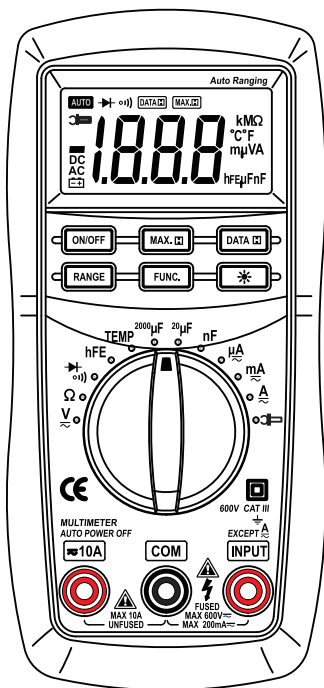


MASTECH®

MS8221C

DIGITAL MULTIMETER USER'S MANUAL



MASTECH®

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1. Safety Information



WARNING

To ensure safe operation, and in order to exploit to the full the functionality of the meter, please follow the directions in this section carefully.

This multimeter has been designed according to EN-61010 concerning electronic measuring instruments with an overvoltage category CAT III 600V and pollution 2. With proper use and care, the digital multimeter will give you 1 years of satisfactory service. Follow all safety and operating instructions to ensure that the meter is used safely and is kept in good operating condition.

1.1 Preliminary








- 1.1.1 When using the meter, the user must observe all normal safety rules concerning:
 - Protection against the dangers of electrical current.
 - Protection of the meter against misuse.
- 1.1.2 When the meter is delivered, check that it has not been damaged in transit.
- 1.1.3 When poor condition under harsh preservation or shipping conditions caused, inspect and confirm this meter without delay.
- 1.1.4 Test leads must be in good condition. Before using verify that the insulation on test leads is not damaged and/or the leads wire is not exposed.
- 1.1.5 Full compliance with safety standards can be guaranteed only if used with test leads supplied. If necessary, they must be replaced with the same model or same electric ratings.

1.2 During Use

- 1.2.1 Before using, you must select the right input jack, function and range.
- 1.2.2 Never exceed the protection limit values indicated in specifications for each range of measurement.
- 1.2.3 When the meter is linked to a measurement circuit, do not touch unused terminals.
- 1.2.4 At the manual range, when the value scale to be measured is unknown beforehand, set the range selector at the highest position.
- 1.2.5 Do not measure voltage if the voltage on the terminals exceeds 600V above earth ground.
- 1.2.6 Always be careful when working with voltages above 60V DC or 30V AC rms, keep fingers behind the probe barriers while measuring.
- 1.2.7 Never connect the meter leads across a voltage source while the transform switch is in the current, resistance, temperature, battery, diode, transistor or continuity mode. Doing so can damage the meter.
- 1.2.8 Before rotating the transform switch to change functions and ranges, disconnect test leads from the circuit under test.
- 1.2.9 Never perform resistance, temperature, transistor, diode and continuity measurements on live circuits.
- 1.2.10 Never use the meter under the condition of the explosive air, steam or dirt.
- 1.2.11 If any faults or abnormalities are observed, the meter can not be used any more and it has to be checked out.

- 1.2.12 Never use the meter unless the rear case is in place and fastened fully.
- 1.2.13 Please do not store or use meter in areas exposed to direct sunlight, high temperature, humidity or condensation.

1.3 Symbols

	Note-Important safety information, refer to the instruction manual.
	Caution, possibility of electric shock
	Equipment protected throughout by double insulation or reinforced insulation.
	Fuse must be replaced as per the specification herein.
	Earth (ground) TERMINAL
	Direct current
	Alternating current

CAT III: MEASUREMENT CATEGORY III is applicable to test and measuring circuits connected to the distribution part of the building's low-voltage MAINS installation.

1.4 Maintenance

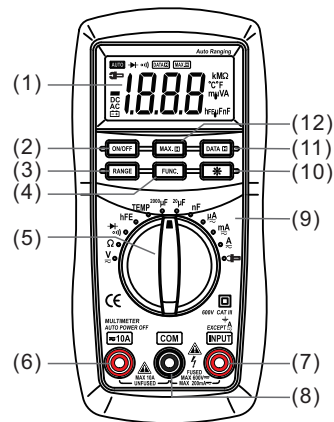
- 1.4.1 Please do not attempt to adjust or repair the meter by removing the rear case while voltage is being applied. A technician who fully understands danger involved should only carry out such actions.
- 1.4.2 Before opening the battery cover or case of the meter, always disconnect test leads from all tested circuits.
- 1.4.3 To avoid the wrong reading causing electricity attack, when the meter displays "E", you must change the battery.
- 1.4.4 For continue protection against fire, replace fuse only with the specified voltage and current ratings: F 200mA/250V (quick acting).
- 1.4.5 Do not use abrasives or solvents on the meter, use a damp cloth and mild detergent only.
- 1.4.6 Always set the power switch to the OFF position when the meter is not in use.
- 1.4.7 If the meter is to be stored for a long period of time, the batteries should be removed to prevent damage to the unit.

