



## DC/HIPOT/MEGOHMMETER PTS Series

**HIGH VOLTAGE, INC.** produces the top DC Hipots available. Most models are higher in power output and offer many significant advantages over competition, yet are equal or smaller in size and lighter in weight. Our standard models range from 37.5 kVDC to 600 kVDC.

### OUR ADVANAGES

Our hipots are roughly the same size and weight (some models are smaller) than competition but offer far more and at a lower price. Our DC hipots, up to 130 kV, are rated for **10 mA**, not 5 mA. Models up to 75 kVdc contain a +/- **1% line voltage regulator built** in to stabilize the incoming power source, resulting in more stable and accurate leakage current readings. All have a **built in HV megohmmeter**, enabling the same instrument to be used for insulation resistance testing. Our meters use **100 uA meter movements**, rather than the 5 or 10 uA of competition. This makes our meters much more durable. We have **transit-protected meters**, reducing the breakage from rough handling during transit and our **meters use glass fronts**, not plastic, eliminating static build-up. Our custom made **enclosures are stronger**, and our overall packaging of the product is more attractive. More product, smaller size, lower cost.

### PTS-75 & PTS-80 DIFFERENCES

The PTS-75 and the PTS-80 are very similar. The PTS-75 offers a 75kVdc output while the PTS-80 provides 80kVdc. All other specifications and features are exactly the same except for one important difference. The PTS-75 contains a +/- 1% input voltage regulator circuit designed to stabilize the incoming voltage powering the instrument. This enables the user to make more precise and stable leakage current readings, as the output voltage, hence current, does not fluctuate as much as it would without this circuit. The PTS-80 does not have this circuit. The regulating circuit used is a ferro-resonant transformer/capacitor circuit. It is sensitive to frequency fluctuations and the input waveform. It works extremely well when the hipot is powered from utility power or a "sine wave" output inverter. It may not work properly if powered from a poorly regulated output from a motor generator (the generator may need to be preloaded) or an inverter with a "modified sine wave" output, which is really a chopped square wave. If you only have available an inverter that is not a "true sine wave" design, then buy the PTS-80.

**PTS-75** Utility, stable generator, or true sine wave inverter power source

**PTS-80** Any input power source, including "modified sine wave" inverter



**PTS-75** 75 kVdc @ 10 mA  
**PTS-80** 80 kVdc @ 10 mA



**PTS-100** 100 kVdc @ 10 mA



**PTS-200** 200 kVdc @ 5 mA



**PTS-300** 200 kVdc @ 5 mA