

DIGITAL MULTIMETER OPERATION MANUAL

1. GENERAL






The instrument is a stable and high performance digital multimeter driven by battery. It uses the LCD with 42mm high make the reading is clearly. And the function of 20sec. back light and overload protection make operation is convenient.

The instrument has the function of measuring DCV, ACV, DCA, ACA, resistance, capacitance, and diode, triode and continuity test. The instrument takes dual-integral A/D converter as key point, is an excellent tools.

2. SAFETY NOTES


This series meter meets the standard of IEC1010. Read it before operation.

1. Do not input the limited voltage of 1000V DC or 750V AC RMS when measuring voltage.
2. Voltage less than 36V is safety voltage. When measuring voltage higher than 36V DC, 25V AC, check the connection, insulation of test leads to avoid electric shock.
3. When changing function and range, test leads should be removed from testing point.
4. Select correct function and range.
5. When measuring current, do not input current over 20A.
6. Safety symbols

“” exists high voltage, “” GND, “” dual insulation, “” must refer to manual, “” low battery

3. SPECIFICATION

1. GENERAL

- 1-1. Displaying : LCD displaying
- 1-2. Max. indication: 1999 (3 1/2) , auto polarity indication
- 1-3. Measuring method: dual slope A/D transfer
- 1-4. Sampling rate: approx. 3 times/sec
- 1-5. Over range indication: MSD displays “1” or “-1”
- 1-6. Low battery indication: “” symbol displays
- 1-7. Operation: 0~40°C relative humidity <80%
- 1-8. Power: one 9V battery (NEDA1604/6F22 or equivalent)
- 1-9. Meas.:190×93.5×37 mm
- 1-10. Weight: approx. 426g (including battery)
- 1-11. Accessories: test leads, instruction manual, holster, gift box and battery
- 1-12. Test accessories: alligator, triode test accessory

2. TECHNICAL DATA

2-1. Accuracy: \pm (RDG% + the lowest digit) at (23±5)°C,<75%RH one year guarantee from production date

2-2. TECHNICAL DATA

2-2-1.DCV

| RANGE | ACCURACY | RESOLUTION |
|-------|-----------------|------------|
| 200mV | $\pm(0.5\%+3)$ | 100uV |
| 2V | | 1mV |
| 20V | | 10mV |
| 200V | | 100mV |
| 1000V | $\pm(0.8\%+10)$ | 1V |

Input resistance: all ranges: 10M Ω

Overload protection: 200mV range: 250V DC or AC peak value, other range: 1000V DC or AC peak value

2-2-2.AC

| RANGE | ACCURACY | RESOLUTION |
|-------|-----------------|------------|
| 2V | $\pm(0.8\%+5)$ | 1mV |
| 20V | | 10mV |
| 200V | | 100mV |
| 750V | $\pm(1.2\%+10)$ | 1V |

Input resistance: 10M Ω Max

Overload protection: 1000V DC or AC peak value

Frequency response: lower than 200V range: 40~400Hz , 750V range: 40~200Hz

Displaying: rms of sine wave(mean value response)

2-2-3. DCA

| RANGE | ACCURACY | RESOLUTION |
|-------|-----------------|------------|
| 20mA | $\pm(0.8\%+10)$ | 10uA |
| 200mA | $\pm(1.2\%+8)$ | 100uA |
| 20A | $\pm(2.0\%+5)$ | 10mA |

Max. measuring voltage drop: 200mV;

Max. input current: 20A (within 10 sec.)

Overload protection: 0.2A / 250V self-resume fuse, 20A infused

2-2-4. ACA

| RANGE | ACCURACY | RESOLUTION |
|-------|-----------------|------------|
| 20mA | $\pm(1.0\%+5)$ | 10uA |
| 200mA | $\pm(2.0\%+5)$ | 100uA |
| 20A | $\pm(3.0\%+10)$ | 10mA |

Max. measuring voltage drop:200mV

Max. input current: 20A (less than 10sec.)

