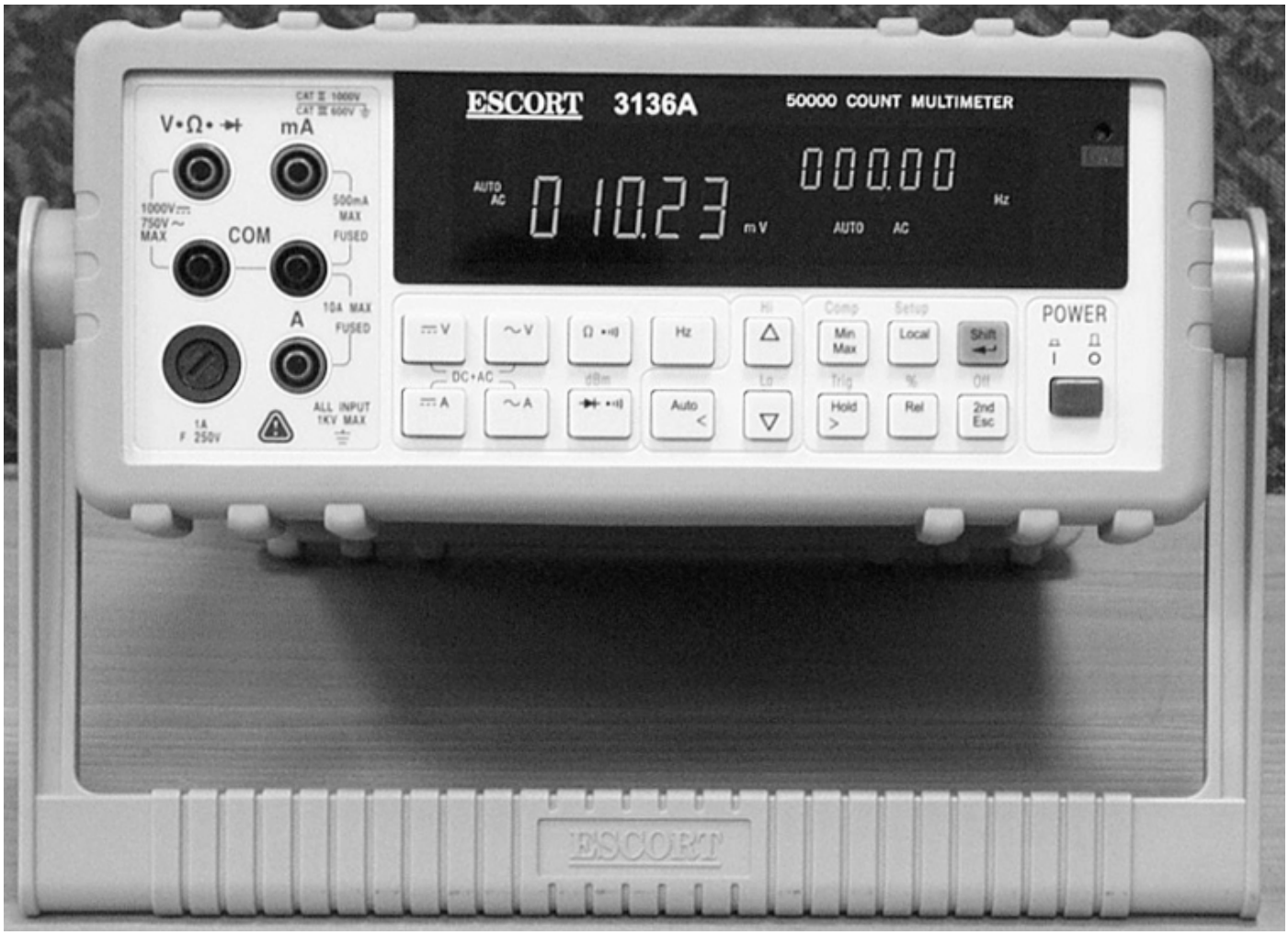
ESCORT-3136A

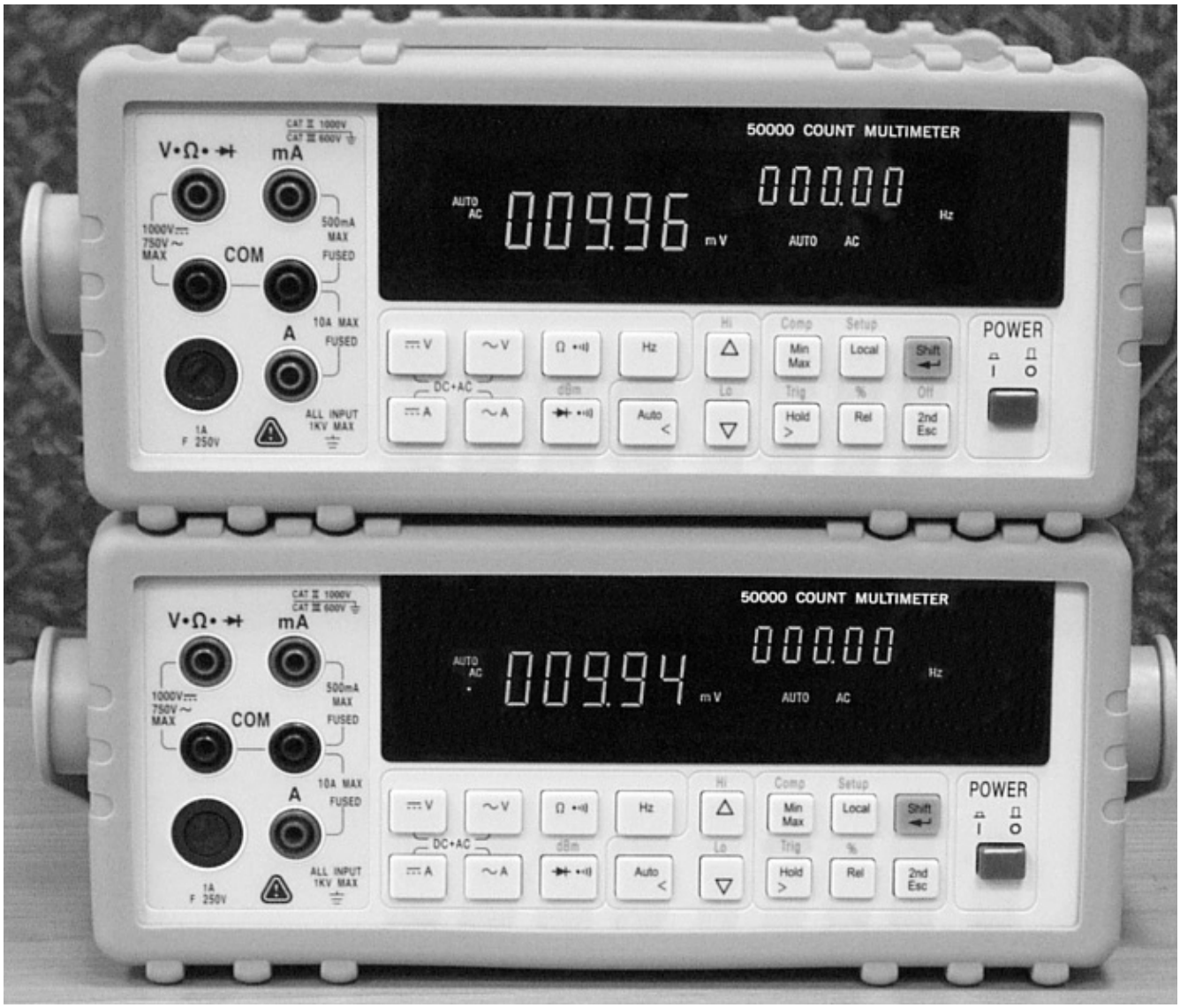
50000 Count Multimeter



Operation Manual

ESCORT

50000 COUNT
DUAL DISPLAY MULTIMETER



Operational Manual

Table of Contents

Section 1

Introduction

1-1 Introducing the 50,000 Count Dual Display Multimeter

NOTE

1. This operation manual contains information and warning that must be followed to ensure user operation safety and to retain the meter safety condition.

⚠ Precaution!

TO ENSURE PERSONAL SAFETY AND TO AVOID DAMAGING THE METER AND THE EQUIPMENT CONNECTED, READ "GETTING STARTED" IN SECTION 2-2 BEFORE USING THE METER.

The meter is 50,000 count Dual Display Multi-meter. The meter is designed for bench-top, field service, and system applications with a high performance/price ratio.

With the RS-232 computer interface (standard), the meter is fully programmable for use on the RS-232 interface.

