



WARNING : HIGH VOLTAGE PRESENT ON TERMINALS

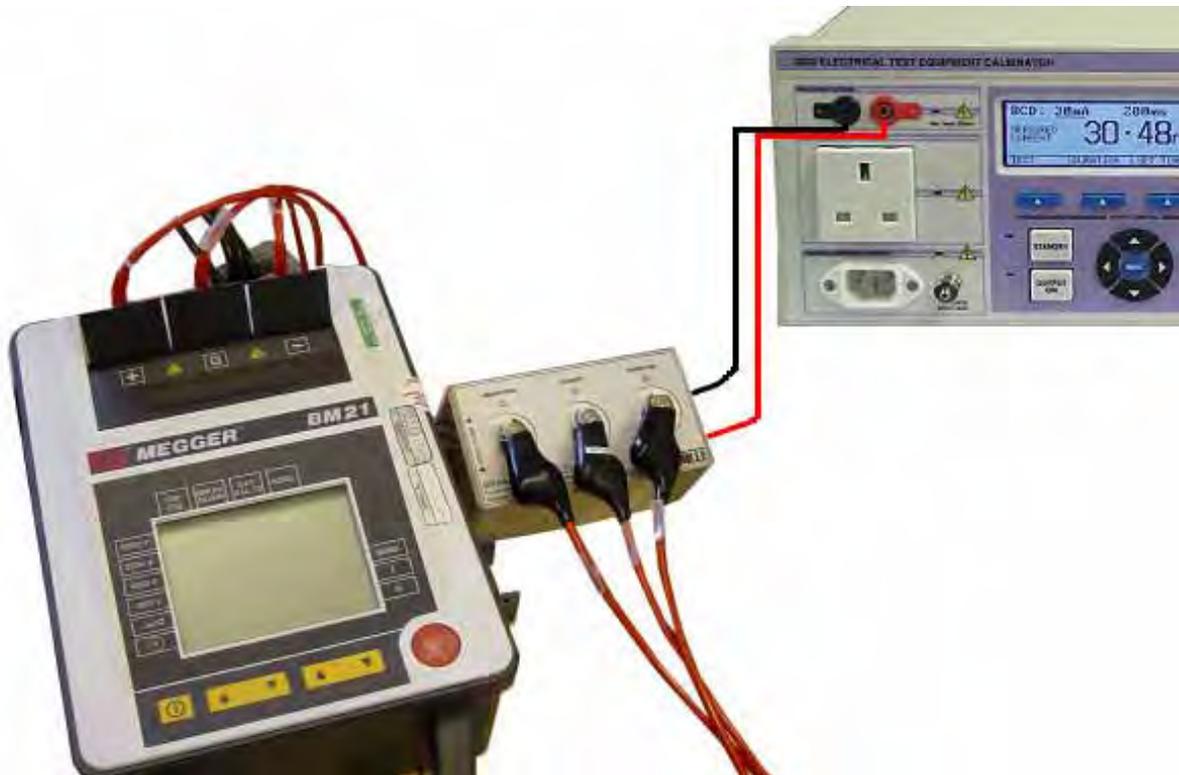


DURING USE OF THIS ADAPTER

The information in this section is intended only for qualified personnel. The user must at all times be adequately protected from electric shock. Qualified personnel must ensure that operators of the equipment are adequately insulated from connection points.

GENERAL

The 15kV option for the 3200 provides a low cost solution for the *resistance calibration* of some makes of high voltage (above 1kV) insulation testers avoiding the problem of obtaining calibrated high value, high voltage resistors.



Note : The maximum voltage rating of 1kV on the 3200 does not allow 15kV testers to be *directly* calibrated with the 3200.

The 15kV option both increases the test voltage at which calibration can be performed, but also increases the resistance range of the 3200 by a factor of 10.

This allows the standard 3200 to be used for calibration of testers up to 15kV at up to 200 GOhms, with the 10G option fitted to the 3200 values up to 1TOhm can be simulated.

Note : The 15kV Insulation Tester adapter provides **resistance calibration** of high voltage (above 1kV) insulation testers only.



PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

The adapter uses the principle that most testers work by measuring the current flowing into their low terminal passing through. Then from Ohms law $V/I=R$ calculate the resistance, the test voltage being known.

A high voltage 100:1 resistive divider is connected between the tester High terminal and guard terminal to divide down the testers measurement voltage.

The divided down voltage is then connected to one side of the insulation decade resistance arm of the 3200. The other side of the decade arm is connected into the tester's low input.

The current at the tester input is now 1/100th of the current of a resistor connected directly to the 15kV output. Therefore the tester reads 100 times the value set of the 3200-decade arm.

The decade arm of the 3200 also only has 1/100th of the tester voltage applied across it.

LIMITATIONS

1: The tester must have a true guard terminal, which is the low, or ground of the testers circuit. Any internal resistance in the tester guard terminal will be added in series to the bottom end of the voltage divider in the 15kV adapter. This will change the ratio of the voltage divider, which will change the accuracy of the 15kV adapter.

2: The tester must be able to supply the current to drive the divider. The resistance of the divider is 100M which will require 1.5mA @ 15kV.

3: The tester should be a true virtual earth current input; any protection resistance will be added to the resistance set on the 3200.

4: Low resistance values below 100MOhms set on the 3200 will affect the accuracy as they will effectively shunt the bottom end of the dividers resistance of 1MOhm, which will change the voltage division ratio.

TO CHECK FOR CORRECT OPERATION.

1: Check the specification of the tester is able to drive the current required by the 15kV adapter.

To test this measure the test voltage using a high voltage probe, and ensure it is not collapsing under the load of the adapter.

2: Check the Guard terminal is the earth of the instrument (UUT). Test this by measuring the tester output voltage from guard to HV output.

If the reading is low, or drops when the adapter is connected the guard may not be low impedance, and the adapter will not work correctly.

3: Check the input is a true virtual ground.

Determine this using a high impedance voltmeter to measure the voltage between guard and the low input is almost zero.