Overload protection: 0.2A / 250V self-resume fused, 20A range infused

Frequency response: 40~200Hz;

Displaying: rms of sine wave(mean value response)

2-2-5. RESISTANCE (Ω)

| RANGE | ACCURACY | RESOLUTION |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 200 Ω | $\pm(0.8\%+5)$ | 0.1 Ω |
| 2k Ω | $\pm(0.8\%+3)$ | 1 Ω |
| 20k Ω | | 10 Ω |
| 200k Ω | | 100 Ω |
| 2M Ω | | 1k Ω |

| | | |
|-------|---------------------|-------|
| 200MΩ | ±[5%(rdg -10)+ 30] | 100kΩ |
|-------|---------------------|-------|

Open voltage: less than 3V

Overload protection: 250V DC or AC peak value

NOTE: a: At 200Ω range, it should make the test leads short to measure the wire resistance, then, subtracts from the real measurement.

b: At 200 MΩ range, make the test leads short, LCD displays 1.0MΩ, it's normal and has no effect on the accuracy and should be subtracted from real measurement.

2-2-6. CAPACITANCE

| RANGE | ACCURACY | RESOLUTION |
|-------|------------|------------|
| 20nF | ±(2.5%+20) | 10pF |
| 2uF | | 1nF |
| 200uF | ±(5.0%+10) | 100nF |

Overload protection: 36V DC or AC peak value

2-2-7. Temperature

Using K type thermocouple probes

| Range | Accuracy | Resolution |
|------------|-----------------|------------|
| -20℃~1000℃ | ±(1.0+5)±0.1℃ | 1℃ |
| | ±(1.5%+15)±0.1℃ | |


2-2-8: Frequency

| Range | Accuracy | Resolution |
|--------|------------|------------|
| 2kHz | ±(3.0%+15) | 1Hz |
| 200kHz | | 100Hz |

Input sensitivity: 1V RMS

Overload protection: 250V DC/AC RMS (max. up to 15 seconds)

2-2-9 DIODE AND CONTINUITY TEST

| RANG E | DISPLAYING VALUE | TEST CONDITION |
|---|---|--|
|  | Forward voltage drop of diode | Forward DCA is approx. 1mA, backward voltage is approx. 3V |
| | If the resistance is less than 70Ω±20Ω, buzzer sounds | Open voltage is approx. 3V |

Overload protection: 250V DC or AC peak value.

Warning: do not input voltage at this range!

2-2-8. TRANSISTOR hFE DATA TEST

| RANGE | DISPLAYING G RANGE | TESTING CONDITION |
|----------------|--------------------|---|
| hFE NPN or PNP | 0 ~ 1000 | Basic current is approx. 10uA , Vce is approx. 3V |

2-2-9. Live wire identifying

| RANGE | DISPLAYING | ALARM | TEST CONDITION |
|-------|------------|-------|----------------|
| | | | |

| | | | |
|------|----------|--------------|------------------------------|
| TEST | 000 or 1 | Sound, light | AC standard live wire verify |
|------|----------|--------------|------------------------------|

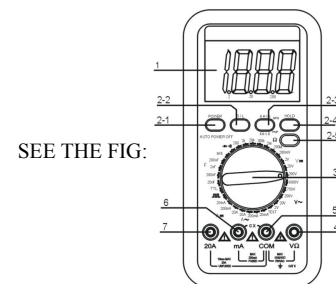
Overload protection: 500V DC or AC peak value.

Warning: for your safety, please operate according to the safety rule.

4. OPERATION

4-1. PANEL DESCRIPTION

- LCD: display the measuring value and unit.
- POWER switch: turn on/off the power.
- B/L key: turn on/off back light, will be auto off after 2 sec.
- Transistor test jack.
- HOLD key: press it, the present value is held on LCD and “ HOLD ” symbol displays. Press it again, “ HOLD ” symbol disappears, and the meter exists the hold mode.
- Live wire verify light
- Range knob: to select measuring function and range.
- VOLTAGE, RESISTANCE AND FREQUENCY COM
- GND, ANODE SOCKET OF TEST ACCESSORY
- LESS THAN 200mA CURRENT COM, CATHODE SOCKET OF TEST ACCESSORY
- 20A CURRENT COM



SEE THE FIG:

4-2. DCV MEASUREMENT

- Apply the black test lead to “COM” terminal and the red one to V/Ω/Hz terminal.
- Set the knob to a proper DCV range, connect the black test lead crossly to the circuit under tested, the voltage and polarity of the point which the red lead connect to will display on LCD.

