

AVOMETER Model 10





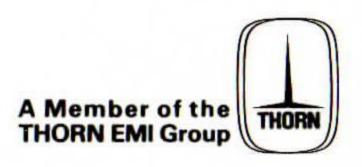
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SAFETY IN THE USE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

It should be understood that any use of electricity inherently involves some degree of safety hazard.

Various safety regulations and recommendations are in existence, and new ones are being formulated, in an attempt to reduce the extent of such hazard. This is achieved principally by defining, as far as possible, the levels of voltage and current above which there is significant hazard; by establishing certain principles in the design of equipment and by recommending specific visual warnings of any residual hazard, to be placed on the equipment.

We, in common with other responsible manufacturers, take all reasonable steps to ensure that our products comply with relevant approved safety standards. However, it must be emphasised that certain types of electrical testing essentially involve the use of voltages and currents above the limits defined as 'safe' values. For example insulation testing and flash testing generally require the use of high voltages well above the safe limit and it may not always be possible to restrict the currents available from the test equipment to within the defined safe values.

It is recommended that the user of electrical equipment of any sort should always ensure that he understands, in detail, the equipment's characteristics so that he is aware of the degree of safety hazard which may be involved.

SAFETY IN THE USE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Whilst every effort is made by responsible manufacturers to reduce the hazards and to warn of any hazard remaining, it still rests with the user to play his part in ensuring his own safety.

The best way to achieve this is:-

- * Understand the equipment you are proposing to use, and its ratings.
- * Understand the application to which the equipment is to be put.
- * Ensure that all reasonable safety procedures are followed.
- * Take no chances, nor short cuts in safety procedures.

The equipment described in this handbook has been examined, both in design and manufacture, to ensure that safety hazards are minimised.

Any known remaining hazards are explained in the paragraphs headed 'WARNING' on page 5 and 'PRECAUTIONS' on page 10.

If for some specific application, it is found that the information provided is not adequate, then please contact the manufacturer for further details and assistance.

INSTRUMENT REPAIRS AND SPARES

The manufacturer's joint service and spares organisation for AVO instruments

LONDON INSTRUMENT REPAIR CENTRE

Spares & Repairs

Archcliffe Road, Dover, Kent. CT17 9EN England Tel: Dover (0304) 202620 Telex: 96283 (LIRC)

London Collection Depot

Cunnington Street, Acton Lane Works, Chiswick, London W4 5HJ Tel: 01-995 9212 Telex: 22583 LIRC

Instruments may be delivered to either address Trade Reception counters are provided. Spare parts should be ordered from the Dover Unit.

Approved Repair Companies

A number of independent instrument repair companies in the U.K. have been approved for repair work on AVOMETER instruments, using genuine AVO spares. Their names and addresses

are listed on the Avo Warranty Booklet, supplied with each new instrument.

Overseas

Instrument owners outside Great Britain should consult the Appointed AVO Distributor/Agent for their country regarding spares and repair facilities. The Distributor/Agent will advise on the best course of action to take. Names and addresses of Overseas Distributors/Agents are given in the AVO Warranty Booklet supplied with each new instrument.

If returning an instrument to Britain for repair, it should be sent, freight pre-paid, to L.I.R.C. AT DOVER (not to the Chiswick Unit). A copy of the invoice and of the Packing Note should be sent simultaneously by airmail to L.I.R.C. at Dover to expedite clearance through U.K. Customs.

A repair estimate showing return freight and other charges will be submitted to the sender if required, before work on the instrument commences.

NEW AVO INSTRUMENTS ARE GUARANTEED FOR 12 MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF PURCHASE BY THE USER.

INDEX

Specification	6
Operation	10
Accessories	14
List of Components	16
Circuit Diagram	17

WARNING

For maximum user safety, care should be taken to ensure that when measuring voltages, the instrument should not be switched to either the current or resistance range. The lead set may be stowed in the special compartment in the instrument lid.

Ensure that the batteries and battery cover are fitted before using the instrument.