2. Description

- This meter is a portable professional measuring instrument with handsome LCD and back light easily reading.
- Single operation of a transform switch makes measurement convenient. Overload protection and low battery indication are provided, this meter is ideal for use in the fields, workshop, school, hobby and home applications.


- This meter has function of auto range and manual range.
- This meter has function of auto power off.
- This meter is with the functions of data hold and maximum value hold.

2.1 Names of Components



- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) LCD Display | (7) INPUT Jack |
| (2) ON/OFF Button | (8) COM Jack |
| (3) RANGE Button | (9) Panel |
| (4) FUNC. Button | (10) \odot Button |
| (5) Transform Switch | (11) DATA-H Button |
| (6) \approx 10A Jack | (12) MAX. H Button |

2.2 Switch, BUTTONS and Input Jack Elucidation

- **ON/OFF** Button
This Button is used to the switch of power.
- **RANGE** Button
This button is used to transform Auto range or manual range.
- **FUNC.** Button
This button is used to transform function.
- **DATA-H** Button
This Button is used to the switch of data hold.
- **MAX.H** Button
This Button is used to the switch of maximum value hold.
-  Button
This button is used to the switch of back light.
- Transform Switch
This switch is used to select functions and desired ranges.
- **10A** Jack
Input terminal for current 0~10A
- **INPUT** Jack
Input terminals except 10A
- **COM** Jack
Common terminal for measurement

3. Specifications

Accuracy is specified for a period of year after calibration and at 18°C to 28°C (64°F to 82°F) with relative humidity to 75%.

3.1 General Specifications

- 3.1.1 Auto ranges and manual range.
- 3.1.2 Max. Voltage Between Terminals And Earth Ground: 600V DC or AC

- 3.1.3 Fuse Protection: F 200mA/250V (quick acting).
- 3.1.4 Operating Altitude: 2000 meters (7000 ft.) maximum
- 3.1.5 Display: 16mm LCD
- 3.1.6 Max. Show Value: 1999 (3 1/2)
- 3.1.7 Polarity Indication: '-' indicates negative polarity.
- 3.1.8 Overrange Indication: Display 'OL'
- 3.1.9 Sampling Time: approx. 0.4 second
- 3.1.10 Unit showing: showing of function and electrical capacity.
- 3.1.11 Low Battery Indication: 'E' displayed
- 3.1.12 Auto power off time: 15 min.
- 3.1.13 Power Supply: 1.5V×3 AAA batteries.
- 3.1.14 Operating Temperature: 0°C to 40°C (32°F to 104°F)
- 3.1.15 Storage Temperature: -10°C to 50°C (10°F to 122°F)
- 3.1.16 Dimension: 158×74×32 mm
- 3.1.17 Weight: approx. 250g (including battery)

3.2 Electrical Specifications

Circumstance Temperature: 23±5°C
Relative Humidity: < 75%

3.2.1 DC Voltage

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
200mV	0.1mV	±(0.7% of rdg + 2 digits)
2V	0.001V	
20V	0.01V	
200V	0.1V	
600V	1V	

- Input Impedance: 10MΩ

- Overload Protection: 200mV range: 250V DC or AC rms, 2V-600V ranges: 600V DC or AC rms.
- Max. Input Voltage: 600V DC

3.2.2 AC Voltage

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
200mV	0.1mV	±(0.8% of rdg + 3 digits)
2V	0.001V	
20V	0.01V	
200V	0.1V	
600V	1V	±(1.0% of rdg + 3 digits)

- Input Impedance: 10MΩ
- Overload Protection: 200mV range: 250V DC or AC rms, 2V-600V ranges: 600V DC or AC rms.
- Frequency Range: 40 to 400Hz
- Response: Average, calibrated in rms of sine wave.
- Max. Input Voltage: 600V AC rms

3.2.3 DC Current

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
200μA	0.1μA	±(1.2% of rdg + 3 digits)
2000μA	1μA	
20.00mA	0.01mA	
200.0mA	0.1mA	
2.000A	0.001A	±(2.0% of rdg + 10 digits)
10.00A	0.01A	

- Overload Protection: μA, mA ranges: F 200mA/250V fuse (quick acting), 2A, 10A range: unfused.
- Max. Input Current: INPUT Jack: 200mA, 10A Jack: 10A





