

# sanwa

# **CX506a**

## **MULTITESTER**

**INSTRUCTION MANUAL**

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**[1] SAFETY PRECAUTIONS: Before use, read the following safety precautions**

This instruction manual explains how to use your multimeter CX506a, safely.

Before use, please read this manual thoroughly. After reading it, keep it together with the product for reference to it when necessary. The instruction given under the heading “ **WARNING**” “ **CAUTION**” must be followed to prevent accidental burn or electrical shock.

### 1-1 Warning Instruction for Safe Use

#### **WARNING**

To ensure that the meter is used safely, Be sure to observe the instruction when using the instrument.

Please be careful that the protection circuit may be undermined by unjustifiable usage that does not follow the guidelines in the instruction manual.

1. Never use the meter on the electric circuits that exceed 6kVA.
2. Pay special attention when measuring the voltage of AC 33 Vrms (46.7V peak) or DC 70V or more to avoid injury.
3. Never apply an input signals exceeding the maximum rating input value.
4. Never use the meter for measuring the line connected with equipment (i.e. motors) that generates induced or surge voltage since it may exceed the maximum allowable voltage.
5. Never use the meter if the meter or test leads are damaged or broken.
6. Never use uncased meter.
7. Be sure to use a fuse of the specified rating or type. Never use a substitute of the fuse or never make a short circuit of the fuse.
8. Always keep your fingers behind the finger guards on the probe when making measurements.
9. Be sure to disconnect the test pins from the circuit when changing the function or range.
10. Before starting measurement, make sure that the function and range are properly set in accordance with the measurement.
11. Never use the meter with wet hands or in a damp environment.
12. Never open rear case except when replacing batteries or fuse. Do not attempt any alteration of original specifications.
13. To ensure safety and maintain accuracy, calibrate and check the tester at least once a year.
14. Indoor use.

## 1-2 Explanation of Warning Symbols

The meanings of the symbols used in this manual and attached to the product are as follows.

**⚠: Very important instruction for safe use.**

- The warning messages are intended to prevent accidents to operating personnel such as burn and electrical shock.
- The caution messages are intended to prevent damage to the instrument.

— : DC

~ : AC

$\Omega$  : Resistance

$\text{—|—}$  : Capacitance

$h_{FE}$  : DC Current Amplification Factor

 : Fuse & Diode Protection

 : Diode

 : Ground

$+$  : Plus

$-$  : Minus

 : Fuse

 : Double insulation

## 1-3 Overload Protections

Functions		Input terminals	Maximum overload protection input (within 5s)	
DCV	1000	+, -	DC · AC 1000V or peak max 1400V	
ACV	750			
DCV	120/300		DC · AC 750V or peak max 1100V	
ACV	3/12/30			
DCV	120mV		DC · AC 1mA	DC · AC 100V or peak max 140V
DCA	30 $\mu$ /0.3m			
	3m			
	30m/0.3			
$\Omega$	X1~X10k		DC · AC 50V or peak max 75V	
$\text{— —}$	C1/C2/C3			
$h_{FE}$	-	· EMITTER · COLLECTOR · BASE	DC · AC 50V or peak max 75V	

## 1-4 Influence of the electromagnetic field

ACV and Capacitance measurement functions may not work properly in the electromagnetic field over 10kHz.

## [2] APPLICATION AND FEATURES

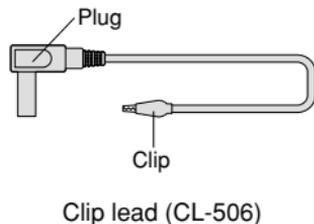
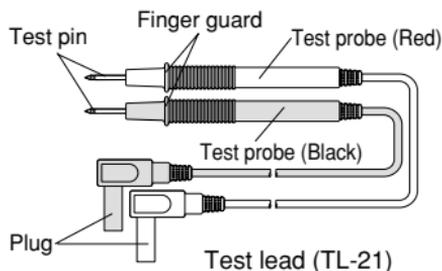
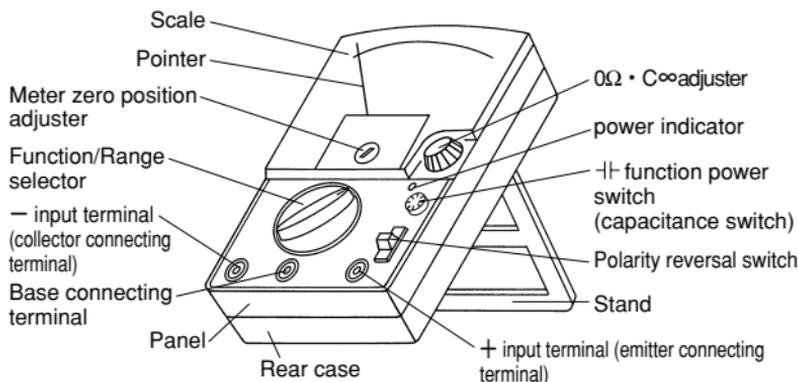
### 2-1 Applications

This instrument is portable multimeter designated for measurement of weak current circuit.

