



# High Voltage Proving Unit

H2713 PU

The high voltage proving unit for high voltage testers is utilized to determine if the devices under test are functionally working.

The high voltage proving unit is not a calibrator and can't be utilized for calibration.

The high voltage proving unit for high voltage testers can be utilized to proof contact devices on a momentary basis (press on, check, release).

## FEATURES

- Designed to proof:
  - Phasing sticks.
  - High voltage detectors (contact type only, not to be used with non contact proximity detectors.)
  - High voltage and voltage testers.
- Battery operated.
- Led indicates when power is "ON".
- Small and hand-held.
- Quick connection with normal 4mm test leads.

## SPECIFICATIONS

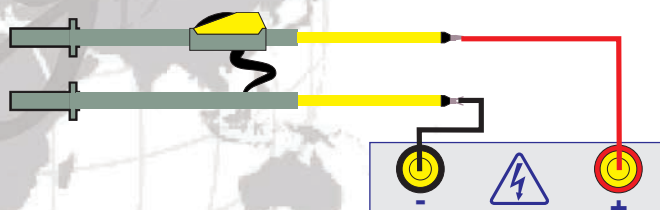
Voltage settings (Internal Jumpers Selectable)	500 Vdc
	1000 Vdc
	2500 Vdc
	5000 Vdc (default setting)
Over-current protection	Yes
Power on indicator	Yes
Operating temperature	-5°C to 45°C
Storage temperature	-10°C to 55°C
Dimensions	205(L) × 90(W) × 55(D)mm
Weight (battery included)	Approx. 510g
Power source	1.5V (AA) × 6 or equivalent
Accessories	Test leads
	Carry case
	Batteries

## Proving Second source equivalents or Compatible models

The high voltage proving unit for voltage testers output a DC voltage of around 5000Vdc (factory setting). This unit has been designed to deviate most of the voltage testers and the voltage detectors. It can be used with most of the phasing sticks and voltage testers which can accept 5000V input. This unit is basically a low current 5000Vdc supply. The output current is limited. To save battery life, it is recommended to depress the test button for short period of time only.

## Proofing PC xxk - Multifunction Voltage Testers

The master pole must be connected to the positive socket of the proofing unit. The slave pole must be connected to the negative socket of the proofing unit. The test button of the proofing unit must be depressed for a short time only. During that short time, the neon voltage detector must be lit and the panel meter must deviate and show increase in the voltage, then come back down.



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