- Voltage Drop: 200μA- 20mA- 2A: 20mV, 2000μA- 200mA- 10A range: 200mV

3.2.4 AC Current

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
200μA	0.1μA	±(1.5% of rdg + 5 digits)
2000μA	1μA	
20.00mA	0.01mA	
200.0mA	0.1mA	
2.000A	0.001A	±(3.0% of rdg + 10 digits)
10.00A	0.01A	





- Overload Protection: μA, mA ranges: F 200mA/250V fuse (quick acting), 2A, 10A range: unfused.
- Max. Input Current: INPUT Jack: 200mA, 10A Jack: 10A
- Frequency Range: 40 to 400Hz
- Response: Average, calibrated in rms of sine wave.
- Voltage Drop: 200μA- 20mA- 2A: 20mV, 2000μA- 200mA- 10A range: 200mV

3.2.5 DC Current (with clamp, optional)

	Range	Resolution	Accuracy
meter	 200A	0.1mV/0.1A	±(1.2 % of rdg +3 digits)
DC Clamp	 0 to 200A	0.1A /0.1mV	Typical ±(2.0 %)
meter	 2000A	1mV/1A	±(1.2 % of rdg ± 3 digits)
DC Clamp	 0 to 2000A	1A/1mV	Typical ±(2.0 %)

- Overload Protection: 250V DC or AC rms
- Max. Input Voltage: 200mV

3.2.6 AC Current (with clamp, optional)

	Range	Resolution	Accuracy
meter	 200A	0.1mV/0.1A	±(1.5 % of rdg +5 digits)
AC Clamp	 0 to 200A	0.1A /0.1mV	Typical ±(3.0 %)
meter	 2000A	1mV/1A	±(1.5 % of rdg ± 3 digits)
AC Clamp	 0 to 2000A	1A/1mV	Typical ±(3.0 %)

- Overload Protection: 250V DC or AC rms
- Max. Input Voltage: 200mV
- Frequency Range: 40 to 400Hz
- Response: Average, calibrated in rms of sine wave.

3.2.7 Resistance

Range	Resolution	Accuracy
200Ω	0.1Ω	±(1.0% of rdg + 3 digits)
2kΩ	0.001kΩ	±(1.0% of rdg + 1 digit1)
20kΩ	0.01kΩ	
200kΩ	0.1kΩ	
2MΩ	0.001MΩ	
20MΩ	0.01MΩ	±(1.0% of rdg + 5 digits)

- Open Circuit Voltage: 0.25V
- Overload Protection: 250V DC or AC rms

3.2.8 Temperature

Range	-20°C to 1000°C	
Resolution	1°C	
Accuracy	-20°C to 0 °C	±(5% of rdg + 4digits)
	0°C to 400°C	±(1% of rdg + 3digits)
	400°C to 1000°C	±(2% of rdg + 3digits)
Range	-0°F~1800°F	
Resolution	1°F	
Accuracy	-0°F~50°F	±(5% of rdg + 4digits)
	50°F~750°F	±(1% of rdg + 3digits)
	750°F~1800°F	±(2% of rdg + 3digits)

- Overload Protection: 250V DC or AC rms

3.2.9 Capacitance

Range	Resolution	Function
20nF	0.01nF	±(4.0% of rdg + 10digits)
200nF	0.1nF	±(4.0% of rdg + 3digits)
2μF	0.001μF	
20μF	0.01μF	
200μF	0.1μF	
1000μF	1μF	

- Overload Protection:
20nF~20μF Ranges: F 200mA/250V fuse (quick acting),.
200μF/1000μF Ranges: No Overload Protection.
- Open circuit voltage: approx. 0.5V
- Overload Protection: 250V DC or AC rms

3.2.10 Diode

Range	Resolution	Function
	1mV	Display :read approximate forward voltage of diode

- Forward DC Current: approx. 1mA
- Reversed DC Voltage: approx.1.5V
- Overload Protection: 250V DC or AC rms

3.2.11 Continuity

Range	Function
	Built-in buzzer will sound, if resistance is lower than 50Ω.

- Open circuit voltage: approx. 0.5V
- Overload Protection: 250V DC or AC rms

3.2.12 Transistor hFE

Range	Function
hFE	Display: read approximate hFE value (0-1000) of transistor under test (ALL TYPE)

- Base Current: approx. 2μA,
Vce: approx. 1V
- Overload Protection: F 200mA/250V fuse (quick acting)

4. Operating Instruction

4.1 Power-UP

Press the 'ON/OFF' button to turn the meter ON or OFF.

4.2 Data Hold

If you need data hold when measuring, you can put on 'DATA-H' button, it will hold the reading; if you put the button again, data hold is not continue.

