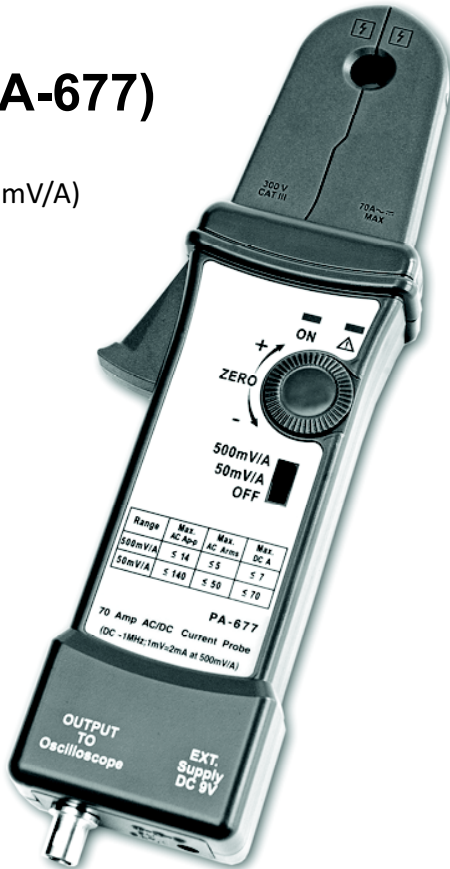


70 Amp AC/DC Current Probe

CS 1060 (PA-677)

DC-1MHz

(1mV=2mA at 500 mV/A)



INSTRUCTION MANUAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Safety Instructions	4
Safety Terms and Symbols	5
Getting Started	6
Basic Operation	8
Maintenance	10
Specifications	13
Replaceable Parts	19
Accessories	37

PA-677

70 Amp AC/DC Current Probe

General Safety Instructions:

Read the following safety instructions to avoid injury and prevent damage to this product or any products connected to it. Use this product only as specified.

Only qualified personnel should perform service procedures.

To Avoid Fire or Personal Injury

Connect and Disconnect Properly. Connect the probe output to the measurement instrument before connecting the probe to the circuit under test. Disconnect the probe input and the probe ground from the circuit under test before disconnecting the probe from the measurement instrument.

Observe All Terminal Ratings. To avoid fire or shock hazard, observe all rating and markings on the product. Consult the instruction manual for further ratings information before making connections to the product.

Replace Batteries Properly. Replace batteries only with the proper type and rating specified.

Do Not Operate Without Covers. Do not operate this product without the covers or panels.

Avoid Exposed Circuitry. Do not touch exposed connections and components when power is present.

Do Not Operate With Suspected Failures. If you suspect there is damage to this product, have it inspected by qualified service personnel.

Do Not Operate in Wet/Damp Conditions.

Do Not Operate in an Explosive Atmosphere.

Keep Product Surfaces Clean and Dry.

Safety Terms and Symbols:

- **Terms in This Manual.** These terms may appear in this manual:



WARNING. Warning statements identify conditions or practices that could result in injury or loss of life.



CAUTION. Caution statements identify conditions or practices that could result in damage to this product or other property.

- **Terms on the Product.** These terms may appear on the product:

DANGER indicates an injury hazard immediately accessible as you read the marking.

WARNING indicates an injury hazard not immediately accessible as you read the marking.

CAUTION indicates a hazard to property including the product.

- **Symbols on the Product.** These symbols may appear on the product:



Attention refer to operation Instructions.



This instrument has double insulation.

Getting Started:

The PA-677 current probe enables a general purpose oscilloscope to display AC and DC current signals up to 140 amps Peak (50A RMS). The PA-677 current probe can also make AC and DC measurements with a multimeter by using the recommended accessory MT-246N (BNC-to-banana) plug adapter.

