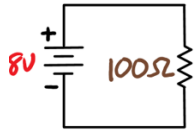


## DC Ammeters: BK Precision 2831E (25:49)

Describe why it is necessary to power off a circuit prior to inserting an ammeter.

Illustrate how an ammeter would be inserted in this circuit to measure current.



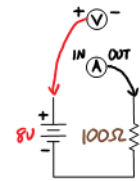
Describe the consequences of installing an ammeter backward in a DC circuit.

Identify the resistance of an ideal ammeter.

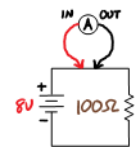
List the 4 steps used to place the BK Precision 2831E into DC ammeter mode. Identify the upper limit of the low current range.

Describe how to use the high current range of the BK Precision 2831E. Identify the upper limit of the high current range.

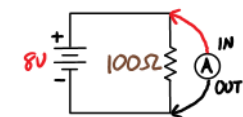
Describe the consequence of using the wrong lead placement for an ammeter.



Describe the consequence of failing to break the circuit and placing the leads of the ammeter at the same point.



Describe the EXTREMELY DANGEROUS consequences of placing an ammeter in parallel to an element under inspection.



**NEVER DO THIS!**

Describe how a fuse protects an ammeter.

Identify the fuse ratings for the low and high current inputs on the BK Precision 2831E.

Identify the resistance of an intact fuse. Identify the resistance of a blown fuse.

Describe how to replace the low input fuse on the BK Precision 2831E.

Describe how to replace the high input fuse on the BK Precision 2831E.