

Model SMG5 MEGOHMMETER

Description

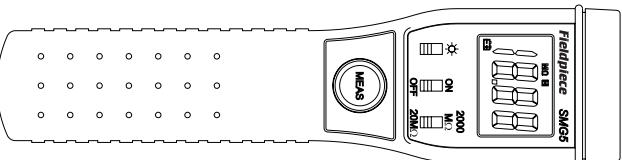
The SMG5 Megohmmeter is for fast, easy, and safe testing of insulation resistance. It provides 1000V voltage source, monitors current, and displays the resistance between the test points.

Maximum current output is <1mA. To extend battery life, it automatically turns itself off in 15 seconds.

Applications

The SMG5 can be used to determine the condition of insulation from winding to ground in a motor, compressor, or transformer. Disconnect the windings and measure the resistance between the windings and ground through the insulation.

OPERATOR'S MANUAL



Specifications

Display:

3 1/2 digit liquid crystal display (LCD) with maximum reading of 1999.

Overrange: (OL) or (-OL) is displayed. **Low battery indication:** The "■" is displayed when the battery voltage drops below the operating level.

Measurement rate: 2.5 times per second, nominal.

Operating Environment: 0°C to 40°C at <70% relative humidity.

Storage Temperature: -20°C to 60°C, 0 to 80% R.H. with battery removed from meter.

Auto power off: 15 seconds approx.

Standby consume current: <1µA

Battery: 4 pcs 1.5V (AAA size) UM-4 R03.

Battery Life: 4 hours (continuity) typical with alkaline battery (@20MΩ range test 10MΩ resistor).

Dimensions:
170mm(H) x 44mm(W) x 40mm(D).
Weight: 160g including batteries.

ELECTRICAL

Range: 20MΩ, 2000MΩ.

Resolution: 1MΩ on 2000MΩ range.

Accuracy:

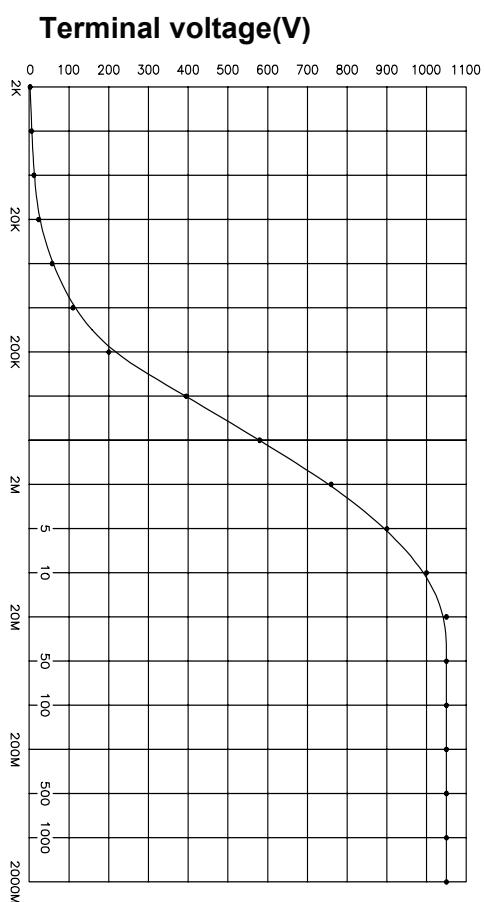
20MΩ range: $\pm(2\% \text{rdg} + 2\text{dgts})$

2000MΩ range: $<500\text{M}\Omega \pm(4\% \text{rdg} + 2\text{dgts})$

Rated voltage: DC-DC converter to 1000VDC

Accuracy temperature: 23°C $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ less than 70%RH
Temperature Coefficient: 0.1X (specified accuracy)°C (<18°C or >28°C)

Insulation Resistance Measurement Terminal Voltage



⚠️ WARNING

Do not measure when compressor motor is in a vacuum.

⚠️ WARNING

To avoid electrical shock remove test leads before opening case or battery cover.
Do not operate with battery cover open.

⚠️ WARNING

Remove power from circuit under test.
Do not touch test lead tips, test points, or terminals when pressing MEAS.

For your safety...

1. Connect the E terminal to ground using the alligator clip (included).
2. Use one hand to conduct test.
3. Make sure to turn meter OFF to avoid accidentally pressing MEAS and creating a 1000V voltage source. If the switch is ON and MEAS is depressed, 1000V will appear on the terminals.