With the IEEE-488 computer interface (optional) installed, the meter is fully programmable for use on IEEE-488.1 interface bus (1978). The meter is also designed in compliance with supplemental standard IEEE-488.2 (1987).

1-2 Features

The main features provided by the meter are:

- 50,000 Count Dual Display
- Vacuum-fluorescent Display (VFD)
- Low Cost and High Performances
- DCV, ACV, DCA, ACA, Frequency, Diode Continuity
- DCV Measurement to 1000V, ACV to 750V (Up 1200Vdc, 1000Vac are measurable)
- AC/DC Current Measurements to 10A (Up to 20A is measurable in less than 20 seconds).
- True RMS (AC, AC+DC), 30Hz to 100kHz Measurement Bandwidth.
- AC Current Measurement Bandwidth from 30Hz to 20kHz.
- Frequency Measurements Up to 500KHz, 0.01 Hz Resolution.
- Resistance Measurement Up to 50 M Ω, 10m Ω Resolutions.
- dBm measurement with variable reference impedance from 2 Ω to 8000Ω.
- Auto or Lock Ranging Relative Calculation.
- Auto or Lock Ranging Dynamic Recording (MIN/MAX) with elapsed time.
- Compare (Hi/Lo/Pass) function for quick in-tolerance test.
- Percentage function transfers the measuring value to proportional percentage (%) display.
- Fast Electronic and Closed-case calibration.
- Data Hold to freeze displayed value.
- Refresh Hold for difficult measuring place.
- External trigger a one-time measurement to get the result as your needs.
- RS 232 Interface.
- GPIB Interface (Option).

1-3 Options and Accessories

At the moment, one option is available for the meter, which option can be installed at the factory and a field installable retrofit kit option is also available:

- IEEE-488 interface (Optional) provides full programmability. There are two types of programming commands: IEEE 488.2 Common Commands and Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments (SCPI). The SCPI commands used in this device is conformance with the SCPI Standard Version 1993.0.

Standard accessories come with the meter are:

- Power cord
- Protective holsters (Front and Rear)
- Operation Manual
- Test leads (Tip-type probe)

Available optional accessories are listed as below:

- Test leads (Lantern-type probe)
- Test leads (Tip-type probe)
- Insulation piercing clip
- RS-232 PC Link software and cable
- IEEE-488 Interface
- Rack-mount kit (used for single meter)

1-4 How to use this manual

This manual is designed to help the user to get a quick start. Though it is not necessary to read the entire manual to operate the unit effectively, we recommend the manual to be read thoroughly in order to use the meter to its full advantages.

First scan the Tables of contents to be familiar with the outline of the manual. Then read “Getting Started” in Section 2-2. Refer to the appropriate section of the manual as needed. The contents of each section are summarized below.

Section 1. Introduction

Introducing the general information of features, options, accessories, and operation manual for the 50,000 count Dual Display Multi-meter.

Section 2. Getting Started

Introducing how to prepare the meter for operation and to start taking basic front panel operations and measurements quickly.

Section 3. Operating the Meter from the Front Panel

Providing a complete description of each operation, which can be performed by using the pushbuttons on the front panel. All related information for operations and functions are grouped together.

Section 4. Measurement Application Examples

Describing how to use the meter in more advanced and sophisticated operations and applications.

Section 5. Calibrating the Meter

Describing the basic information to calibrate the meter if necessary.

Section 6. RS-232 Remote Operation

Describing how to connect the meter to a terminal or a host computer and operate the meter via RS-232 interface.

Section 7. GPIB Remote Operation (Option)

Describing how to connect the meter to a terminal or a host computer and operate the meter via GPIB interface.

Appendices

Appendix A: Specifications

Appendix B: Maintenance

1-5. SAFETY

This meter has been designed and tested according to EN61010-1 (IEC1010-1), Safety Requirements for Electronic Measuring Apparatus. This manual contains information and warns which must be followed to ensure safe operation and retain the meter in safe condition. Use of this instrument in a manner not specified herein may impair the protection provided by the equipment. Some common international electrical symbols used in this manual are shown below Table:

Table 1-1. International Electrical Symbols

	AC - Alternating Current
	DC - Direct Current
	AC and DC - Alternating and Direct Current
	Ground
	See Explanation In The Manual

Before using the meter, read the following safety information carefully. In this manual, **"WARNING"**, is reserved for conditions and actions that pose hazard(s) to the user; **"CAUTION"**, is reserved for conditions and actions that may damage your meter.