4.3 Maximum Value Hold

If you need data hold when measuring, you can put on 'MAX.H' button, it will hold the maximum value; if you put the button again, maximum value hold is not continue.


4.4 Function Transform

Put down the 'FUNC.' when measuring the current and voltage. Meter will be transformed between DC and AC range. Put 'FUNC.' when measuring the temperature, meter will transform between °C and °F range. Put 'FUNC.' when measuring the diode and continuity, meter will transform among them.

4.5 Range Transform

The auto range is used when measuring the current, voltage, capacitance and resistance. Put down the 'RANGE' if the manual range is needed. Each time you put down, range will go upward; the minimum range is transformed if 'RANGE' is put down at the maximum range. If the 'RANGE' is put down more than two seconds, auto range is used again.

4.6 Back Light

If the light is dark to make the reading difficult when measuring, you can press '

Note:

LED is the main source of back light. Its working current is large, although the meter has the timer equipment (time is 15 seconds and it will off automatically after 15 seconds); often use back light will shorten the battery life, you'd better not to use the back light so frequently if it's not necessary.

When the battery voltage is less than 4V, it will show '⚡'. But if you use back light at the same time, maybe '⚡' will come up even if the battery voltage is more than 4V, because the working current is higher and the voltage will decline. (When '⚡' shows, the accuracy of the measurement can not be assured.) You need not replace the battery. When you use normally (back light is not using), '⚡' will not show up. You need replace it till '⚡' show again.

4.7 AUTO Power Off

If there's no any operation within fifteen minutes after power is on, meter will auto power off with five short sounds and a long sound in a minute.

After auto power off, if stir the transform switch or put down any button of '**FUNC.**', '**DATA-H**', '**MAX.H**', '**RANGE**', meter will recover the working condition.

If presses the '**DATA-H**' when power is on, auto power off disable.

4.8 Preparation For Measurement

- 4.8.1 Put on the '**ON/OFF**' button. If the battery voltage is less than 3.8V, display will show '⚡', the battery should be changed at this time.
- 4.8.2 The '⚡' besides the input jack shows that the input voltage or current should be less than specification on the sticker of the meter to protect the inner circuit from damaging.
- 4.8.3 Select a function and a range for the item to be measured through rotating the transform switch accordingly. When the value scale to be measured is unknown beforehand, set the range selector at the highest position.

- 4.8.4 When connection, first connect to the public testing line, then to the electriferous testing line. When you'll remove it, you should remove the electriferous one.

4.9 Measuring DC Voltage

⚠ WARNING

You can't input the voltage which more than 600V DC, it's possible to show higher voltage, but it's may destroy the inner circuit.

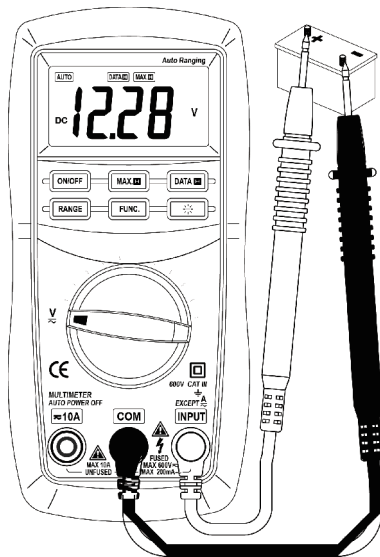
Pay attention not to get an electric shock when measuring high voltage.

- 4.9.1 Connect the black test lead to the **COM** jack and the red test lead to the **INPUT** jack.
- 4.9.2 Set the transform switch at the V range position.
- 4.9.3 Put down the '**FUNC.**' to enter the DC measurement. Auto range or manual range can be transformed by putting the '**RANGE**'.
- 4.9.4 Connect test leads across the source or load under measurement.
- 4.9.5 You can get a reading from LCD display.
The polarity of the red test lead connection will be indicated.

Note:

- At the little voltage range, the meter will show unsteady reading when test leads haven't reach the circuit, it's normal because the meter is very sensitivity. When test leads touch the circuit, you can get the true reading.
- At the manual range mode, when only the figure 'OL' is displayed, it indicates overrange situation and the higher range has to be selected.

- At the manual range mode, when the value scale to be measured is unknown beforehand, set the range selector at the highest position.



4.10 Measuring AC Voltage

⚠ WARNING

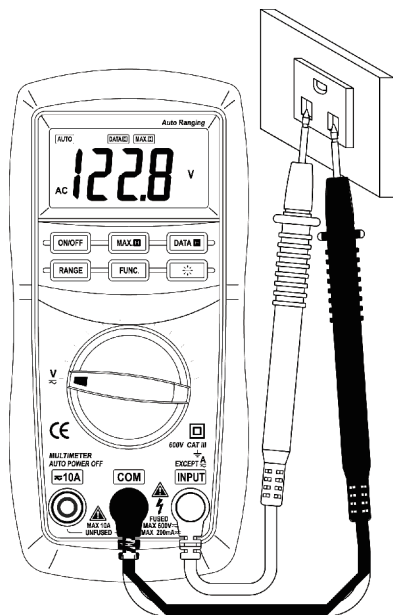
You can't input the voltage which more than 600V rms AC, it's possible to show higher voltage, but it's may destroy the inner circuit.