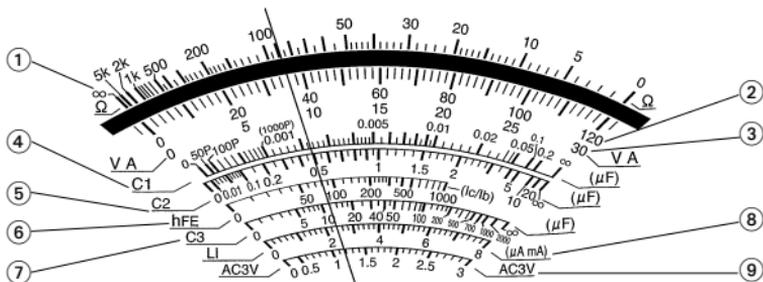
### 2-2 Features

- High-Sensitivity(DC50k $\Omega$  /V)meter
- Capacitance measurement by built-in transistor oscillator
- IEC61010-1 MEASUREMENT CAT- III MAX. 600V
- Wide measurement functions 26-ch switch
- Transistor check function
- Polarity reversal switch for DCV and DCA

## [3] NAME OF FUNCTIONS



## [4] SCALE READING



	Range	Multiplier
①	$\Omega$ X 10k	X 10k
	$\Omega$ X 1k	X 1k
	$\Omega$ X 100	X 100
	$\Omega$ X 10	X 10
	$\Omega$ X 1	X 1
②	DCV 1000	X 10
	DCV 120	X 1
	DCV 12	X 0.1
	DCV 120m	X 1
	ACV 750	X 10
	ACV 120	X 1
ACV 12	X 0.1	

	Range	Multiplier
③	DCV 300	X 10
	DCV 30	X 1
	DCV 3	X 0.1
	ACV 300	X 10
	ACV 30	X 1
	DCmA 30 $\mu$	X 1
	DCmA 0.3	X 0.01
	DCmA 3	X 0.1
	DCmA 30	X 1
	DCmA 0.3A	X 0.01

	Range	Multiplier
④	C1	X 1
⑤	C2	X 1
⑥	hFE	X 1
⑦	C3	X 1
⑧	80mA	X 10
	8mA	X 1
	800 $\mu$ A	X 100
⑨	80 $\mu$ A	X 10
	ACV 3	X 1

\*Please read the indication from the right over the pointer.

### ● How to read the scale value:

Function	Range	scale No.	Conversion	Reading
$\Omega$	X 100	①	89 X 100	8900 [ $\Omega$ ] = 8.9 [k $\Omega$ ]
DCV	120V	②	36 X 1	36 [V]
ACV	3V	⑨	1.17 X 1	1.17 [V]
DCmA	3mA	③	9 X 0.1	0.9 [mA]

## [5] DESCRIPTION OF FUNCTIONS

### 5-1 Selectors, adjusters and switches

① Function/Range selector

Turn the instrument on by selecting any measurement range.

② Meter zero position adjuster

Turn the adjuster to have the pointer align with the zero line.  
(scale left edge)

③  $0\Omega \cdot C\infty$  Adjuster

For resistance or hFE measurement, turn the adjuster to have the pointer align with the zero line ( $0\Omega$ ) while test leads are shorted.

For capacitance measurement, turn the adjuster to have the pointer align with  $\infty$  of each C scale while test leads are shorted, with pressing (locking) the capacitance switch.

④ Capacitance Switch

Press the switch to measure capacitance at C1 or C2 range. To lock the switch at ON position, press and turn it to right approx 45 degree.

⑤ Power Indicator

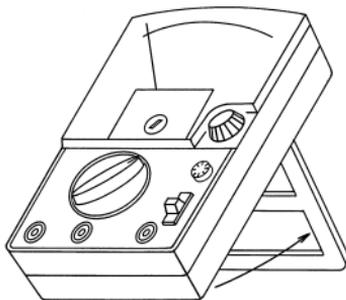
The indicator (LED) is blinked when power is on, for capacitance measurement.

⑥ Polarity reversal switch

Shift the switch to minus (—) to reverse polarity for -DCV or -DCA measurement.

### 5-2 How to Use the Stand

Please use the stand that there is on the side of rear case like a figure.



How to Use the Stand

## [6] MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

### 6-1 Start-Up Inspection

#### WARNING

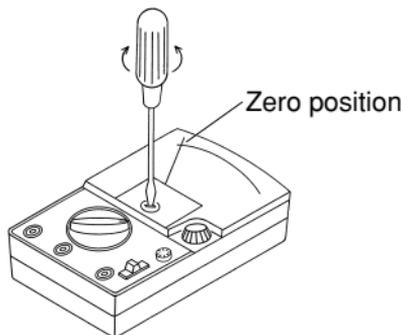
1. Never use meter if the meter or test leads are damaged or broken.
2. Make sure that the test leads are not cut or otherwise damaged.