⚠ WARNING

TO AVOID ELECTRICAL SHOCK OR OTHER INJURY:

- Be sure the meter is in good operating condition and avoid working alone.
- Follow all safety procedures for equipment being tested.
- Inspect the test leads for damaged insulation or exposed metal. Check test lead continuity. Damaged leads should be replaced.
- This equipment operates from a power source that does not apply more than 250V rms between the supply conductors or each supply conductor and ground. A protective ground connection by way of the grounding conductor in the power cord is essential for safe operation.
- This equipment is grounded through the grounding conductor of the power cord. To avoid electrical shock, plug the power cord into a properly wired receptacle before connecting to the equipment input or output terminals.

- To avoid explosion, do not operate this product in an explosive atmosphere.
- To avoid personal injury, do not remove the cover or panel. Refer servicing to qualified personnel.
- Select the proper function for your measurement.
- To avoid electrical shock, use caution when working above 60V dc or 30V ac RMS.
- Disconnect the live test lead before disconnecting the common test lead.
- Disconnect the power and discharge high-voltage capacitors before testing in Ω and diode.
- When making a current measurement, turn the circuit power off before connecting the meter in the circuit.
- To avoid fire hazard, always use a specified fuse.
- Use clamp-on probes when measuring circuits exceeding 10 amps.
- When servicing the meter, use only the replacement parts specified.
- Do not allow meter to be used if it is damaged or if its safety is impaired.
- The meter is safety-certified in compliance with EN61010-1 and EN61010-2-31 (IEC1010-1 & IEC1010-2-31) Installation Category III 600V and CAT II 1000V Pollution Degree 2. In order to maintain its insulation properties, please be sure to use with the standard or compatible test probes.
- CE requirement: Under the influence of R.F field according to standard, the supplied test leads will pick up induced noise. To have better shielding effect, a short-twisted lead should be used.

Section 2

Getting Started

2-1 Introduction

Section 2 describes the front panel operational keys, displays, input terminals and rear panel of the meter, adjusting handle, explains general operating features.

2-2 Getting Started

- **Unpacking and Inspecting the Meter**

  Carefully remove the meter from its shipping container and inspect it for possible damage or missing items. If the meter is damaged or something is missing, contact the place of purchase immediately. Save the container and packing material in case user has to return the meter.

- **Front Panel**

  The front panel (shown in Figure 2-1) has three main elements: the input terminals on the left, the primary/secondary displays, and the pushbuttons. The pushbuttons are used to select major functions, ranging operations, and function modifiers. These elements are described in detail in Section 3.

