

**AC CURRENT  
UNIVERSAL CLAMP TESTER**

**MODEL 310**

**INSTRUCTION MANUAL**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The model 310 universal clamp tester, using a universal current transducer, is an innovative clamp tester which enables loaded cable searching and load checking in the field—without having to separate cables into single wires.

The Model 310 enables selection of single-wire, single-phase, and 3-phase modes, and displays approximate values of load current.

The universal current transducer used in the Model 310 employs a number of left-to-right symmetrical sensor coils, and is constructed with shielding, thereby minimizing the influence of external noise.

The Model 310 also has a conventional current transducer, enabling high-accuracy current measurements.

The model 310 is the world's first instrument of its kind and will enjoy use in a wide range of applications requiring current checking and searching for loaded cable when laying cables and when working in close quarters.

## 2. CAUTION

- Before operating this instrument, familiarize yourself with all instructions outlined in this manual.
- Always check to make sure that the function switch is set to the position.
- When making measurements, use CAUTION as dangerous voltages may be present in normally safe areas.
- To avoid electrical shock, use CAUTION when working above 60V DC or 25V AC rms. Such voltages pose a shock hazard.
- Never make measurements with the battery cover OFF.
- Never fail to keep to the maximum tolerable input.
- Never operate this instrument if it gets wet, damp or has any liquid condensation build-up on any part of the instrument.

### 3-1. General

Measuring Method:	Dual integration mode
Measuring Function:	Leakage current and load current
Display:	3.5 digit LCD max. reading of 3200
Over Range Indication:	“OL” mark on LCD
Maximum Indication:	3200
Low Battery Indication:	2.5V-2.7V: “+B” mark on LCD
Data Hold Indication:	“DH” mark on LCD
Sampling Time:	Approx. 2 times/sec.
Auto Power Off:	The meter is set to power off mode approx., 10 minutes after the power switch on.
Limitation of Circuit Voltage:	Less than AC 600V
Withstanding Voltage:	AC2000V/1 minute max. (between the core of CT and rear case)
Operating Temperature:	0~40°C <80%RH(non-condensing)
Storage Temperature:	-10~60°C <70%RH(non-condensing)
Power Supply:	LR44 or SR44 x 2
Power Consumption:	Approx. 5mw
Battery Life:	Approx. 50 hours(LR44)
Size	64(W)x180(H)x23(D)mm
Weight:	Approx. 135g
Accessories:	Batteries.....2 Instruction manual.....1 Soft case.....1

### 3-2 General CT Measurement

Range:	0~30mA/300mA/30A/300A(50/60Hz)	
Ranging:	2 ranges manuals	
Accuracy:	23°C ± 5°C, 80%RH max.	
Range:	30/300mA	30/300A
Min. Resolution:	0.01mA	0.01A
Accuracy:	± 1.2%rdg ± 5dgt	0~200A: ± 1.2%rdg ± 5dgt 200~250A: ± 3.0%rdg ± 5dgt 250~300A: -5.0%rdg ± 5dgt
Jaw Opening Capability:	φ 40mm	

### 3-3 Universal CT Measurement

Range: 300A

Jaw Size: R10mm

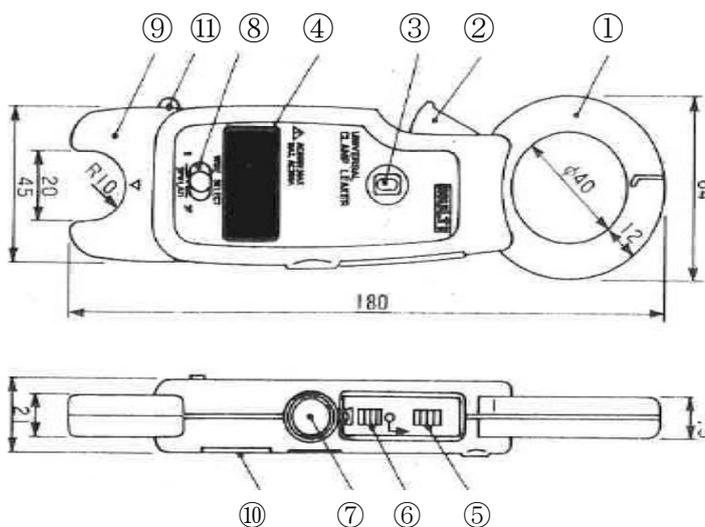
Resolution: 100mA

Accuracy: One wire(IV cable):  $\pm 5\%$ rdg

Single phase flat cable(VVF cable):  $\pm 5\%$ rdg

Three phase cable(VVR cable): Apprx. value

### 4. DIMENSIONS AND PANEL FUNCTION



- ① Current Transducer
- ② Jaw Opening Lever
- ③ Data Hold Switch
- ④ LCD Display
- ⑤ Range Switch for Clamp CT
- ⑥ CT Selection Switch
- ⑦ Power Switch
- ⑧ Cable Selection Switch
- ⑨ Universal CT
- ⑩ Battery Cover
- ⑪ Hole for Hand Strap

### 5. METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

#### 5-1. Preparation and Caution before Measurement

- Before making measurements, install the batteries. Two LR-44 batteries can be used.
- Avoid using the tester in places subject to high temperatures, humidity or excessive vibration.
- Before measurements, be sure the data hold switch is set to "OFF". (It is impossible to make measurements if the data hold switch is set to "ON".)
- Remove the battery if the tester will not be used for a long period of time.

#### 5-2. Measurement of Line Current with General CT

- 1) Press the power switch on the right side of the instrument.
- 2) Set the CT selector switch to the  $\odot$  position.
- 3) Set the range selector switch to a range appropriate to the current to be measured.
- 4) Clamp the conductor of the circuit under test.
- 5) If you make measurements in a dark place or in a place where it is difficult to see the readings, use the data hold switch.