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TABLE OF RANGES
Voltage Ranges

DC Range	Internal Impedance	AC Range	Internal Impedance	Scale/ Range Multiplier	
1500V	зомΩ	1500V	змΩ	0-15/x100	
600V	12M Ω	600V	1,2M Ω	0-6 /x100	
300∨	6МΩ	300V	600k Ω	0-30/x10	
150V	змΩ	150V	300 k Ω	0-15/x10	
60V	1,2M Ω	60V	120k Ω	0-6 /x10	
30V	600k Ω			0-30/x1	
15V	300k Ω	15V	10kΩ	0-15/x1	
6V	120kΩ	6V	400Ω	0-6 /x1	
1,5V	30kΩ	1,5V	100Ω	0-15/x0,1	
600mV	12kΩ			0-6 /x100	
150mV*	2,5k Ω			0-15/x10	

^{*}On the 60µA range

Current Ranges

DC Range	Typical Voltage Drop* AC Range Typical Voltage Drop*			Scale/ Range Multiplier
6A	750mV	6A	320mV	0-6 /x1
1,5A	495mV	1,5A	155mV	$0-15/\times0,1$
600mA	435mV	600mA	85mV	0-6 /x100
60mA	405mV	60mA	85mV	0-6 /x10
. 15mA	400mV	15mA	110mV	0-15/x1
1,5mA	395mV	1,5mA	535mV	$0-15/\times0,1$
150µA	300mV			0-15/x10
60µA	150mV			0-6 /x10

^{*}Measured at the input sockets

Resistance Ranges

Range	Span	Maximum test current/voltage	Scale/ Range Multiplier
$\Omega \times 1$	0 to 2k Ω (20 Ω centre scale	75mA/1,5V	0-2kΩ/x1
Ω× 100	0 to 200k Ω (2k Ω centre scale)	750μA/1,5V	0-2k Ω/x100
$\Omega \times 10k$	0 to 20M Ω (200k Ω centre)	75μA/15V	$0-2k \Omega/x 10 000$

ACCURACY

Limits of Error

Frequency Effect

Temperature Effect

DC Voltage and Current ranges
AC Voltage and Current ranges
Resistance ranges

The instrument complies with the international specification IEC 51.

The following values apply when the meter is used in its horizontal working position, at a temperature of 20°C.

±1,5% of f.s.d.

±2,5% of f.s.d. (50Hz sinewave)

±5% of indication between 2 and 200 markings on resistance scale

±1,5% of scale length for the remainder of the scale

(Some batteries may have a very high resistance which will affect the accuracy. If this is suspected, change the batteries)

With sinewave input, the change from the 50Hz reading on the 60V range resulting from a change in frequency is not greater than ±2,5% over the range 20Hz to 20kHz.

The variation from a reading at 20° C resulting from a temperature change is not greater than $\pm 0.15\%$ per deg. C over the operating range.

TEMPERATURE RANGE

Operation 0°C to +40°C Storage -40°C to +55°C

LEAD RESISTANCE

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

FLASH TEST VOLTAGE

OVERLOAD PROTECTION

FUSE

BATTERIES

DIMENSIONS

WEIGHT

 $25m\Omega$ per lead

Complies with all the main requirements of

IEC 414.

5kV a.c. r.m.s.

Power assisted mechanical cut-out using 15V

battery, or VC1-10 voltage converter when

fitted. Additional fuse protection on all ranges.

20mm x 5mm ceramic cartridge. 6,3A 250V.

IEC 127, Sheet 1.

One 1,5V cell, IEC R20 (SP2, 212LP, 2LP,

U2MJ)

Instrument only

With protective cover

One 15V battery, IEC 10F20 (B121, U10,

215G, 71) or IEC 10F15 (B154, GB15, 74, 504)

(Voltage Converter VC1-10 is available at extra

cost to replace the 15V battery)

185 x 147 x 87mm (7,3 x 5,8 x 3,4 in)

185 X 150 x 106mm (7,3 x 5,9 x 4,2 in)

1,5kg (approx)

PRECAUTIONS

USE EXTREME CARE WHEN MEASURING VOLTAGES ABOVE 50V.

