

Using accessory current clamps with Fluke digital multimeters

Application Note

Accessory current clamps expand a multimeter's flexibility and measurement capabilities by allowing it to measure up to thousands of amps. By themselves, most meters are limited to a 20 amp measurement for a short period. The clamp accessory reduces the actual measured current by a fixed ratio. That means the current maximum is now limited by the clamp instead of the multimeter.

The following discussion focuses on the most common types of current clamps used with digital multimeters (DMM):

1. AC only with a milliamp output like the Fluke i200, i400, 80i-400, 80i-600A or i800
2. AC/DC with a millivolt output like the Fluke i410, i1010 and 80i-110s

Note: This is not a complete user guide. Make sure to read the safety and usage information contained within the clamp's instruction sheets.

AC clamps: Fluke i200, i400, 80i-400 or i800

The i200, i400, 80i-400, and i800 are current transformer type clamps that have an output of 1 milliamp ac per amp ac. This is a 1000:1 ratio. They also have banana plug connections. These clamps do not measure dc current.

To use these clamps with a Fluke DMM, the meter must have a milliamp input jack. Plug the black output lead into the meter's common jack and the red output lead into the meter's milliamp or mA input jack. Set the meter's function switch to read ac milliamps.

Place the clamp jaws around only one conductor of the circuit to be tested. Clamping around both the line and neutral conductors (like a line cord) at the same time will cancel the current flow reading. If there is current flowing in the circuit, the milliamp reading in the display will be the actual current flow in amps.

In Figure 1, the reading on the Fluke 87V DMM display (15.86 mA ac) corresponds to a true circuit current of 15.86 amps ac. The reading on the Fluke 289 DMM display (199.32 mA ac) corresponds to a true circuit current of 199.32 amps ac.

AC/DC clamps: Fluke i410 and i1010

The i410 and i1010 are ac/dc Hall Effect type clamps. That is, they contain Hall Effect sensors, and have internal electronics and a power switch. These clamps have an output of 1 millivolt ac per amp ac for ac current measurements and 1 millivolt dc per amp dc for dc current measurements. Again, these have a 1000:1 turns ratio.

To use these clamps with a Fluke DMM, for best results the meter should have a millivolt range for either ac or dc voltage depending on the current to be measured. For ac current measurements, plug the black output lead into the meter's common jack and the red output lead into the meter's V/Ω input jack. Set the meter's function switch to read ac voltage or ac millivolts.



Figure 1: The i200 connected to the Fluke 289 DMM and the i400 connected to the Fluke 87V DMM.



Figure 2: Plugging in the i410 clamp.

Place the clamp jaws around only one conductor of the circuit to be tested. Clamping around both the line and neutral conductors (like a line cord) at the same time will cancel the current flow reading. If there is current flowing in the circuit, the millivolt reading in the display will be the actual current flow in amps.

Connections for i410/i1010 clamps with a 289 DMM

The reading in the Fluke 289 display (7.437 mV ac) corresponds to a true circuit current of 7.437 amps ac.

For dc current measurements, plug the black output lead into the meter's common jack and the red output lead into the meters V/ Ω input jack. Set the meter's function switch to read dc millivolts. Turn the clamp on by pressing the green power button.

For the most accurate dc measurements, with the jaws closed use the "zero" adjust to zero the displayed reading before clamping around the current to be measured. This zero adjust is only required for dc measurements. Place the clamp jaws around only one conductor of the circuit to be tested. If there is current flowing in the circuit, the millivolt reading in the display will be the actual current flow in amps.

This clamp was originally designed for use with an oscilloscope and terminates with a BNC style connector. To use it with a DMM, add a PM9081/001 BNC to dual banana adapter. For best results, the DMM should have a millivolt range for either ac or dc voltage, depending on the current to be measured.

For ac current measurements, plug the black output connector into the meter's common jack and the red output connector into the meters V/ Ω input jack. Set the meter's function switch to read ac millivolts or ac voltage. Turn the probe on by sliding the switch from "Off" to the appropriate range position, depending upon the current to be measured.

Place the clamp jaws around only one conductor of the circuit to be tested. Clamping around both the line and neutral conductors (like a line cord) at the same time will cancel the current flow reading. If there is current flowing in the circuit, the millivolt reading in the display will be the actual current flow in amps.

Example #1. If measuring ≤ 10 amps, the probe output is 100 mV/A. For a reading of 5 amps the meter would display 500 millivolts. A reading of 10 amps would display as 1,000 millivolts or 1 volt. (See Figure 4)



Figure 3: Connected to the i1010 clamp, the Fluke 289 DMM mV ac reading corresponds to a true circuit current in amps ac.



Figure 4: With the Fluke 289 DMM connected to the 80i-110s clamp, at 100 mV/A, a 5 amp reading displays 500 millivolts.



Figure 5: At 10 mV/A, a reading of 25 amps displays 250 millivolts.

AC/DC Clamps: Fluke 80i-110s

80i-110s is also an ac/dc Hall Effect Type clamp. This is a dual range clamp with an output of either 10 millivolts or 100 millivolts per amp ac for ac current measurements or 10 millivolts or 100 millivolts per amp dc for dc current measurements. Use the 100 millivolt per amp position for accurate current measurements up to 10 amps and the 10 millivolt per amp position for current measurements exceeding 10 amps but less than 100 amps.

Example #2. If measuring greater than 10 amps but less than 100 amps, the probe output is 10 mV/A. For a reading of 25 amps the meter would display 250 millivolts. A reading of 100 amps would display as 1,000 millivolts or 1 volt. (See Figure 5)

For dc current measurements, plug the black output connector into the meter's common jack and the red output connector into the meter's V/ Ω input jack. Set the meter's function switch to read dc millivolts or dc voltage. Turn the probe ON by sliding the switch from "Off" to the appropriate range position depending upon the current to be measured.

For the most accurate dc measurements, with the jaws closed use the "zero" adjust to zero the displayed reading before clamping around the current to be measured. This zero adjust is only required for dc measurements. Place the clamp jaws around only one conductor of the circuit to be tested. If there is current flowing in the circuit the millivolt reading in the display can be converted to the actual current flow in amps based on the above examples.

True RMS

Remember that it's the multimeter that determines whether the measured value is a true RMS value or an Average responding RMS indicated value, not the clamp. If you are using a true RMS multimeter, your current reading will also be true RMS (though dependent on the limitations of the meter and clamp accessory). Also, for true RMS meters, there may be minimum current measurement limitations for some ac current measurements. It's a good idea to review the minimum ac voltage input specifications for your multimeter so you can select the appropriate clamp accessory for your application.

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