Pay attention not to get an electric shock when measuring voltage.

- 4.10.1 Connect the black test lead to the **COM** jack and the red test lead to the **INPUT** jack.
- 4.10.2 Set the transform switch at the V range position.
- 4.10.3 Put down the '**FUNC.**' to enter the AC measurement. Auto range or manual range can be transformed by putting the '**RANGE**'.
- 4.10.4 Connect test leads across the source or load under measurement.
- 4.10.5 You can get reading from LCD.

Note:

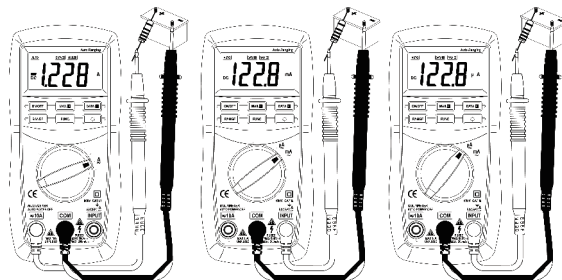
- At the little voltage range, the meter will show unsteady reading when test leads haven't reach the circuit, it's normal because the meter is very sensitivity. When test leads touch the circuit, you can get the true reading.
- At the manual range mode, when only the figure 'OL' is displayed, it indicates overrange situation and the higher range has to be selected.
- At the manual range mode, when the value scale to be measured is unknown beforehand, set the range selector at the highest position.



4.11 Measuring DC Current



WARNING
Shut down the power of the tested circuit, then connect the meter with the circuit for measurement.



- 4.11.1 Connect the black test lead to the **COM** jack and the red test lead to the **INPUT** jack for a maximum of 200mA current. For a maximum of 10A, move the red lead to the **10A** jack.
- 4.11.2 Set the transform switch at the desired μA , mA or A range position.
- 4.11.3 Put down the '**FUNC.**' to enter the DC measurement. Auto range or manual range can be transformed by putting the '**RANGE**'.
- 4.11.4 Connect test leads in series with the load under measurement.
- 4.11.5 You can get reading from LCD. The polarity of red test lead will be indicated.

Note:

- When only the figure 'OL' is displayed, it indicates overrange situation and the higher range has to be selected.
- When the value scale to be measured is unknown beforehand, set the range selector at the highest position.
- "⚠" means the socket of **INPUT** maximum current is 200mA, over current will destroy the fuse. **10A**'s maximum current is 10A, no fuse protection.

4.12 Measuring AC Current



WARNING

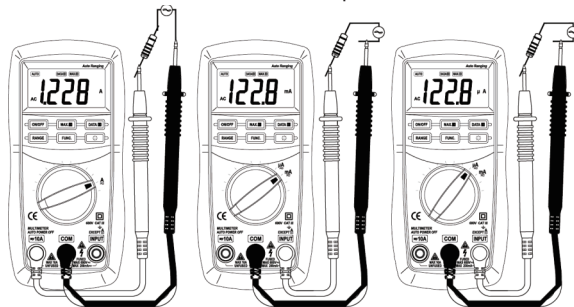
Shut down the power of the tested circuit, then connect the meter with the circuit for measurement.

- 4.12.1 Connect the black test lead to the **COM** jack and the red test lead to the **INPUT** jack for a maximum of 200mA current. For a maximum of 10A, move the red lead to the **10A** jack.
- 4.12.2 Set the transform switch at the desired μ A, mA or A range position.
- 4.12.3 Put down the '**FUNC.**' to enter the AC measurement. Auto range or manual range can be transformed by putting the '**RANGE**'.
- 4.12.4 Connect test leads in series with the load under measurement.
- 4.12.5 You can get reading from LCD.

Note:

- When only the figure 'OL' is displayed, it indicates overrange situation and the higher range has to be selected.

- When the value scale to be measured is unknown beforehand, set the range selector at the highest position.
- "⚠" means the socket of **INPUT** maximum current is 200mA, over current will destroy the fuse. **10A**'s maximum current is 10A, no fuse protection.