NOTE:

- If the voltage range is unknown beforehand, set the knob to the highest range, then, select a proper range according to the displaying value.
- There is a remained value at small voltage range before measuring, it is normal and have no effect on measurement. If MSD displays “1”, it means over range, should set the knob to a higher range.
- Do not input a voltage over 1000V, or, the circuit might be damaged.
- Be careful when measuring high voltage circuit.

4-3. ACV MEASUREMENT

- Apply the black test lead to “COM” terminal and the red one to V/Ω/Hz

terminal.

2. Set the knob to proper ACV range, connect the test leads crossly to the circuit under tested.

NOTE:

1. If the voltage under tested is unknown beforehand, set the knob to the highest range, then, select a proper range according to the displaying value.
2. There is a remained value at small voltage range before measuring, it is normal and have no effect on measurement. If MSD displays "1", it means over range, should set the knob to a higher range.
3. Do not input voltage over 750Vrms, or, the circuit might be damaged.
4. Be careful when measuring high volt circuit.

4-4. DCA MEASUREMENT

1. Apply the black test lead to "COM" terminal, and the red one to mA terminal (max. 200mA), or red test lead to "20A" terminal (max. 20A).
2. Set the knob to proper DCA range, connect the meter to the circuit under tested, the current value and polarity of red test lead connect to will display on LCD.

NOTE:

1. If the current under tested is unknown beforehand, set the knob to the highest range, then, select proper range according to the displaying value.
2. If LCD displays "1", it means over range, should set the knob to a higher range.
3. Max. input current is 200mA or 20A (subject to where the red test lead apply to), too large current will blow the fuse. Be careful at 20A, because 20A is infused, continuously measuring will make the circuit heat and effect on the accuracy even damaged the meter.

4-5. ACA MEASUREMENT

1. Apply the black test lead to "COM" terminal and the red one to "mA" terminal (max. 200mA), or apply the red one to "20A" terminal (max. 20A).
2. Set the knob to proper ACA range, connect the meter to the circuit under tested.

NOTE:

1. If the current under tested is unknown beforehand, set the knob to the highest range, then, select proper range according to the displaying value.
2. If LCD displays "1", it means over range, should set the knob to a higher range.
3. Max. input current is 200mA or 20A (subject to where the red test lead apply to), too large current will blow the fuse. Be careful at 20A, because 20A is infused, continuously measuring will make the circuit

heat and effect on the accuracy even damaged the meter.

4-6. RESISTANCE MEASUREMENT

1. Apply the black test lead to "COM" terminal and the red one to V/ Ω /Hz terminal.
2. Set the knob to proper resistance range; connect test leads crossly to the resistor under tested.

NOTE:

1. If resistance is over selected range value, "1" displays, should set the knob to a higher range. When measuring value is over 1M Ω , the reading will take a few seconds to be stable, it's normal for high resistance measuring.
2. When input terminal is in open circuit, overload displays.
3. When measuring in line resistor, be sure that power is turned off and all capacitors are released completely.
4. Do not input any volt at this range.

NOTE:

- a: At 200 Ω range, it should make the test leads short to measure the wire resistance, then, subtracts from the real measurement.
- b: At 200 M Ω range, make the test leads short, LCD displays 1.0M Ω , it's normal and has no effect on the accuracy and should be subtracted from real measurement.

4-7. CAPACITANCE MEASUREMENT

1. Set the knob to proper capacitance range, and insert the test accessory to "COM" and "mA" terminal. Be aware of that "COM" terminal corresponds to anode and connects with red test lead, and "mA" terminal corresponds to cathode and connects with black test lead.
2. Connect test leads to the two points of capacitor, be ware of polarity if necessary.