### 6-2 How to select an appropriate range (Selection of a appropriate range)

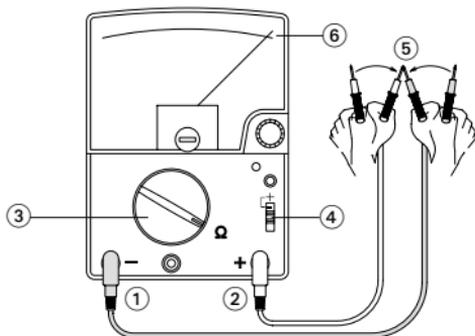
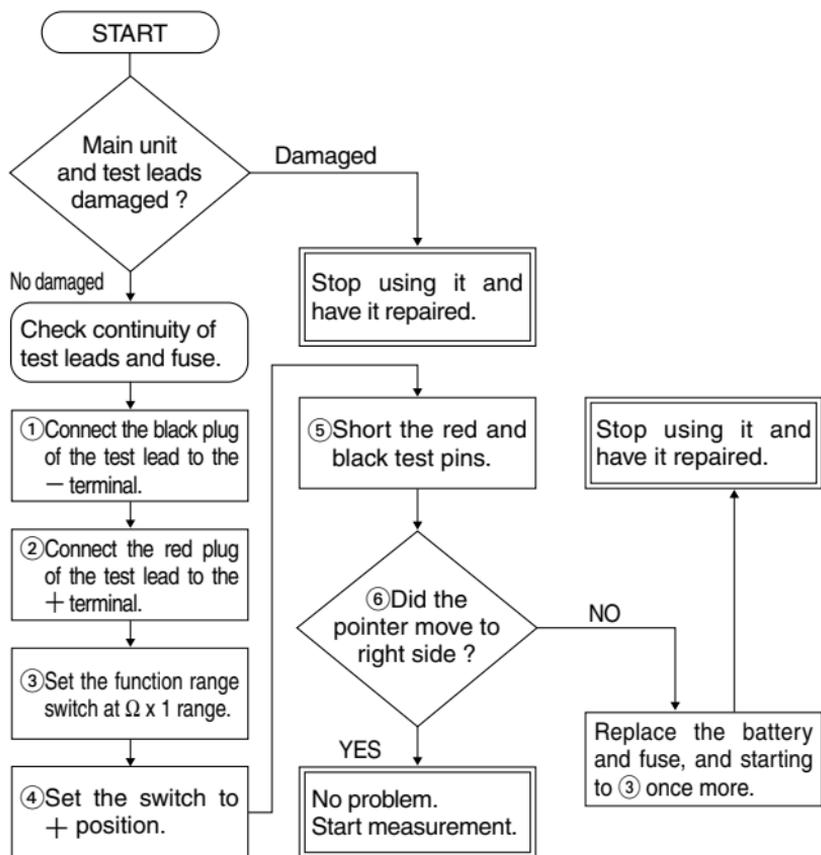
- ① For voltage or current measurements, select a range which is higher than the value to be measured. For example, when measuring 9V, select 12V range. If the value to be measured is uncertain, select maximum range.
- ② For  $\Omega$  measurement, select a range that the pointer can be read by the center of scale.

### 6-3 Preparation for measurements

- ① Zero position adjustment.
- ② Shift the polarity reversal switch to + position.
- ③ Select a proper range and set the switch for measurements.



Zero position adjustment



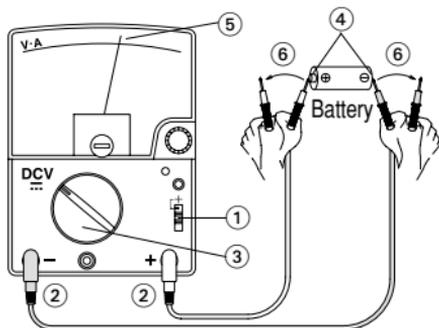
## 6-4 Voltage Measurement

### ⚠ WARNING

1. Never apply an input signals exceeding the maximum rating input value.
2. Be sure to disconnect the test pins from the circuit when changing the function / range.
3. Select the maximum range and measure, if the value to be measured is uncertain.
4. Always keep your fingers behind the finger guards on the probe when making measurements.

### 6-4-1 DCV Measurement ( --- ) Max. measurement value 1000VDC

- 1) Application  
Measuring batteries or DC circuits.
- 2) Measuring range: 120m/3/12/30/120/300/1000 (7ranges)



### 3) Measurement procedure

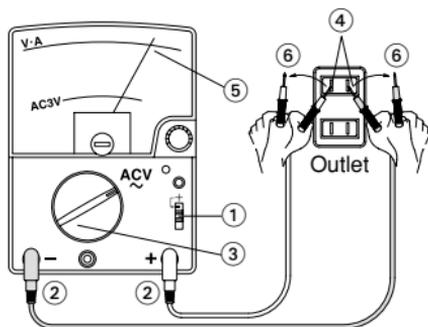
- ① Shift the polarity reversal switch to + position.
  - ② Connect the black plug of the test lead to the - input terminal and the red plug to the + input terminal.
  - ③ Set the function/range selector to an appropriate DCV range.
  - ④ Apply the black test pin to the negative potential side of the circuit to measure and the red test pin to the positive potential side.
  - ⑤ Read the pointer on V · A scale.
  - ⑥ After measurement, remove the red and black test pins from the circuit measured.
- When the pointer moves to the “-” side, shift the polarity reversal switch to the “-” position.