Note: Clamp around only one conductor of the circuit to be measured.

#### 5-3. Measurements of Leakage

##### 5-3-1 . Leakage current measurement for the grounded conductor

- 1) Set the power switch to "ON" position.
- 2) Set the range selector switch to a range appropriate to the current to be measured.
- 3) Clamp the conductor of the circuit under test with the current transducer.
- 4) If you make measurements in a dark place or in a place where it is difficult to see the readings, use the data hold switch.

5-3-2. Leakage current measurement for the single-phase or three-phase electric circuit.

- 1) Set the power switch to "ON" position.
- 2) Set the range selector switch to a range appropriate to the current to be measured.
- 3) To measure a leakage current in a single-phase electric circuit, clamp the two conductors together. Or clamp the three conductors together in the case of the three-phase electric circuit.
- 4) If you make measurements in a dark place or in a place where it is difficult to see the readings, use the data hold switch.

APPENDIX:

When making the power switch on and off several times quickly for the short period, the display may show "O.L" according to circumstances.

Make switching power on/off with the interval more than 2 sec.

CAUTION:

This tester is designed for low voltage applications.  
To avoid electrical shock or damage, the measurement is limited to the circuit under 600V AC.

5-4. AC Current Measurement with Universal CT

CAUTION:

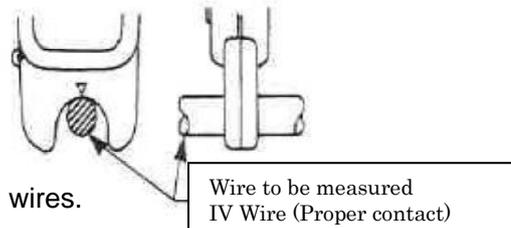
- Note that accuracy will differ, depending upon the diameter of the cable being measured and in the case of cables with ground wires. If high-accuracy measurement is required, use the conventional current transducer.
- In the case of special cables, there are some cables which the universal current transducer cannot be used to measure.

- 1) Press the power switch on the right side of instrument.
- 2) Set the CT selector switch to the "n" position.

(Measurement of single wire)

- ① Set the wire selector switch to the "S" position.
- ② As shown on the right drawing, press the wire to be measured perpendicularly up against the ▽ mark of the current transducer to measure the current in the wire.

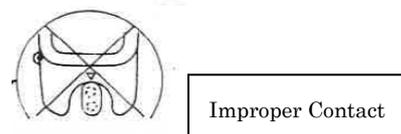
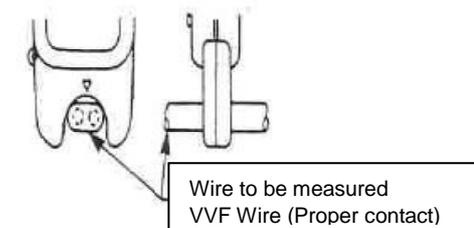
Note: This instrument is adjusted for IV wires and will exhibit measurement errors for other type wires.



(Measurement of single-phase wire)

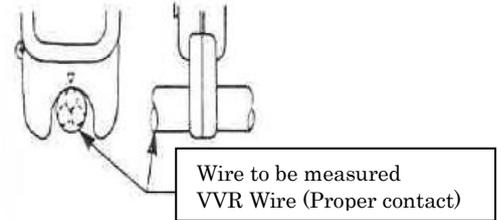
- ① Set the wire selector switch to the "SP (FLAT)" position.
- ② As shown on the right drawing, press the wire to be measured perpendicularly up against the ▽ mark of the current transducer to measure the current in the wire.

Note: This instrument is adjusted for VVF wires and will exhibit measurement errors for other type wires.



(Measurement of 3-phase wires)

- ① Set the wire selector switch to the "3P" position
- ② As shown on the right drawing, press the wire to be measured perpendicularly up against the  $\nabla$  mark of the current transducer.
- ③ In the condition of ②, rotate the instrument about the wire to be measured and read the maximum indication value.



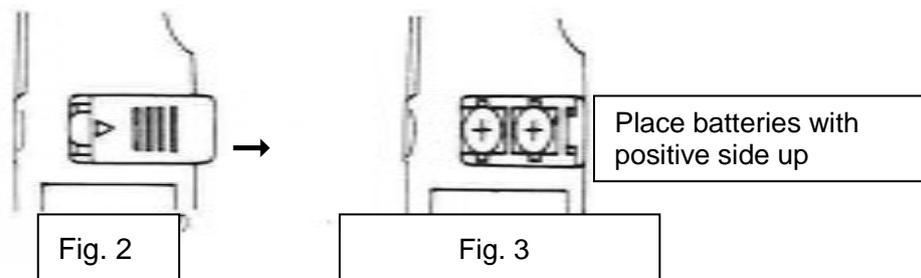
Note: This instrument is adjusted for VVR wires and will exhibit measurement errors for other type wires.

**CAUTION**

- This instrument is designed for low voltage applications.
- To avoid electrical shock or damage, the measurement is limited the circuit less than 600V AC.

## 6. Replacement of Batteries

When the battery becomes exhausted or drops below the operating voltage, the "B" mark is displayed. Turn the power switch to "OFF", prior to installing batteries. To install the batteries, remove the battery cover located on the unit back. (See Fig.2) Insert the two LR-44 or SR-44 into the battery case making sure that proper polarity is observed. (See Fig.3) Always replace both batteries at the same time. If the difference between the voltages of the batteries is big, the measurement error may be caused.



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