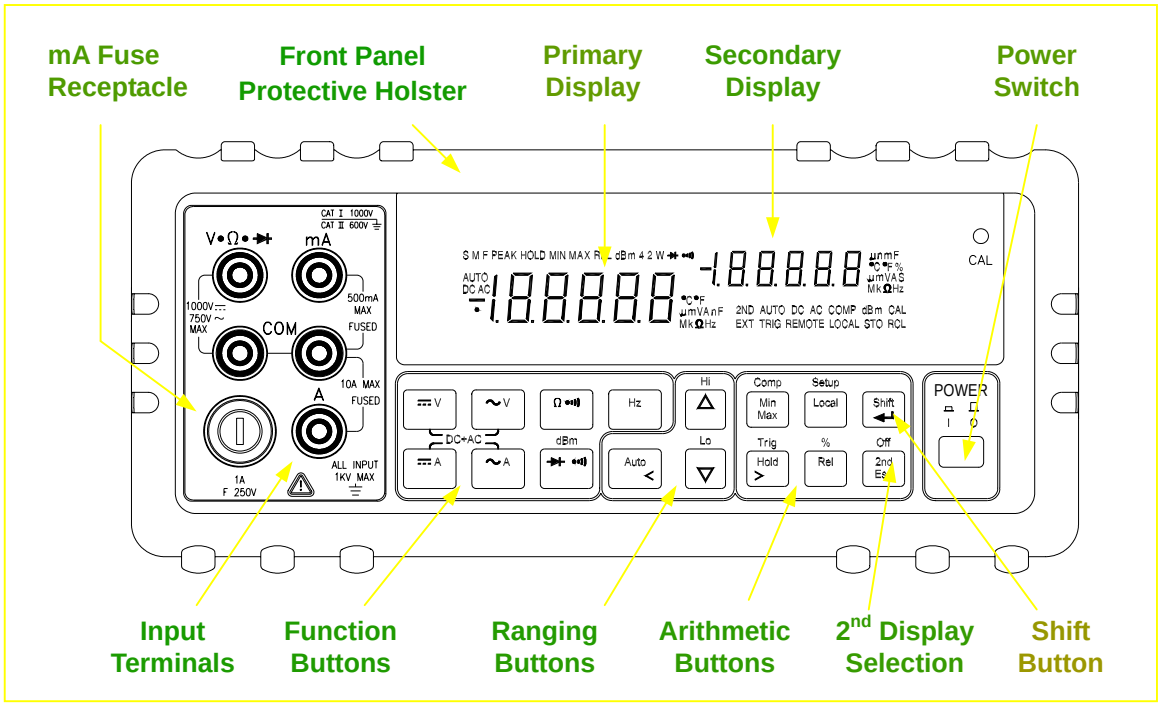


Figure 2-1. Front Panel

- **Rear Panel**

  The rear panel (shown in Figure 2-2) contains a line fuse, the power-line cord connector, an RS-232 interface connector, and a cutout for IEEE-488 interface (optional) connector.

- **Line Power**

  - Figure 2-2 illustrates the location of the Line Voltage Selector with Fuse Holder housing. If user has already done so, plug the line cord into the connector on the rear of the meter. The meter will operate at any line voltage between 90Vac and 264Vac when "line voltage selector" is set properly, and its frequency range is at 50/60Hz. For operation safety, DO NOT APPLIES a line voltage that exceeds the range specified to line cord connector on the rear panel of the meter.