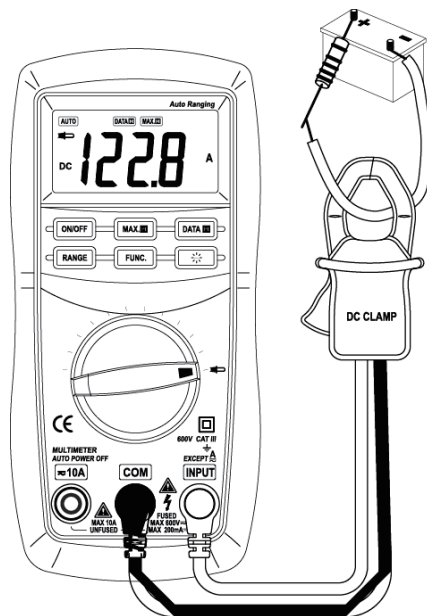
4.13 DC Current Measuring (With Clamp, optional)

- 4.13.1 Connect the black output lead of clamp to the **COM** jack and the red one to the **INPUT** jack of the meter.
- 4.13.2 Set the transform switch at the **⚡** range position.
- 4.13.3 Put down the '**FUNC.**' to enter the DC measurement. Auto range or manual range can be transformed by putting the '**RANGE**'.
- 4.13.4 Clamp the circuit under measured.
- 4.13.5 You can get reading from LCD. The polarity of red output lead will be indicated.

Note:

- Select the DC clamp to measure the DC current.

- At the manual range mode, when only the figure 'OL' is displayed, it indicates overrange situation and the higher range has to be selected.
- At the manual range mode, when the value scale to be measured is unknown beforehand, set the range selector at the highest position.
- Matching problem about the meter and the sensitivity of the clamp:
 - a. The sensitivity of 200A range is 200mV, that of 2000A is 2V; the sensitivity of the matching clamp is 0.1A/0.1mV. The present indicated value is same to the measured value.
 - b. If the sensitivity of the selected clamp is low (0.1A/0.01mV), the indicated value will be 10 times lower than the measured value. For example, the measured current is 100A, then the indicated value will be 10.0A.
 - c. If the sensitivity of the selected clamp is high (0.1A/1mV), the indicated value will be 10 times higher than the measured value. For example, the measured current is 10A, then the indicated value will be 100.0A.



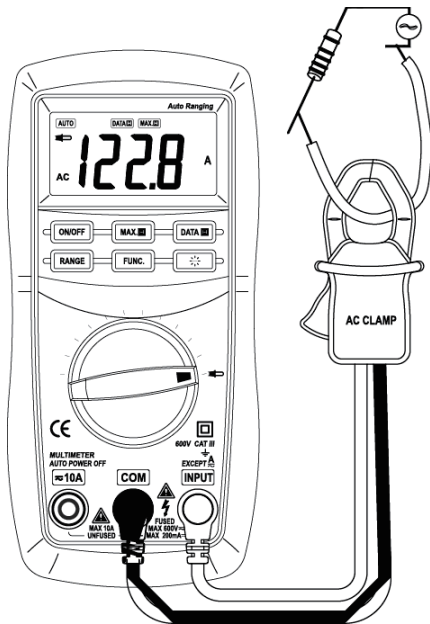
4.14 AC Current Measuring (With Clamp, Optional)

- 4.14.1 Connect the black output lead of clamp to the **COM** jack and the red one to the **INPUT** jack of the meter.
- 4.14.2 Set the transform switch at the **3** range position.
- 4.14.3 Put down the '**FUNC.**' to enter the AC measurement. Auto range or manual range can be transformed by putting the '**RANGE**'.
- 4.14.4 Clamp the circuit under measured.
- 4.14.5 You can get reading from LCD.

Note:

- Select the AC clamp to measure the AC current.
- At the manual range mode, when only the figure 'OL' is displayed, it indicates overrange situation and the higher range has to be selected.
- At the manual range mode, when the value scale to be measured is unknown beforehand, set the range selector at the highest position.
- Matching problem about the meter and the sensitivity of the clamp:
 - a. The sensitivity of 200A range is 200mV, that of 2000A is 2V; the sensitivity of the matching clamp is 0.1A/0.1mV. The present indicated value is same to the measured value.
 - b. If the sensitivity of the selected clamp is low (0.1A/0.01mV), the indicated value will be 10 times lower than the measured value. For example, the measured current is 100A, then the indicated value will be 10.0A.
 - c. If the sensitivity of the selected clamp is high (0.1A/1mV), the indicated value will be 10 times

higher than the measured value. For example, the measured current is 10A, then the indicated value will be 100.0A.