AVOID CONNECTING THE METER TO A LIVE CIRCUIT WHENEVER POSSIBLE.

ENSURE THE CIRCUIT IS NOT LIVE BEFORE MAKING RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS.

THE METER WILL CONTINUE TO OPERATE AFTER THE FUSE HAS RUPTURED. THE READING IS NOT ACCURATE. CHECK THE FUSE BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH MEASUREMENTS.

IF IN DOUBT ABOUT THE CORRECT RANGE, SELECT THE HIGHEST AND WORK DOWNWARDS.

GENERAL

The meter is intended for horizontal use.

Before taking measurements, ensure that the pointer is at zero. If necessary it may be set by the screw-driver slot in the front panel.

During transit the range selection knob should be set to 'OFF'. In this position the meter movement is heavily damped.

VOLTAGE AND CURRENT MEASUREMENTS

- (a) Set the function switch to π . +/ Ω (DC) or \circ (AC).
- (b) Set the range selector switch to the appropriate range. If the value is unknown, set to the highest range and decrease the range until an adequate pointer deflection is obtained.
- (c) For voltage measurements, connect the meter across the source of voltage to be measured. For current measurements, connect the meter in series with the circuit under test.
- (d) If polarity reversal is required, rotate the function switch to ... -. This obviates the need for lead reversal.
- (e) The measured value can be obtained from the combination of the indicated value and the range in use. (See Table of Ranges.)

RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS

- (a) Ensure that the circuit is not live, and that all capacitors have been discharged.
- (b) Set the function switch to $= +/\Omega$.
- (c) Set the range selector switch to an appropriate resistance range.
- (d) Short together the test leads and adjust the Ohms Zero knob for meter full scale deflection (zero ohms). If it is not possible to obtain a zero ohms setting, firstly check the fuse, then the batteries.
- (e) Connect the test leads across the unknown resistor.
- (f) The measured value can be obtained from the combination of the indicated value and the range in use (See Table of Ranges)

OVERLOAD PROTECTION

This instrument has been designed to withstand the accidental application of up to 250V rms to any range for up to 10 seconds. On most occasions the cut-out will operate. This will cause the cut-out knob in the front panel to spring out from its normal position level with the panel. The overload condition should first be rectified WITH THE METER DISCONNECTED FROM THE CIRCUIT. The cut-out knob should then be depressed and the meter will again be ready for use.

On some ranges the fuse may rupture if severe overloads are applied. A high value resistor is connected across the fuse-holder. This is a safety precaution to prevent the user from incorrectly assuming that a circuit is "dead" after the meter fuse has blown. Noticeably incorrect readings will be obtained. For example, an input of 240V ac will give a reading of 160V on the 300V ac range. The fuse should be checked and, if necessary, replaced before further measurements are made.

The power-assisted cut-out relies on the 15V battery (or VC1-10 converter) for its operation. If the $\Omega \times 10k$ range operates satisfactorily, then so will the assisted cut-out. If there is no battery or converter in the instrument, or the battery is in a poor condition, the cut-out mechanism will no longer be power assisted. Some degree of protection will be afforded by the mechanical cut-out, which relies only on the movement of the pointer for its operation, and the fuse provides protection on some ranges. It is thus advisable to check the condition of the battery regularly, particularly after long periods of disuse. To do this, switch to the Ω x 10k range, short together the leads and adjust the Ohms Zero knob for full scale deflection. If this can not be achieved the 15V battery should be replaced, or if the VC1-10 converter is fitted, the 1,5V cell should be changed.

BATTERY REPLACEMENT

The batteries are situated beneath the rear cover. Turn the screw on the back of the instrument to "0", and remove the back plate. TAKE CARE TO OBSERVE THE CORRECT POLARITY WHEN INSERTING NEW BATTERIES. A voltage converter, type VC1-10, is available to replace the 15V battery. If the meter is going to stand unused for several months the batteries should be removed.