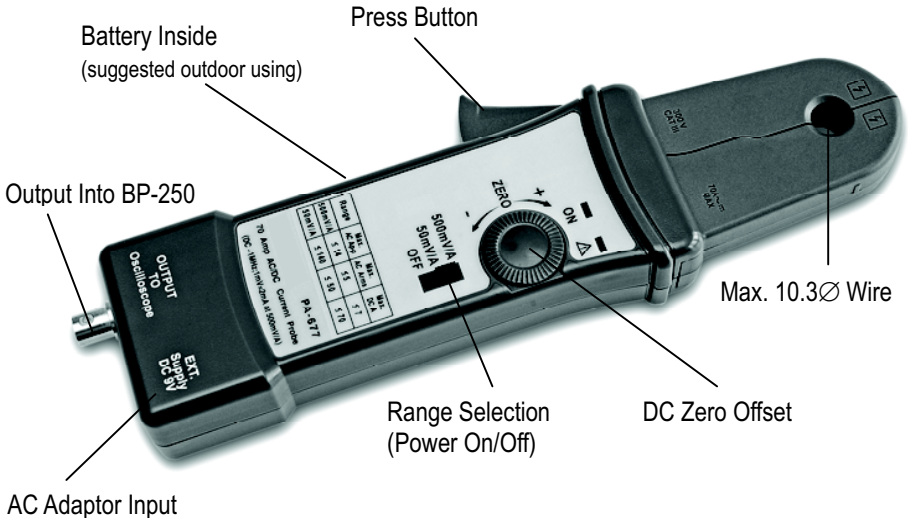
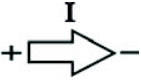






Figure 1: shows the controls and indicators on the PA-677 current probe.

Table 1: PA-677 controls and indicators

Control/Indicator	Description
	<p>Current flow symbol. The arrow shows the probe's polarity convention for measuring current flowing from positive to negative.</p>
	<p>Zero adjustment. Rotate to adjust the probe output to zero when there is no current present. It may also be used to offset a DC signal component. Zeroing is not needed for AC measurements unless your instrument cannot isolate a DC component (if present).</p>
	<p>OFF/Range switch. Slide the switch from OFF to either the 50 mV/A or 500mV/A range. When either range is selected, the probe is turned on, and the green battery indicator lights. If the indicator does not light, see Battery Notes and Battery Installation on page11.</p>
	<p>Battery indicator. The green battery indicator lights when the probe is turned on. For more information, see Battery Notes and Battery Installation on page11.</p>
	<p>Overload indicator. The red overload indicator lights if the measured signal is greater than the selected range capacity. Switch the probe to 50 mV/A if possible, or remove the probe from the circuit.</p>

Basic Operation:

Before using the probe, the batteries or specified power adaptor must be installed. See the battery installation instructions on page 11.

⚠ WARNING!

Do not clamp the probe onto circuits with voltages greater than 600 VAC. Personal injury or damage to the probe may result.

Always connect the PA-677 current probe output to the instrument before clamping onto the circuit under test.

1. First connect the current probe BNC connector to BP-250 (double BNC connection cable) then connect to oscilloscope input. Start by setting the oscilloscope voltage input channel to DC volts, and the voltage sensitivity scale to 0.1 V/div.
2. Move the OFF/ Range switch to the 50 mV/A or 500 mV/A position to turn on the probe.

(※The PA-677 current probe has a green LED power/battery indicator. If the LED does not light, replace the battery or use specified power adaptor.)

3. Use the ZERO adjustment to zero or offset the probe output detection of residual magnetic DC charges.
4. Connect the probe to the circuit by opening the jaws and clamping around the conductor. See Figure 2.

NOTE. Clamping around both the “hot” and neutral wires may give you a zero reading.

(Remember to unclamp the probe from the conductor before disconnecting it from your meter or instrument).



Figure 2: Connecting the PA-677 current probe.

5. Adjust the probe channel and oscilloscope's time base as necessary to get a clear and stable view of the signal. Set the oscilloscope input to DC volts to see both the AC and DC currents; set the channel to AC to see the AC current only.

