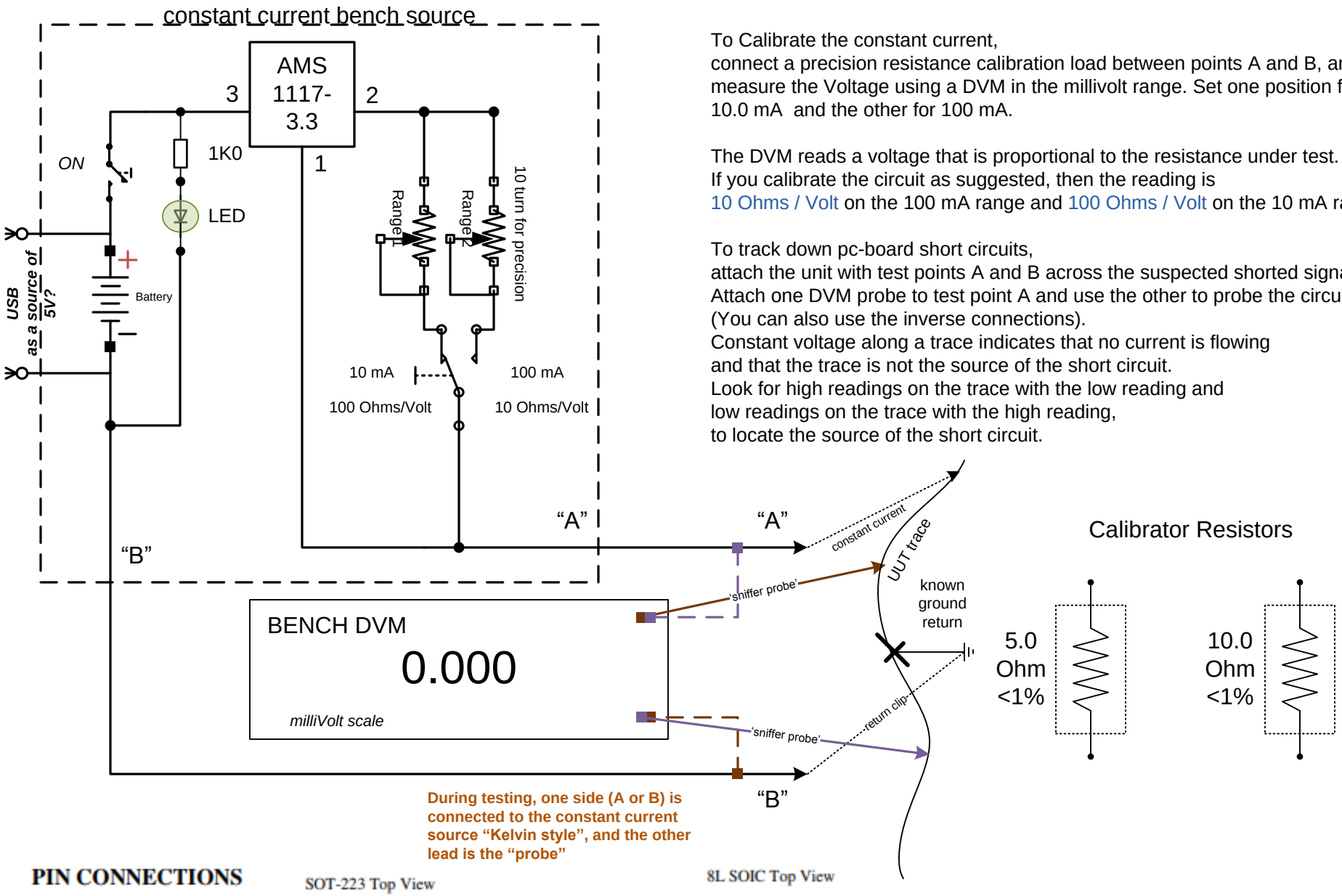


To Calibrate the constant current,
connect a precision resistance calibration load between points A and B, and measure the Voltage using a DVM in the millivolt range. Set one position for 10.0 mA and the other for 100 mA.

The DVM reads a voltage that is proportional to the resistance under test.
If you calibrate the circuit as suggested, then the reading is
10 Ohms / Volt on the 100 mA range and 100 Ohms / Volt on the 10 mA range.

To track down pc-board short circuits,
attach the unit with test points A and B across the suspected shorted signals.
Attach one DVM probe to test point A and use the other to probe the circuit.
(You can also use the inverse connections).
Constant voltage along a trace indicates that no current is flowing
and that the trace is not the source of the short circuit.
Look for high readings on the trace with the low reading and
low readings on the trace with the high reading,
to locate the source of the short circuit.

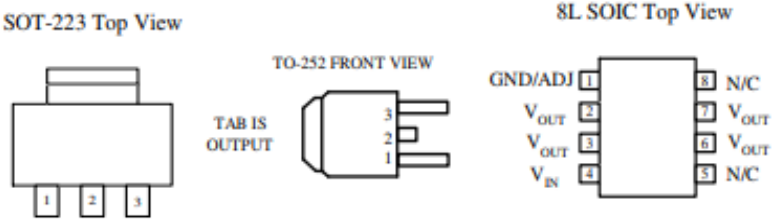
During testing, one side (A or B) is connected to the constant current source "Kelvin style", and the other lead is the "probe"

Calibrator Resistors

PIN CONNECTIONS

3 PIN FIXED/ADJUSTABLE VERSION

1- Ground/Adjust
2- V_{OUT}
3- V_{IN}



SCALE: Not to scale (yet)	DRAWN by: JRad	Revised by: _
TITLE: "MilliOhmMeter DIY short-finder" Version 1	DATE DRAWN: 15 JAN 2019	REVISED: 22 JAN 19