FUSE REPLACEMENT

The fuse is located in the positive socket in the front panel. Use the key provided to remove the socket from the front. The fuse will then be accessible.

Two replacement fuses are located beneath the rear cover.

NON-SINE WAVEFORMS

Rectifier moving coil instruments give readings on ac proportional to the mean and not the rms value of the waveform with which they are presented. The accuracy of the ac measurements thus depends not only on the original calibration but also on the maintenance of a sinusoidal waveform. The form factor (rms value divided by mean value) of a sine-wave is 1,11 and this has been taken into account in calibrating the meter. Thus rms values are indicated for normal sine-wave inputs. Considerable waveform distortion can occur with only a small effect on the form factor and resulting accuracy, but with severely distorted waveforms some error will inevitably result. Waveforms which are more square will produce higher readings and those which are peaky will produce lower readings.

In the extreme case of highly peaked waveforms such as are encountered in television receivers or other apparatus employing high value capacitors, damage to the instrument diodes may occur. Special care should be taken when using this instrument to service such apparatus.

ACCESSORIES

USE OF ACCESSORIES

30kV DC Probe Part No. 6220-128

A 30kV dc probe is available for use in series with the meter set to its 1500V dc range. To obtain the correct measured value in kV, read the indicated value on the 0-30 scale. CONNECT ONE OF THE INSTRUMENT TERMINALS DIRECTLY TO EARTH. SELECT THE RANGE AND CONNECT THE INSTRUMENT BEFORE APPLYING THE VOLTAGE. DO NOT TOUCH THE INSTRUMENT WHILE THE VOLTAGE IS APPLIED.

Full instructions for its use are provided with this optional accessory.

Multi-Range Current Transformer Part No. 6330-259

This accessory enables ac currents up to 600A to be measured in conjunction with the Model 10. Connections may be made to all the ac current ranges on the meter except the 6A range.

Full operating instructions for its use are provided with this optional accessory.

Voltage Converter, VCI-10 Part No. 6210-071

This is an AVO accessory which may replace the 15V battery in the rear compartment. It is powered by the 1,5V cell. Instructions for its use are supplied with this optional accessory.

As the successful operation of the cut-out depends on the 15V supply it is advisable to check this supply regularly, and to change the 1,5V cell if necessary. (See Overload Protection).

ACCESSORIES

ACCESSORIES

Supplied with instrument

Leads, prods, insulated clips
Instruction booklet
1,5V cell SP2
15V battery B154
Battery adaptor
Two spare fuses
Top cover with lead compartment
Key to remove fuse

Available at extra cost

130	Part No.
30kV d.c. probe	6220-128
Current transformer	6330-259
Miniature lead set	6320-134
VC1-10 Voltage Converter	6210-071
(to replace 15V battery)	
Carrying case — ever-ready leather	6320-136

LIST OF COMPONENTS

R1 R2 R3 R4 R6 R7 R8 R10 R11 R13 R14 R15 R17 R19 R21 R22 R23	330Ω 12kΩ 0R0667 0R2000 0R4003 6R003 20R03 240R3 2,4kΩ 4kΩ 1,333kΩ 18,7Ω 2,16kΩ 51kΩ 9,642kΩ 392,4Ω 99,5Ω 18MΩ 6MΩ 3MΩ 1,8MΩ	R24 R25 R26 R27 R28 R30 R31 R32 R33 R34 R35	$180 k\Omega$ $90 k\Omega$ $18 k\Omega$ $10 k\Omega$ $18 k\Omega \pm 5\% \ 0,033W$ $18 k\Omega \text{variable resistor}$ 889Ω $6,19 k\Omega$ $177 k\Omega$ $Movement \ swamp$ $300 k\Omega$		C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D8 TR1 TR2 B1 B2 FS1	33µF 150pF 4,7nF 27nF 1nF 14pF (Part of p.c.b.) 220nF 220nF 1N4148 1N4148 1N4148 1N4148 1N4148 1N4148 BZY88C15 BZY88C15 BZY88C15 BC184C BC184C BC184C 15V 1,5V 6,3A
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