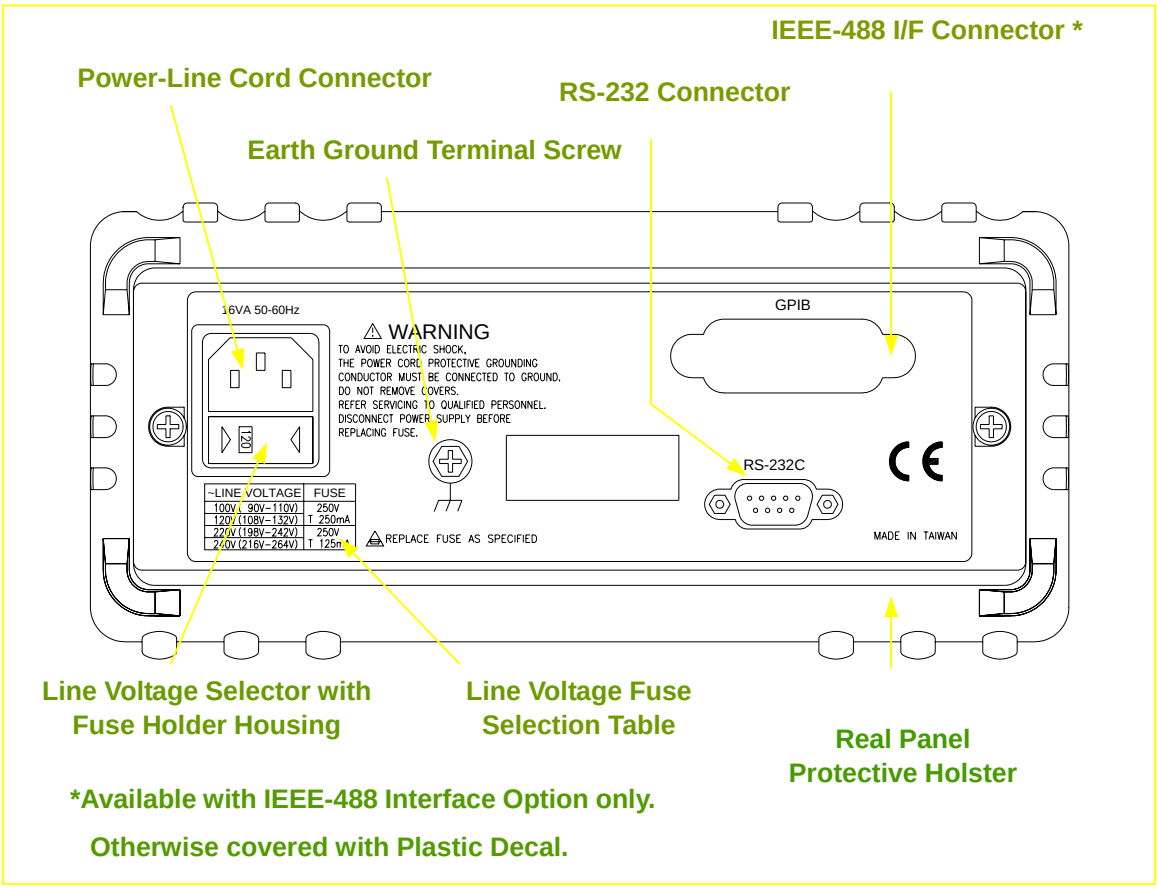


Figure 2-2. Rear Panel

⚠ CAUTION!

BEFORE TURNING THE METER ON, MAKE SURE THE LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR IS SET TO THE CORRECT POSITION FOR APPLIED LINE VOLTAGE TO THE POWER-LINE CORD CONNECTOR.

- The “line voltage selector” is settable for 100Vac, 120Vac, 220Vac, and 240Vac line voltages.
- The correct fuse ratings: 250mA fuse for 100Vac or 120Vac is selected, and 125mA fuse for 220Vac or 240Vac is selected.

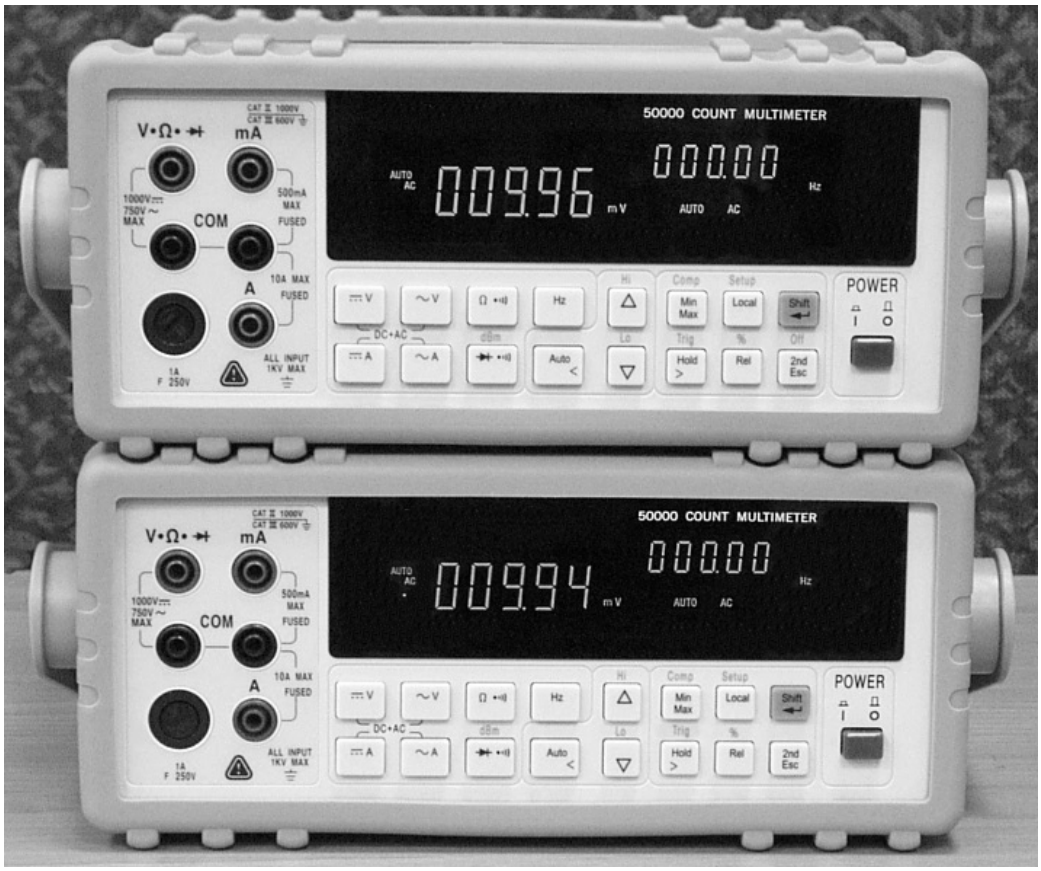
Case, Panels and Holsters

To avoid electric shock or injury, do not operate the meter without panels or case in place.