The current drawn by different devices look much different than that of others. While the RMS current can only be used in low frequency current, the momentary peaks may be quite high. Figure 3 shows the difference between the line current drawn by a resistive load and a motor controller.

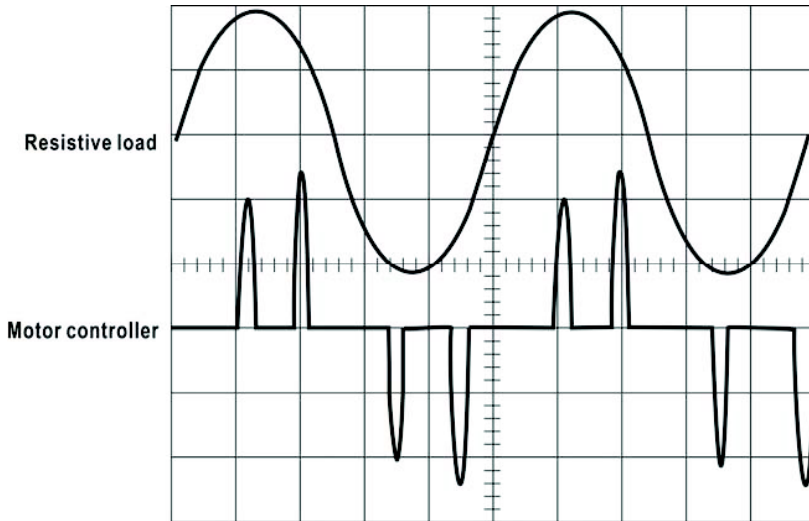


Figure 3: Typical current waveforms

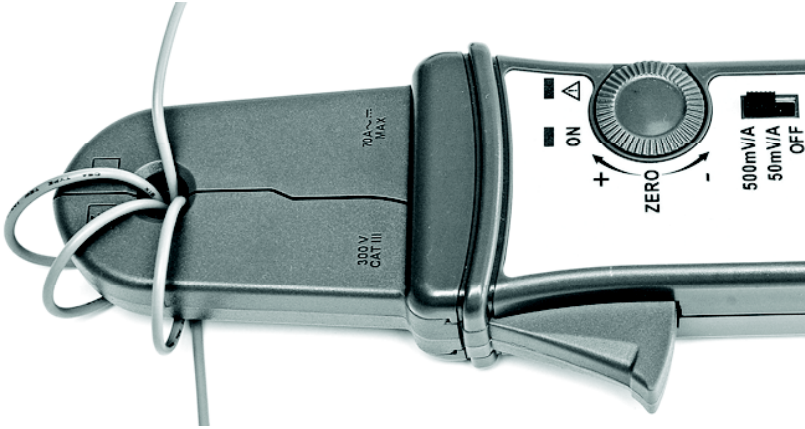
Congratulations on your purchase of the PA-677, a multifunctional current probe. When connecting to a digital meter, use the recommended MT-246N (BNC-to-banana adapter). Connect the black lead to the meter COM (black letters on the meter), and the red lead to the VΩ input (red letters on the meter).

To measure only AC current, set the meter to measure AC volts.

To measure DC current, set the meter to measure DC volts. Note the current convention arrow on the probe to get the proper polarity reading.

To increase the measurement sensitivity of the PA-677 current probe, loop additional turns of the wire under test through the jaws. See Figure 4. The sensitivity of the PA-677 current probe is multiplied times the number of loops in the jaws. For example: $500 \text{ mV/A} \times 4 \text{ turns} = 2000 \text{ mV/A}$.

Figure 4: Increasing the sensitivity



Maintenance:

Use the information in this section to properly maintain the operation of your PA-677 AC/DC Current Probe.

1. Notes on Battery and Power Converter:

The PA-677 current probe uses a single square 9 V battery. This machine is a high power product. Please use the specified alkaline battery.