## 6-4-2 ACV Measurement ( ~ ): Max.measurement value 750VAC

### 1) Application

Measures sine-wave AC voltages such as lighting voltages.

### 2) Measuring range: 3/12/30/120/300/750 (6ranges)



### 3) Measurement procedure

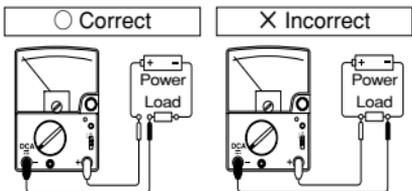
- ① Shift the polarity reversal switch to + side.
- ② Connect the black plug of the test lead to the - input terminal and the red plug to the + input terminal.
- ③ Set the function/range selector to an appropriate ACV range.
- ④ Apply the black and red test pin to measuring circuit.
- ⑤ Read the pointer on V·A scale.  
The AC3V range only uses the “AC3V” scale.
- ⑥ After measurement, remove the red and black test pins from the circuit measured.

- When measuring non-sine wave ACV, measuring values may have errors according to the contortion of the wave.
- Band width.  
40Hz-30kHz at 3,12V range  
40Hz-10kHz at 30V or above ranges
- Values measured at 750V shall be read by decoupling (X10) the scale of 0-120. But for the safety, do not measure any circuits that exceed 6kVA.

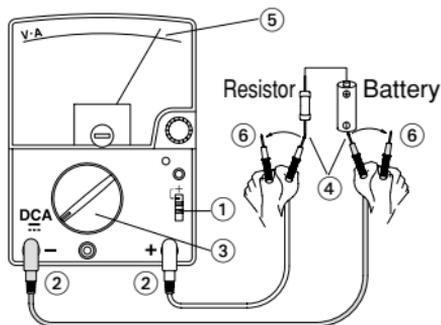
## 6-5 DCA Measurement (---): Max. measurement value 0.3ADC

### ⚠ WARNING

1. Never apply voltage to the input terminals.
2. Be sure to make a series connection via load.
3. Do not apply an input exceeding the maximum rated current to the input terminals.



- 1) Application  
Current in batteries or DC circuit is measured.
- 2) Measuring range:  $30\mu/0.3\text{m}/3\text{m}/30\text{m}/0.3\text{A}$  (5ranges)
- 3) Measurement procedure
  - ① Shift the polarity reversal switch to + position.
  - ② Connect the black plug of the test lead to the - input terminal and the red plug to the + input terminal.
  - ③ Set the function/range selector to an appropriate DCA range.
  - ④ Apply the black test pin to the negative potential side of the circuit to measure and the red test pin to the positive potential side.
  - ⑤ Read the pointer on V·A scale.
  - ⑥ After measurement, remove the red and black test pins from the circuit measured.



- At current measurement, according to the size of internal resistance of the current range, measuring value will be smaller than actual current.

## 6-6 Resistance Measurement Max. measurement value 50M $\Omega$

### WARNING

Never apply voltage to the input terminals.

#### 6-6-1 Resistance Measurement ( $\Omega$ )

##### 1) Application

Resistance of resistors or circuits are measured.

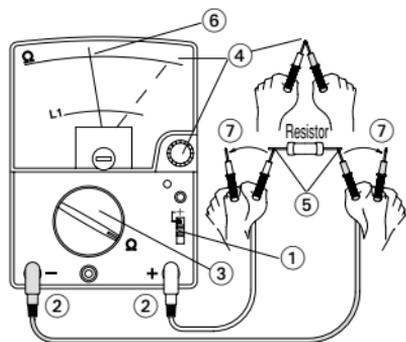
##### 2) Measuring range: X1/X10/X100/X1k/X10k (5ranges)

##### 3) Measurement procedure

- ① Shift the polarity reversal switch to + side.
- ② Connect the black plug of the test lead to the - input terminal and the red plug to the + input terminal.
- ③ Set the function/range selector to an appropriate  $\Omega$  range.
- ④ Short the test pins, and adjust  $0\Omega \cdot C \infty$  by turning adjuster to have the pointer align with 0 line.
- ⑤ Apply the black and red test pin to the measured resistance.
- ⑥ Read the pointer on  $\Omega$  scale.
- ⑦ After measurement, remove the red and black test pins from the resistor measured.

- At  $\Omega$  range, the polarity of +/− is reverse from that marked on the body panel.

- Be sure to use the rated fuse for the instrument. In case a fuse other than the rated one is used, indication errors may occur, and/or circuit protection is become unable.



- Operating voltage for  $\Omega$  range of this multimeter is 3V, so lighting test of LED can be performed. Appropriate range is  $\Omega \times 10$  range.
- If the pointer does not move to 0 line even when the 0  $\Omega$  adjuster is turned fully, replace the internal batteries to new ones.

