

 RZ120

# STÄUBLI



LISTED  
Control Nr.:95D1  
Test Accessories




## Set Isoprobe II – 10:1 HS ;MICSIG

- Benutzerinformation
- User Information
- Information pour l'utilisateur

[www.staubli.com/electrical](http://www.staubli.com/electrical)

### User Information

The test probe Isoprobe II - 10:1 HS can be used together with any test instrument that has an input impedance of 1 M $\Omega$  and whose input capacity is within the compensation range (see below).

 **When connecting the probe, always connect to the test instrument before picking off the test signal. When disconnecting the probe, first disconnect the probe tip from the test signal.**

#### Technical Details

Dividing ratio:	10:1
Input capacitance:	16 pF
Compensation range:	10 pF ... 35 pF (works setting: 25 pF)
Frequency range:	0 ... 250 MHz
Rise time:	1.2 ns
Lead length:	1.20 m
Input impedance:	10 M $\Omega$ $\pm$ 1 %
Rated voltage when using touch-protected test equipment:	Max. 1000 V, CAT II (600 V, CAT III) (frequency-dependent, see derating curve)

#### Accessories

HC200: Push-on hook clip  
GS400: Push-on reference contact  
GM200: Reference lead with crocodile clip  
(GM200 for the connection to the  $\varnothing$  2 mm safety socket in the handling part of the probe)

#### Making a reference connection

The output signal always relates to a reference point. For optimum measuring accuracy, the shield of the test probe should be connected to this reference point by the shortest possible route.

#### Compensation

For an accurate indication of the measuring signal, it is necessary to adjust the capacity of the probe to the input capacity of the oscilloscope. For this purpose the probe has an adjustment screw in the handling section. Connect the probe to the oscilloscope and the tip to the reference calibration signal of the oscilloscope. Turn the adjustment screw until the oscilloscope shows an exact square wave.

#### Measurement Categories (according to IEC / EN 61010-031)

**CAT I:** Measurements performed on circuits not directly connected to mains. **Examples:** Measurements on circuits not derived from mains, and specially protected (internal) mains-derived circuits.

**CAT II:** Measurements performed on circuits directly connected to the low voltage installation. **Examples:** Measurements on household appliances, portable tools and similar equipment.

**CAT III:** Measurements performed in the building installation. **Examples:** Measurements on distribution boards, circuit-breakers, wiring, including cables, bus-bars, junction boxes, switches, socket-outlets in the fixed installation, and equipment for industrial use and some other equipment including stationary motors with permanent connection to the fixed installation.

**CAT IV:** Measurements performed at the source of the low-voltage installation. **Examples:** Electricity meters and measurements on primary overcurrent protection devices and ripple control units.