As the battery in the PA-677 current probe is drained, significant gain errors may occur. The green LED will continue to light until a low battery voltage of 6.5 V is reached.

If probe gain errors are detected, replace the battery with a fresh one.

As an alternative, an AC power converter can be used to avoid gain error due to poor battery durability. Switch to a square 9V battery only when there is no AC power supply available outdoors.

When using an AC power converter for an extended time, we suggest you remove the battery from the compartment. This is because heating will result in battery leakage, and battery electrolyte will rust the circuit board, thus creating major damage. Furthermore, batteries are high pollution products and therefore by reducing their usage, we will in turn protect the environment.

PA-677 has in its design a priority external power circuit therefore it is safe to simultaneously install the battery and the external power supply. During usage, removing the external power supply will not produce waveform anomaly or any damage. However when external power is used for an extended time (more than 1 week), removal of battery is recommended. This will avoid leakage of battery since the quality of the batteries is something that is out of our control.

2. Battery Installation:

- (1) Remove the probe from the circuit.
- (2) Open the battery compartment by loosening the three screws (uses standard 3x15) and take the cover off. Install/replace the battery.
- (3) While observing polarity, attach the new alkaline battery to the battery connector buttons and place the battery in the specified area.
- (4) Place the cover back and lightly tighten the screws to hold the cover in place.

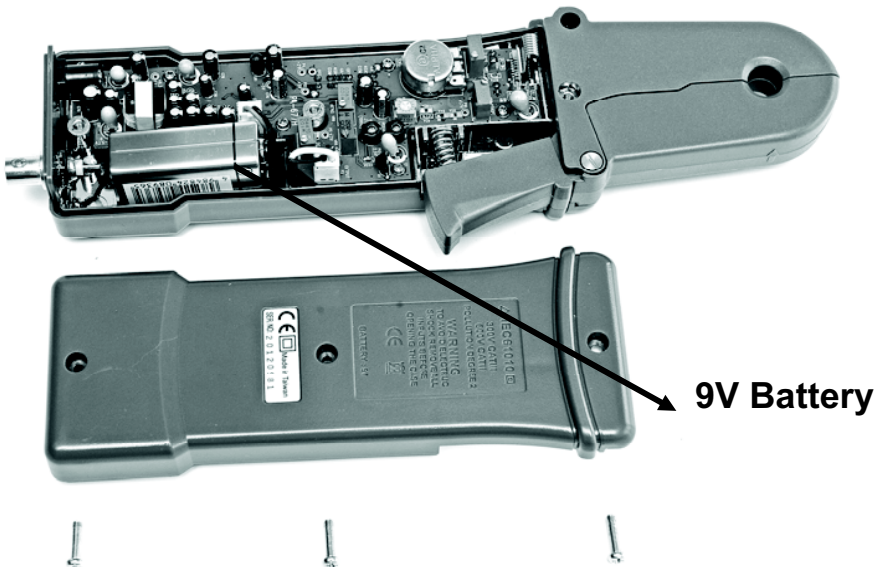


Figure 5: PA-677 Battery Installation

3. Cleaning:

To clean the probe exterior, use a soft cloth dampened in a solution of mild detergent and water. To clean the core, open the jaw and clean the exposed core surfaces with a cotton swab dampened with isopropyl alcohol (isopropanol). Lubricate the jaws mating surfaces with light oil.

Do not clean with solvents or abrasives. Do not immerse the probe.

4. Preparation for Shipment

Our company has designed a special box to be used for PA-677, convenient for storage and shipment. Please do not discard it.

If the original packaging is unfit for use or not available, use the following packaging guidelines:

- (1) Use a sturdy shipping carton having inside dimensions at least one inch greater than the probe dimensions.
- (2) Put the probe into a plastic bag or wrap to protect it from dampness.
- (3) Place the probe into the box and stabilize it with light packaging material.
- (4) Seal the carton with shipping tape.