## 6-6-2 Terminal to Terminal Current (LI)

- Terminal-to-Terminal Current is the current that runs between – and + terminals when measuring resistance. There may be some cases that the impedance of measured object varies, especially when measuring semi-conductors, due to self-heating caused by current running while measuring resistance.

The maximum LI values are printed on the body panel, at right

- side of each range. Readings at each range shall be converted by multiplying the values (shown below).

x1k (80 $\mu$ A)    Range : LI scale x10, and read as  $\mu$ A.

x100 (800 $\mu$ A)    Range : LI scale x100, and read as  $\mu$ A.

x10 (8mA)    Range : Simply read as mA.

x1 (80mA)    Range : LI scale x10, and read as mA.

## 6-7 Capacitance Measurement (⊕⊖)

### ⚠ WARNING

1. Never apply voltage to the input terminals.
2. Discharge the capacitance before measuring it.

### 6-7-1 C1, C2 ranges

#### 1) Application

Measurement of capacitance

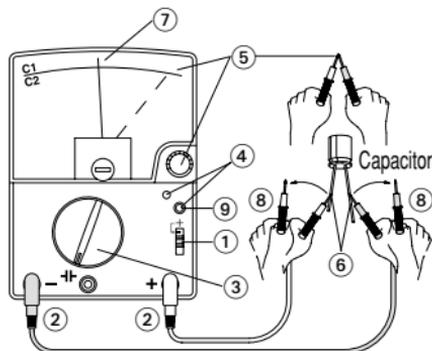
#### 2) Measuring range

C1 range :  $50\text{pF} \sim 0.2\mu\text{F}$

C2 range :  $0.01 \sim 20\mu\text{F}$

#### 3) Measurement procedure

- ① Shift the polarity reversal switch to  $\oplus$  position.
- ② Connect the black plug of the test lead to the  $\ominus$  input terminal and the red plug to the  $\oplus$  input terminal.
- ③ Set the function/range selector to an appropriate C1 or C2 range.
- ④ Push the  $\oplus\ominus$  function power switch. (See 5-1④)  
Then, the power indicator blinks.
- ⑤ Short the test pins and turn the  $0\ \Omega \cdot C\ \infty$  adjuster to have the pointer align exactly with  $\infty$  of C1 or C2 scale.
- ⑥ Apply the black and red test pin to the measured capacitor.



- ⑦ Read the pointer on C1 or C2 scale.
- ⑧ After measurement, remove the red and black test pins from the object measured.
- ⑨ Turn off the  $\oplus\ominus$  function power switch. (See 5-1④)

**Note**

## ① Measuring frequency

C1range : approx. 900Hz      C2range : approx. 800Hz

## ② Measuring voltage

C1range : approx.8.0V (peak)/When 200pF is measured

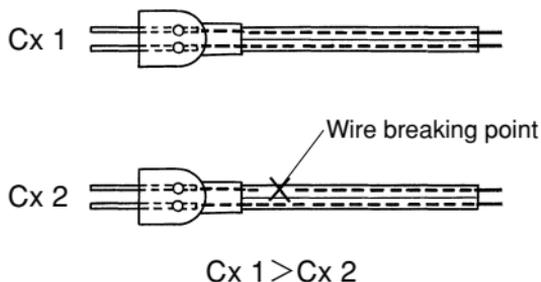
C1range : approx.0.5V (peak)/When 0.05 $\mu$ F is measured

C2range : approx.4.0V (peak)/When 0.1 $\mu$ F is measured

C2range : approx.0.7V (peak)/When 5.0 $\mu$ F is measured

## ③ Application

- Test of the cord (Use the C1 range)



Continuity or open-wire check of parallel cords, as shown in Fig, can be done by measuring capacitance between the core wires (conductors) as a comparison test.

Longer cords are easier to check the detection of the open-wire because the capacity value lost by leakage between the wires is proportioned to the length of the wires.

## 6-7-2 C3 range

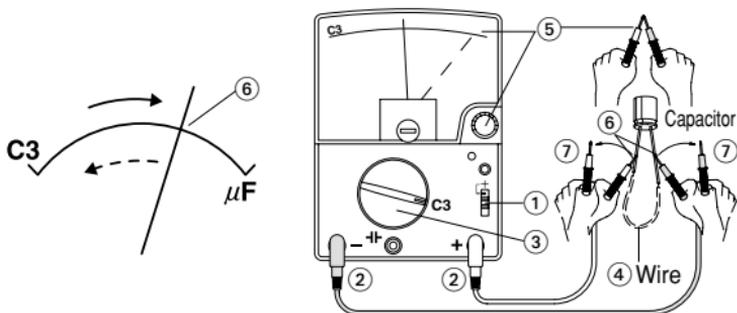
### 1) Application

Measured large capacitor

### 2) Measuring range: C3 range: 1~2000 $\mu$ F

### 3) Measurement procedure

- ① Shift the polarity reversal switch to + side.
- ② Connect the black plug of the test lead to the - input terminal and the red plug to the + input terminal.
- ③ Set the function/range selector to C3 range.
- ④ Discharge the capacitance before measuring it.
- ⑤ Short the test pins and turn the  $0 \Omega \cdot C \infty$  adjuster to have the pointer align exactly with  $\infty$  of C3 scale.
- ⑥ Apply the test pins to the measuring capacitor. Then, read the maximum reading on the C3 scale.