4.15 Measuring Resistance

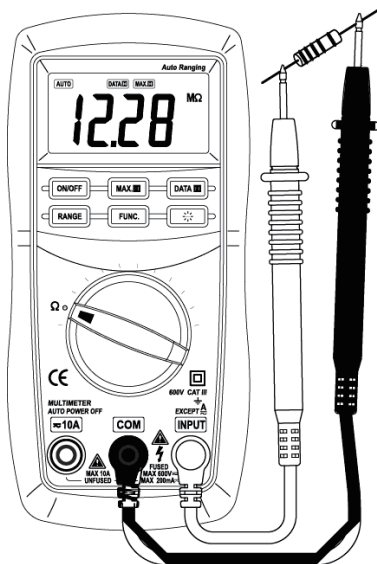
⚠ WARNING

When measuring in-circuit resistance, be sure the circuit under test has all power removed and that all capacitors have been discharged fully.

- 4.15.1 Connect the black test lead to the **COM** jack and the red test lead to the **INPUT** jack.
- 4.15.2 Set the transform switch at the Ω range position. Auto range or manual range can be transformed by putting the '**RANGE**'.
- 4.15.3 Connect test leads across the resistance under measurement.
- 4.15.4 You can get reading from LCD.

Note:

- At the manual range mode, when only the figure 'OL' is displayed, it indicates overrange situation and the higher range has to be selected.
- For measuring resistance above $1M\Omega$, the meter may take a few seconds to get stable reading.
- When the input is not connected, i.e. at open circuit, the figure 'OL' will be displayed for the overrange condition.



4.16 Measuring Temperature



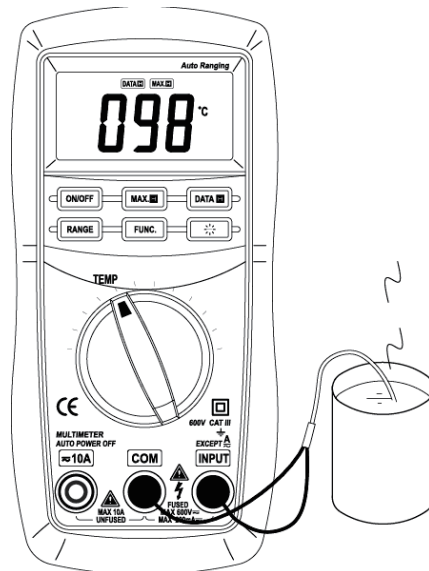
WARNING

To avoid electrical shock, do not connect the thermocouples with the electriferous circuit.

- 4.16.1 Set the transform switch at the **TEMP** range position.
- 4.16.2 °C range or °F range can be transformed by putting the '**FUNC.**'.
- 4.16.3 The LCD display will show the current environment temperature.
- 4.16.4 When measuring the temperature with thermocouple, 'K' type probe for this meter can be used. Insert the black plug to the **COM** jack and the red one to the **INPUT** jack, touch the end of the temperature sensor to the area or surface of the object for measurement.
- 4.16.5 You can get reading from LCD.

Note:

- With better hermetization, the meter's temperature measured circuit and environment need a little longer time to reach heat balance, and then accurate reading can be gotten.



4.17 Measuring Capacitance



WARNING

To avoid electrical shock, be sure the capacitance have been discharged fully before measuring the capacitance of a capacitor

- 4.17.1 Connect the black test lead to the **COM** jack and the red test lead to the **INPUT** jack.
- 4.17.2 Set the transform switch at the desired nF, 20 μ F or 2000 μ F range position.
- 4.17.3 Auto range or manual range can be transformed by putting the '**RANGE**'.
- 4.17.4 Before connect test leads across two sides of the capacitor under measurement, be sure that the capacitor has been discharged fully.
- 4.17.5 You can get reading from LCD.
- 4.17.6 When frequent capacitor testing is needed, put the plug of multifunction test socket into **COM** and **INPUT** and put the capacitor foot into two long socket of capacitor testing equipment, capacitor testing is ready.

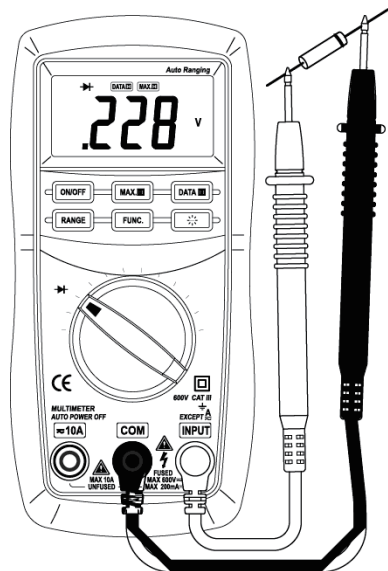
Note:

- At the small capacitor range, the reading will include the small value because some influence from the distribution of test leads. It will not influence the accuracy of measuring.