Specifications:

These characteristics apply to an adjusted PA-677 AC/DC Current Probe installed on an oscilloscope of any brand. The oscilloscope must be warmed up for at least 20 minutes and be in an environment with the temperature at 10°C~30°C and the humidity at 0~80.

Table 2: Electrical Characteristics

Current Ranges	50/500 mV/A
DC Accuracy, typical	±3% ±20 mA at 500 mV/A (20 mA to 14 A peak range) ±4% ±200 mA at 50 mV/A (200 mA to 100 A peak range) ±15% max at 50 mV/A (100 A peak to 140 A peak range)
Gain versus frequency, typical	See Figure 6
Maximum Working Current	See Table 3
Maximum Working Voltage	See Table 3
Maximum Float Voltage	See Table 3
Frequency Range	DC to 1MHz (-3 dB)
Rise Time	0.35 μS (Typ.)
Battery Type and Life, typical	9V NEDA 1604A, IEC 6LR61 8 hours minimum (1 each)
DC signal linearity, typical	See Figure 8
Phase shift, typical	See Figure 9

Table 3: Voltage and current ratings

Rating	Maximum working current (A)		Maximum Working voltage (V)	Maximum floating voltage (V)
	Range 50 mV/A	Range 500 mV/A		
DC	70*	7	600	600
DC + peak AC	70*	7	600	600
AC peak	70	7	600	600
AC peak-peak	140	14	1200	-
RMS CAT III	50	5	600	600
RMS CAT II	50	5	600	600
RMS CAT I	50	5	600	600

*See Figure 7 for frequency derating.

Table 4: Physical Characteristics

Dimensions	262 mm x 81mm x 36 mm (10.3 x 3.2 x 1.4 inch)
Maximum Conductor Size	10.3 mm (0.4 inch)
Cable Length	100 cm(3.3 feet)
Weight	310 g (11 oz) (without battery)

Table 5: Environmental Characteristics

<p>Temperature</p> <p>Working</p> <p>Storage</p>	<p>0°C to +50°C (+32°F to +122°F)</p> <p>-20°C to +80°C (-4°F to +176°F)</p>
<p>Humidity</p>	<p>0°C to 40°C, 95% humidity 40°C to 50°C, 45% humidity</p>
<p>Pollution Degree</p>	<p>2</p>