The pointer moves to right direction scale by the charge current to the capacitor. However, the pointer starts gradual returning from a certain point. Read the indicated maximum value on C3 scale.

- ⑦ After measurement, remove the red and black test pins from the object measured.

- Pay attention to the polarity (+/-) of the capacitor. (Connect + side of the capacitor to black test pin.)
- It is not possible to measure the electric double layer capacitor.

## 6-8 Transistor Measurement

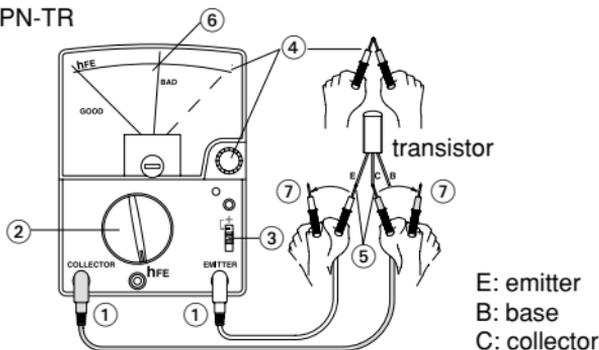
**⚠ WARNING**

Never apply voltage to the input terminals.

### 6-8-1 $I_{CE0}$ Measurement

- 1) Application  
Measuring  $I_{CE0}$  of transistor
  - 2) Measuring range:  $h_{FE}$  range
  - 3) Measurement procedure
    - ① Connect the black plug of the test lead to the  $-$  input terminal and the red plug to the  $+$  input terminal.
    - ② Set the function/range selector to  $h_{FE}$  function.
    - ③ Set the polarity reversal switch to either NPN or PNP position according to the transistor (hereinafter simply called "TR.") to be measured. (NPN-TR: NPN position PNP-TR: PNP position)
    - ④ Short the test pins and turn the  $0 \Omega \cdot C \infty$  adjuster to have the pointer align exactly with 0 line of  $\Omega$  scale.
    - ⑤ Connect the emitter of TR and the collector of TR to each measuring terminal (pin of test lead).
    - ⑥ Read the pointer on LI scale. (X10mA)
    - ⑦ After measurement, remove the red and black test pins from the TR.
- Good or Bad shall be determined by comparison to standard TR.
  - Except large power TR, reading of the  $I_{CE0}$  of normal silicon TR is almost 0mA.

Case of NPN-TR



## 6-8-2 hFE Measurement

### 1) Application

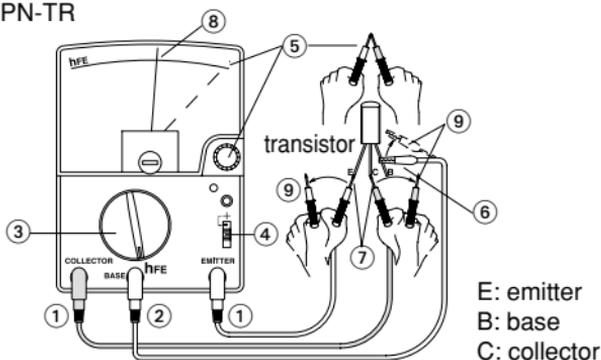
Measuring hFE of transistor

### 2) Measuring range: hFE range

### 3) Measurement procedure

- ① Connect the black plug of the test lead to the COLLECTOR (−input) terminal and the red plug to the EMITTER (+input) terminal.
- ② Connect the black plug of the clip lead to the BASE terminal.
- ③ Set the function/range selector to hFE function.
- ④ Set the polarity reversal switch to either NPN or PNP position according to the transistor (hereinafter simply called “TR.”) to be measured. (NPN-TR: NPN position PNP-TR:PNP position)
- ⑤ Short the test pins and turn the  $0\ \Omega \cdot C\ \infty$  adjuster to have the pointer align exactly with 0 line of  $\Omega$  scale.
- ⑥ Connect the base of TR to the base terminal (clip lead).
- ⑦ Connect the emitter of TR and the collector of TR to each measuring terminal (pin of test lead).
- ⑧ Read the pointer on hFE scale.
- ⑨ After measurement, remove the test pins and the clip lead from the TR.

Case of NPN-TR



## 6-9 DC High Voltage measurement (HV) (Optinal HV Probe)

Max. measurement value 30k DC

### ⚠ WARNING

1. The probe is designed for the measurement of very small direct current circuit. Never use the probe to measure high voltage in power lines, such as transmission and distribution lines; it is very dangerous.
2. Never apply input signals that exceed 30kV.
3. Be sure to disconnect the test pins from the circuit when changing the function.
4. Always keep your fingers behind the finger guards on the probe when making measurements.

