mA ~ 20A

DC Current: 10mV/A

$\pm(2\% \pm 20\text{mA})$ 100mA ~ 40A

$\pm(4\% \pm 0.3\text{A})$ 40A ~ 65A

AC Current: 100mV/A

$\pm(2\% \pm 30\text{mA})$ 100mA ~ 10A (40Hz ~ 2KHz)

$\pm(4\% \pm 30\text{mA})$ 100mA ~ 10A (2KHz ~ 10KHz)

$\pm(6\% \pm 30\text{mA})$ 100mA ~ 10A (10KHz ~ 20KHz)

$\pm(8\% \pm 30\text{mA})$ 10A ~ 15A (40Hz ~ 20KHz)

AC Current: 10mV/A

$\pm(2\% \pm 30\text{mA})$ 100mA ~ 40A (40Hz ~ 1KHz)

$\pm(4\% \pm 30\text{mA})$ 100mA ~ 40A (1KHz ~ 2KHz)

$\pm(6\% \pm 30\text{mA})$ 100mA ~ 40A (3KHz ~ 5KHz)

$\pm(8\% \pm 0.3\text{A})$ 40A ~ 65A (40Hz ~ 20KHz)

Load Resistance: 10k Ω Typical

Temperature coefficient: 0.1 $\times$ (defined accuracy) per degree C (0 $^{\circ}$ C to 18 $^{\circ}$ C, 28 $^{\circ}$ C to 50 $^{\circ}$ C)

SAFETY INFORMATION

The instrument complies with class II, overvoltage CAT II of the EN 61010-1, and EN 61010-2-032 standards. The pollution of current probe is degree 2 in accordance with IEC 664 indoor use. If the equipment is used in a manner not specified, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

Products comply with the following EU Directives: 2014/30/EU (Electromagnetic compatibility EMC) and 2014/35/EU (Low Voltage LVD).