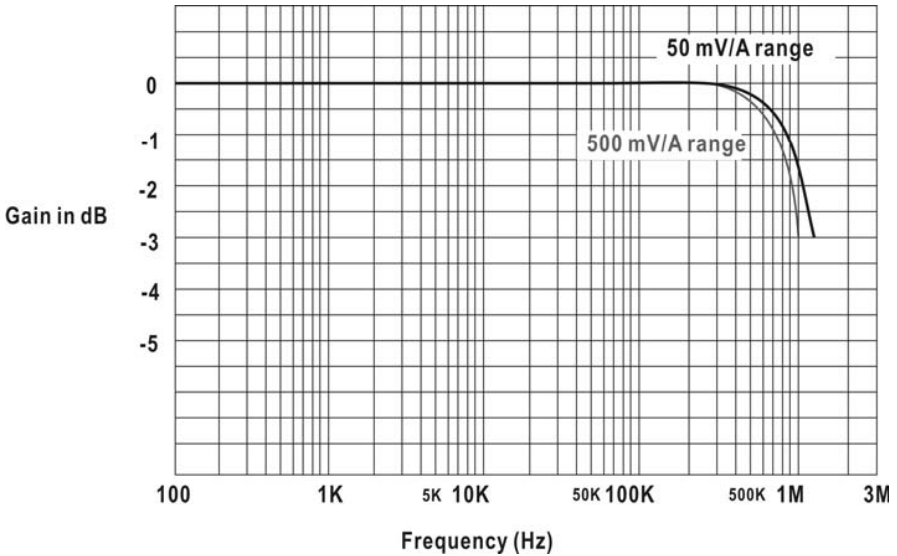


Figure 6: Gain versus frequency at 1 A peak, typical

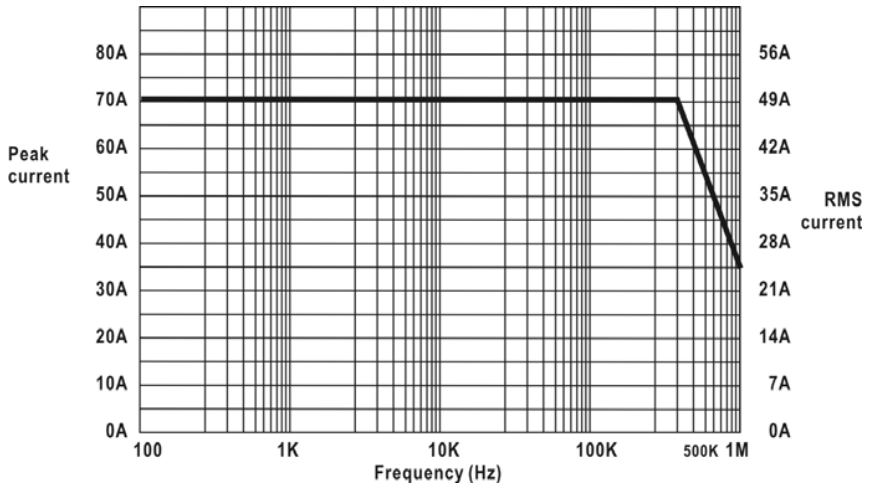


Figure 7: Maximum current versus frequency

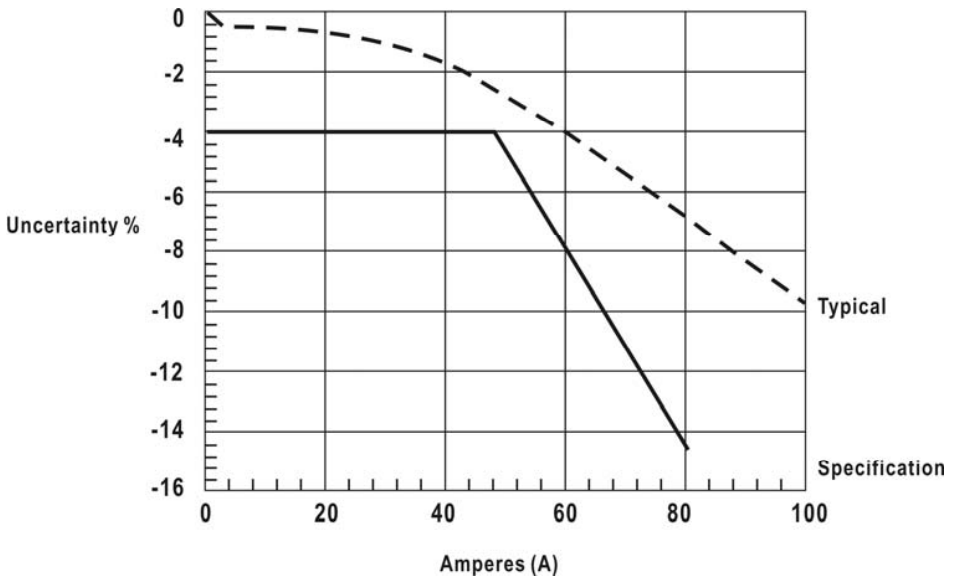


Figure 8: DC signal linearity in the 50 mV/A range, typical

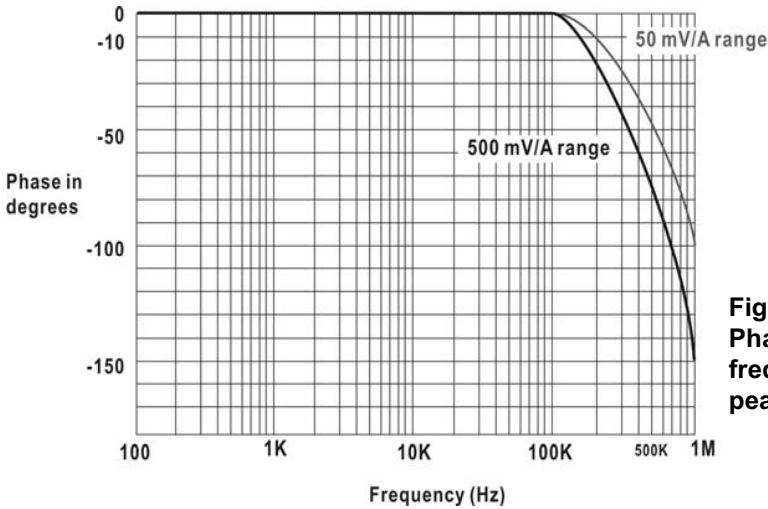


Figure 9:
Phase versus
frequency at 1 A
peak, typical

Table 6: Certifications and compliances

<p>EC Declaration of Conformity – Low Voltage</p>	<p>Compliance was demonstrated to the following specification as listed in the Official Journal of the European Union:</p> <p>Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC, as amended by 93/68/EEC</p> <p>EN 61010-1/A2:1995</p> <p>Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use.</p> <p>EN 61010-2-032:1995</p> <p>Particular requirements for hand-held current clamps for electrical measurement and test equipment.</p>
<p>Additional Compliance</p>	<p>IEC61010-1/A2:1995</p> <p>Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use.</p> <p>IEC61010-2-032:1994</p> <p>Particular requirements for hand-held current clamps for electrical measurement and test equipment.</p>

Table 6: Certifications and compliances (cont.)

<p>Installation (Overvoltage) Category</p>	<p>Terminals on this product may have different installation (overvoltage) category designations. The installation categories are:</p> <p>CAT III</p> <p>Distribution-level mains (usually permanently connected).</p> <p>Equipment at this level is typically in a fixed industrial location.</p> <p>CAT II</p> <p>Local-level mains (wall sockets). Equipment at this level includes appliances, portable tools, and similar products. Equipment is usually cord-connected.</p> <p>CAT I</p> <p>Secondary (signal level) or battery operated circuits of electronic equipment.</p>