	DANGEROUS VOLTAGE	
	AC-ALTERNATING CURRENT	
	DC-DIRECT CURRENT	

How to use

1. Disconnect all wires from the winding to be tested. Test each winding in three-phase system separately.
2. Connect the E terminal to ground and insert probe tip in L.
3. Select ON (middle slide switch).
4. Touch test point, and press MEAS, and hold until you get a stable reading.
5. Release MEAS. The reading will remain on the display for approximately in 15 seconds.
6. Select OFF.

Range select

If the meter is on the 20MΩ setting and reads OL during the test, select the 2000MΩ setting and try again. If the meter is on the 2000MΩ setting and the display reads 19 or less, select 20MΩ for better resolution.

Display back-light switch (#)

Select # to turn on backlight. Backlight will remain on only when the LCD is on.

Battery test

1. Slide the middle switch to power on.
2. Press the MEAS button.
3. If the "BAT" in the display lights, the batteries are near the end of their life and should be replaced immediately.

The low battery alarm

The low battery alarm "BAT" is displayed when measuring very low values of resistance (below 500KΩ). This is due to the large amount of current power consumed when measuring such small resistances. Replace the batteries if subsequent resistance measurements of high values result in the display "BAT" appearing.

Temperature effects

For accurate measurements, when comparing readings over time or when comparing readings to other similar equipment or to the recommended values, the temperatures must be the same. Insulation resistance can change by a factor of two with a change in temperature from 70 deg F to 100 deg F.

Equipment manufacturers publish acceptable limits that vary with temperature.

Refrigeration and A/C systems

A megger can be particularly effective with compressors. Contaminants (moisture, microscopic metal filings, and acids) can get in the refrigerant and destroy the insulation in the windings of the compressor. With a megger, you can see the degradation over time and may be able to replace the compressor before it catastrophically fails and spews contaminants into the refrigeration system, possibly requiring a much more expensive repair.

To insure consistent measurements, the system should be run for at least an hour and shut off. Take the megohmmeter reading immediately. This way temperatures and the exact condition of the refrigerant will be the same from test to test.

Guidelines

The following are general guidelines. The numbers recommended by the equipment manufacturer may be different, depending on the equipment tested and conditions. Results can vary significantly as the temperature varies.

Reading	Condition	Action
>100Mohm	Excellent	None
50-100Mohm	Some moisture present	Change filter drier
20-50Mohm	Contamination/moisture present	Change filter drier several times Change oil if acid present
0-20Mohm	Severe contamination	Full system clean-up and re-evaluation.

How does it relate to a milliohm meter?

A megger such as the Fieldpiece SMG5 measures the insulation resistance between the coil and ground by supplying a very high voltage to break down the insulation and measuring the very low resultant current. The resistance measured is very high. Fifty million ohms is typical. A milliohm meter such as the Fieldpiece AMR1 supplies a higher current (50mA) but at a very low voltage. The resistance measured is very low (thousandths of an ohm).

You may be able to determine insulation problems with either a megger or a milliohm meter. The megger will tell you the condition of the insulation between the winding and ground by forcing a small current though it with a high voltage. The milliohm meter will determine if the test current supplied between the ends of the windings takes a "shortcut" at a point where the insulation has failed.

Both measurements can be used to determine the health of the insulation, but in different ways.

Why a DMM often won't work

To test resistance, a DMM supplies low voltage (<1V) to the test points and is capable of delivering only a few millamps. It's not a high enough voltage to detect high resistance problems that might indicate moisture and other contaminants and it's not enough current to measure real low values of resistance.

Cleaning
Periodically wipe the case with a damp cloth and detergent. Do not use abrasives or solvents.

Limited warranty

This meter is warranted against defects in material or workmanship for one year from date of purchase. Fieldpiece will replace or repair the defective unit, at its option, subject to verification of the defect.

This warranty does not apply to defects resulting from abuse, neglect, accident, unauthorized repair, alteration, or unreasonable use of the instrument.

Obtaining service

Send the meter freight prepaid to Fieldpiece Instruments. For warranty service also send proof of date and location of purchase. For out-of-warranty service send \$40, check or money order. Do not send cash. The meter will be completely repaired or replaced, at the option of Fieldpiece, and returned to you via least cost transportation. Response time is typically 24 hours after receipt of meter.



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