#### 1) Application

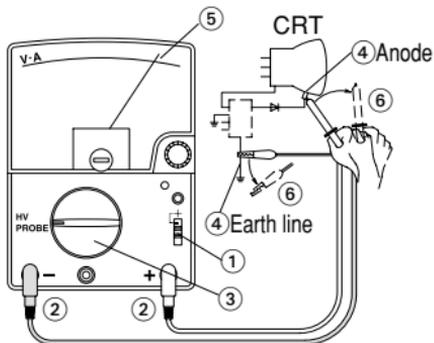
The probe is suitable for measuring voltage of high impedance circuits, such as CRT anode voltage of TV sets.

#### 2) Measuring range:

**HV PROBE** (DC120mV)

#### 3) Measurement procedure

- ① Shift the polarity reversal switch to + position.
- ② Connect the black plug of the HV Probe to the - input terminal and the red plug to the + input terminal.
- ③ Set the function/range selector to **HV PROBE** position.
- ④ First, connect the clip (black) of the probe to the earth line (-) in the circuit to be measured, and then apply the measuring pin on the probe body to your measuring point.
- ⑤ Read the pointer on V·A (0~30) scale as kV.
- ⑥ After measurement, remove the measuring pin from the measured circuit, and then remove the clip.



## 6-10 End of Measurement

When measurement is end, be sure to return the function/range selector to the OFF position.

## [7] MAINTENANCE

### WARNING

1. This section is very important for safety. Read and understand the following instruction fully and maintain your instrument properly.
2. The instrument must be calibrated and inspected at least once a year to maintain the safety and accuracy.

#### 7-1 Maintenance and inspection

- 1) Appearance
  - Is the appearance not damaged by falling ?
- 2) Test leads and fuse
  - Are the test leads not damaged ?
  - Are the core wire not exposed at any place of the test leads ?
  - Make sure that the test leads are not cut, referring to the section 6-1.

If your instrument fails any of above check, do not use it, and have it repaired or replace it to new one.

#### 7-2 Calibration

The manufacturer may conduct calibration and inspection. For more information, please contact the dealer or manufacturer.

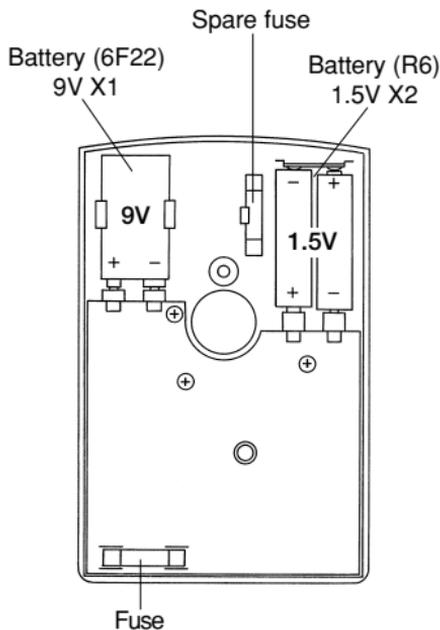
#### 7-3 How to Replace Battery and Fuse

### WARNING

1. If the rear case is removed with input applied to the input terminals, you may get electrical shock. Before starting the work, always make sure that no inputs is applied.
2. Be sure to use a fuse that has the same rating so as to ensure safety and performance of tester.
3. When removing the rear case do not touch the internal parts or wire with hand.

### < How to replace the battery or fuse >

- ① Remove the rear case screw with a screwdriver.
  - ② Remove the rear case.
  - ③ Take out the battery or fuse and replace it with a new one.
  - ④ Attach the rear case and fix it with the screw.
- Check and see whether or not indications of respective ranges are normal.



Fuse of the specified rating and type(Parts No. F1176)  
500mA/250V  $\phi$  5 X 20mm Ceramic tube Fast acting fuse.  
Blowout capacity : 1500A

## 7-4 Cleaning and Storage

### CAUTION

1. For cleaning, wipe lightly with a soft, and either dry or slightly water-dampened cloth. Do not use volatile solvent such as thinner or alcohol for panel, case, and meter cover.
2. The panel and the case are not resistant to heat. Do not place the instrument near heat-generating devices (such as a soldering iron).
3. Do not store the instrument in a place where it may be subjected to vibration or from where it may fall.
4. For storing the instrument, avoid hot, cold or humid places or places under direct sunlight or where condensation is anticipated.

Following the above instructions, store the instrument in good environment. (See 9-1)

## [8] AFTER-SALE SERVICE

### 8-1 Repair

If the multimeter fails during use, check the following items before sending it for repair.

- Is the battery not exhausted ?
- Are the test leads not disconnected ?
- Is the fuse not blown ?

We repair a defective product at cost. When mailing it to us for repair, do not use the same cardboard box in which it was delivered to you because it may receive damage in transit. Please send it in a box at least five times larger than the original box with enough cushioning material stuffed around it.

### 8-2 For Information or Enquiries

If you need information regarding purchase of repair parts or if you have any other sales related questions, please contact the dealer, selling agent, or manufacturer.