NOTE:

1. If the capacitance under tested is over the max. value of selected range, LCD displays "1" only, thus, should set the knob to a higher range.
2. It's normal that there is a remained value on LCD before capacitance measurement, and it has no effect on measuring.
3. When measuring at large capacitance range, if capacitor is broken or leakage, LCD displays a value and it's unstable.
4. Release the capacitor completely before measuring.

4-8. TRANSISTOR hFE

1. Set the knob to hFE range. Insert the test accessory to COM and mA terminal, and the anode is corresponding to COM and cathode is corresponding to mA terminal.
2. Verify the transistor under tested is NPN or PNP, insert emitter, base and collector to proper jack.

4-9. DIODE AND CONTINUITY TEST

1. Apply the black test lead to "COM" terminal and the red one to V/ Ω /Hz terminal (the polarity of red lead is "+").
2. Set the knob to  range, connect test leads to the diode under

tested, the red test lead connects to diode positive polarity, the reading is the approx. value of diode forward volt drop.

Apply test leads to two points of tested circuit, if the inner buzzer sounds, the resistance is less than $(70 \pm 20)\Omega$.

4-10. Frequency measurement

1. Connect test leads or shield cable to “COM” jack and “V/Ω/Hz/C” jack.
2. Set the FUNCTION switch to 200kHz range position.
3. Connect the probes or shield cable across the source load under test.

NOTE:

- 1) Do not apply more than 250VDC/ACrms to the input. Indication is possible at voltage higher than 10VACrms, but readings may be out of specification.
- 2) In noisy environment, it is preferable to use shield cable for measuring small signal.
- 3) Be careful when measurement high voltage.

4-11. Temperature measurement

1. Setting function switch to °C or °F range position.
2. Insert the cold end of thermocouple into socket (noting polarity BLACK plug is "-"), and put work end into measurement place. Display reading is the temperature of measurement place in °C or °F.

NOTE:

The instrument has special thermocouple probes.

4-12. DATA HOLD

Press down the key, the present value is held on LCD, press up the key and the function is cancelled.

4-13. AUTO POWER OFF

After stop working for 20±10 minutes, the meter will be into sleep mode. Press “POWER” key twice to restart the power.

4-14. BACKLIGHT INDICATION

Press “B/L” key to turn on the backlight, will be auto off after 20 sec.

NOTE: When turning on backlight, the working current will be enlarged; it will shorten the battery life, and enlarge error on some functions.

4-15. LIVE WIRE VERIFY

1. Remove black test lead from “COM” terminal, insert red lead to “V/Ω/Hz” terminal.
2. Set the range knob to TEST range, apply red lead to the circuit under tested.
3. If LCD displays “1”, and alarms with sound and light, it means that the circuit under tested is live wire; if LCD doesn’t display “1” and doesn’t alarm, it means the circuit under tested is “0” wire.


NOTE:

1. The function is only for testing AC standard live wire (AC 110V~AC 380V).
2. Must be operated under safety rules.

5. MAINTANENCE

Do not try to modify the circuit.

1. Keep the meter away from water, dust and shock.
2. Do not store and operate the meter under the condition of high temperature, high humidity, combustibile, explosive and strong magnetic place.
3. Wipe the case with a damp cloth and detergent, do not use abrasives and alcohol.
4. If do not operate for a long time, should take out the battery to avoid leakage.


4-1. When  signal displays, should replace the battery following the steps:

- 4-1-1. Unlock the button and remove the battery case.
- 4-1-2. Take out the old battery and replace the new one. It's better to use alkaline battery for longer life.
- 4-1-3. Fit on the battery case and lock the button.

4-2. Fuse replacement

Use the same type fuse as specified.

If the meter does not work properly, check the meter as following:

| CONDITIONS | WAY TO SOLVE |
|---|--|
| NO DISPLAYING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The power is not turned on •HOLD key •replace battery |
|  symbol displays | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •replace battery |
| NO CURRENT INPUT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •replace fuse |
| BIG ERROR | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •replace battery |

- The specifications are subject to change without notice.
- The content of this manual is regarded as correct, error or omits Pls. contact with factory.
- We hereby will not be responsible for the accident and damage caused by improper operation.
- The function stated for this User Manual cannot be the reason of special usage.