4.18 Testing Diode

- 4.18.1 Connect the black test lead to the **COM** jack and the red test lead to the **INPUT** jack. (The polarity of red lead is '+')
- 4.18.2 Set the transform switch at the \rightarrow range position.
- 4.18.3 put down the 'FUNC.' transformed at \rightarrow test.
- 4.18.4 Connect the red lead to the anode, the black lead to the cathode of the diode under testing.
- 4.18.5 You can get reading from LCD.



Note:

- The meter will show the approximate forward voltage drop of the diode.
- If the lead connection is reversed, only figure 'OL' will be displayed.
- When the input is not connected, i.e. at open circuit, the figure 'OL' will be displayed.

4.19 Continuity Test



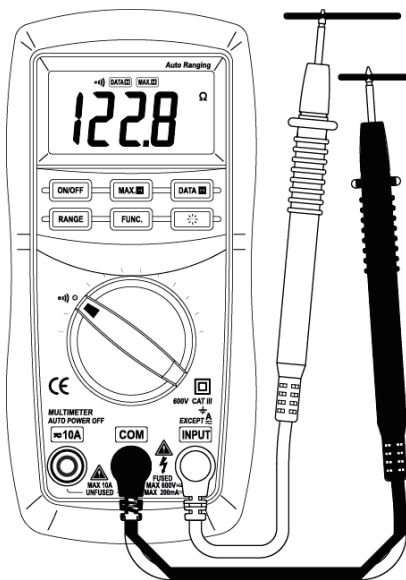
WARNING

When testing the circuit continuity, be sure that the power of the circuit has been shut down and all capacitors have been discharged fully.

- 4.19.1 Connect the black test lead to the **COM** jack and the red test lead to the **INPUT** jack.
- 4.19.2 Set the transform switch at the \rightarrow range position.
- 4.19.3 put down the 'FUNC.' transformed at \rightarrow continuity test.
- 4.19.4 Connect test leads across two points of the circuit under testing.
- 4.19.5 If continuity exists (i.e., resistance less than about 50 Ω), built-in buzzer will sound.

Note:

- If the input open circuit (or the circuit resistance measured is higher than 200 Ω), then the figure 'OL' will be displayed.

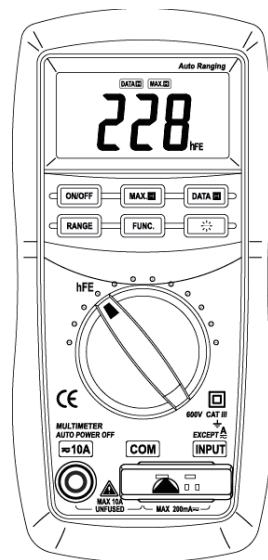


4.20 Testing Transistor

- 4.20.1 Set the transform switch at the **hFE** range position.
- 4.20.2 Put two plugs '-' and '+' of multifunction test socket into **COM** jack and **INPUT** jack respectively.
- 4.20.3 Identify whether the transistor is NPN or PNP type and insert emitter, base and collector leads into the proper holes of the transistor on the multifunction test socket for testing.
- 4.20.4 You can get reading from LCD.

Note:

- Do not put the plug into the wrong jack.



5. Maintenance


5.1 Replacing The Batteries

WARNING

To avoid electric shock, make sure that the test leads have been clearly move away from the circuit under measurement before opening the battery cover of the meter.

WARNING

Do not mix old and new batteries. Do not mix alkaline, standard (carbon-zinc), or rechargeable (ni-cad, ni-mh, etc) batteries.

- 5.1.1 If the sign “ ” appears, it means that the batteries should be replaced.
- 5.1.2 Loosen the fixing screw of the battery cover and remove it.
- 5.1.3 Replace the exhausted batteries with new ones.
- 5.1.4 Put the battery cover back and fix it again to its origin form.

Note:

Do not reverse the polarity of the batteries.

5.2 Fuse Replacement

WARNING

To avoid electric shock or personal injury, before opening back cover to replace fuse, turn off the meter and disconnect the test probe from the measurement circuit.

- 5.2.1 Fuse rarely need replacement and blow almost always as a result of the operator's error.

- 5.2.2 Loosen the fixing screw of the battery cover and remove it.
- 5.2.3 Replace the blown fuse with ratings specified.
- 5.2.4 Put the battery cover as its origin.

5.3 Replacing Test Leads

Replace test leads if leads become damaged or worn.

WARNING

Use meet EN 61010-031 standard, rated CAT III 600V, MAX 10A or better test leads.

6. Accessories

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| (1) Test Leads: Electric Ratings 600V 10A | one piece |
| (2) Battery:1.5V, AAA | three pieces |
| (3) Operating Manual | one piece |
| (4) Thermocouple (K type) | one piece |
| (4) Multifunction test socket | one piece |