### 8-3 Sanwa Web Site

<http://www.sanwa-meter.co.jp>

E-mail: [exp\\_sales@sanwa-meter.co.jp](mailto:exp_sales@sanwa-meter.co.jp)

## [9] SPECIFICATIONS

### 9-1 General Specification

AC Rectifier Form	: Half-wave rectifier form
Meter type	: Internal magnet, Taut band meter (15 $\mu$ A)
Accuracy Assurance Temperature/Humidity Range	: 23 $\pm$ 2 $^{\circ}$ C 75%RH max. No condensation
Operating temperature and humidity	: 5 $\sim$ 31 $^{\circ}$ C, 80%RH max. 31 $<$ $\sim$ 40 $^{\circ}$ C, 80 $\sim$ 50%RH (decreasing linearly)
Storage temperature/Humidity Range	: -10 $\sim$ 50 $^{\circ}$ C 70%RH max. No condensation
Internal Battery	: R6 (IEC) or UM-3 1.5V x2, 6F22 9V x1
Internal fuse	: 500mA/250V $\phi$ 5 X 20mm Ceramic tube Fast acting fuse. Blowout capacity : 1500A
Dimension and Weight	: 165(H) X 106(W) X 46(D) mm • approx. 370g
Accessories	: Instruction manual 1 Spare fuse 1 Test leads (TL-21) 1 Crip lead (CL-506) 1
Safety	: IEC 61010-1 (EN61010-1) 2001-02 : 2001 Measurement III*. AC, DC600V max. Pollution degree 2
EMC	: IEC 61326 : 1997+A1 : 1998+A2 : 2001
Environmental conditions	: Indoor use Altitude up to 2000m
Working circuit voltage	: 600 VAC max.

#### \*MEASUREMENT CATEGORY

- CAT I : Secondary electrical circuits connected to an AC electrical outlet through a transformer or similar device.
- CAT II : Primary electrical circuits in equipment connected to an AC electrical outlet by a power cord.
- CAT III : Primary electrical circuits of heavy equipment connected directly to the distribution panel, and feeders from the distribution panel to outlets.

### 9-2 Optional Accessories

- Clip adapter CL-11 (Red, Black 1set)
- HV probe HV-50 (DC 0 $\sim$ 30kV Internal resistance:1000M $\Omega$ )
- Carrying case C-CA

### 9-3 Measurement Range and Accuracy

Accuracy assurance range :  $23 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$  75%RH max.

No condensation

Attitude : Horizontal ( $\pm 5^{\circ}$ )

ACV accuracy in the case of sine wave AC.

Function	Full scale value	Accuracy	Remarks
DCV ( $\text{---}$ )	120m	$\pm 4\%$ Against full scale	Input resistance : $4\text{k}\Omega$
	3/12/30/120/ 300/1000	$\pm 2.5\%$ Against full scale	Input resistance : $50\text{k}\Omega/\text{V}$ (1000V range : $15\text{k}\Omega/\text{V}$ )
ACV ( $\sim$ )	3/12/30/120/ 300/750	$\pm 3\%$ Against full scale (up to 12V range $\pm 4\%$ against full scale)	Input resistance : $8\text{k}\Omega/\text{V}$
DCA ( $\text{---}$ )	$30\mu/0.3\text{m}/3\text{m}$ $30\text{m}/0.3$	$\pm 2.5\%$ Against full scale ( $30\mu$ and $0.3\text{A}$ range $\pm 3\%$ against full scale)	Voltage drop : $120\text{mV}$ ( $0.3\text{A}$ range : $300\text{mV}$ )
$\Omega$	$\times 1/\times 10/\times 100/\times 1\text{k}/$ $\times 10\text{k}$	$\pm 3\%$ of arc	Center value $38\Omega$ (X1 range) Max. value $5\text{k}\Omega$ (X1 range) Release voltage : $3\text{V}$ (X10k range : $12\text{V}$ )
$\text{---}$ ( $\mu\text{F}$ )	C1 range : $50\text{p}\sim 0.2\mu$ C2 range : $0.01\sim 20\mu$	$\pm 6\%$ of arc	Use the internal oscillator
	C3 range : $1\sim 2000\mu$	Approximate value	Use the $\Omega$ X 1k range
LI ( $\mu\text{A}/\text{mA}$ )	$0\sim 80\mu\text{A}$ ( $\Omega$ X1k range) $0\sim 800\mu\text{A}$ ( $\Omega$ X100 range) $0\sim 8\text{mA}$ ( $\Omega$ X10 range) $0\sim 80\text{mA}$ ( $\Omega$ X1 range)	Approximate value	Terminal to terminal current
hFE	$0\sim 1000$	Approximate value	$\text{hFE} = \text{Ic}/\text{Ib}$

● Band width

3V and 12V range :  $40\text{Hz}\sim 30\text{kHz}$     30V range :  $40\text{Hz}\sim 10\text{kHz}$

Specifications and external appearance of the product described above may be revised for modification without prior notice.

**sanwa**

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