<p>Pollution Degree</p>	<p>A measure of the contaminates that could occur in the environment around and within a product. Typically the internal environment inside a product is considered to be the same as the external. Products should be used only in the environment for which they are rated.</p> <p>Pollution Degree 1</p> <p>No pollution or only dry, nonconductive pollution occurs. Products in this category are generally encapsulated, hermetically sealed, or located in clean rooms.</p> <p>Pollution Degree 2</p> <p>Normally only dry, nonconductive pollution occurs. Occasionally a temporary conductivity that is caused by condensation must be expected. This location is a typical office/home environment. Temporary condensation occurs only when the product is out of service.</p>

Replaceable Parts:

The PA-677 AC/DC Current Probe is shipped with the following items:

One instruction manual
English and Chinese versions

One BNC TO BNC Coaxial Cable Line
Product number BP-250, length 100cm

One AC power converter

When purchasing, choose from the following models. Socket shapes and voltage systems are different for every country.

ADP-100V-JS: Used in Japan.

ADP-110V-UL: Used in United States or countries with America power application.

ADP-220V-VDE: Used in Germany or Germany or countries with German power application.

ADP-230V-AS: Used in Australia or New Zealand.

ADP-240V-BS: Used in Great Britain or countries with G.B. power application.

Recommended accessory for use with digital meter:

One BNC to banana plug adapter

Product number MT-246N. Designed with color fool proof design to avoid polarity mistake when connecting to digital meter.

The PA-677 does not have any user repairable assemblies. If you should have trouble with your probe, contact your local Service Center or representative for help.