The meter is provided with special designed anti-slippery protective holsters on the front and rear panel sides (shown in Figure 2-1 and 2-2).

The holsters provide a protection to both front and rear panels of the meter as well as its corners. User may stack up one meter on the top of the other without concerning the slide off of the units (shown in Picture 2-1).

The holsters can be easily removed when install the rack-mounted ears to the meter in order to mount the meter into a 19-inch standard rack. Refer to Section 2-7 for Rack Mounting procedures.



Picture 2-1. Stack up the Meters with Holsters

- **Grounding the Meter**

  The meter is grounded through power cord. To avoid electric shock or injury, grounding wire in the power line cord must be connected.

- **Operating in Explosive Atmospheres**

  The meter does not provide explosion protection for explosive gasses or arcing components. Do not operate the meter in such circumstances.

- **Adjusting Handle**

  For bench-top use, the handle can be adjusted to provide three viewing angles. For viewing positions, pull the ends out to a hard stop (about 1/4 inch on each side) and rotate it to one of four stop positions (shown in Figure 2-3).

  ⚠ ***WARNING***

  Be sure to put the meter on a table before removing the handle.

  To remove the handle, adjust it to the vertical stop position and pull the ends all the way out.

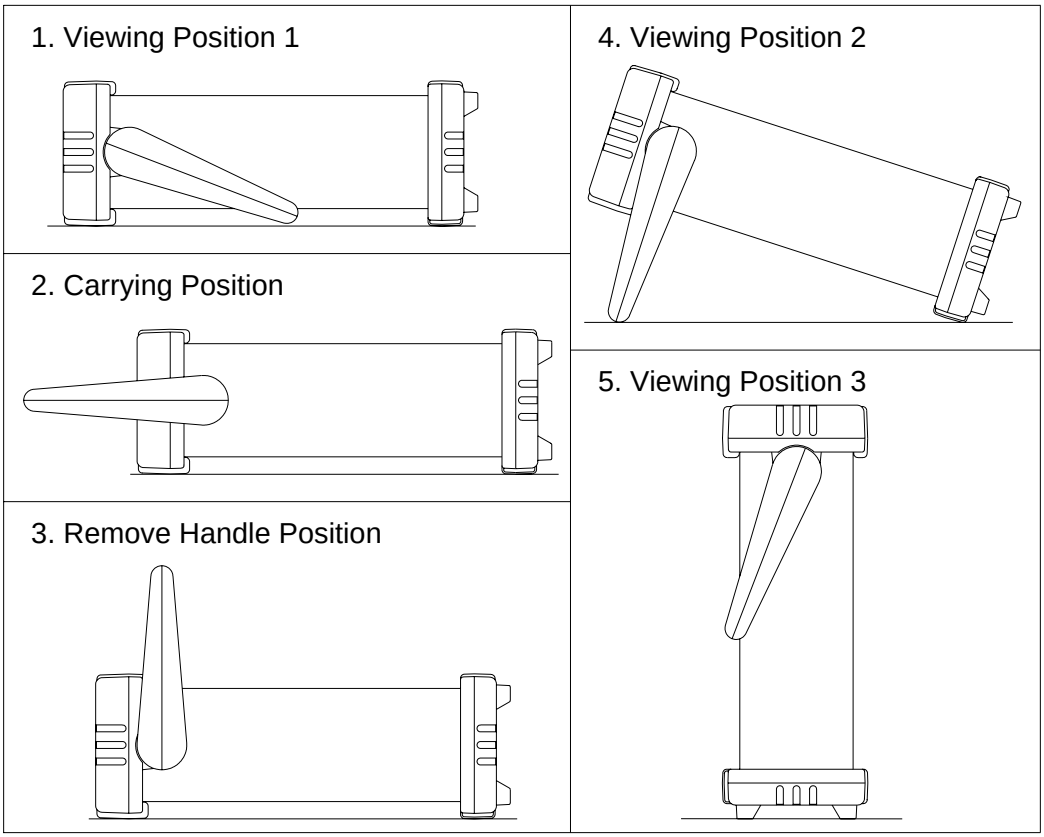


Figure 2-3. Adjusting Handle

2-3 Turning the Meter ON

To turn the meter on, press the **Power** button to "IN" position located on the lower right of the front panel. When the meter is turned on, the primary and secondary displays light for about 2 seconds while an internal self-test running by its digital circuitry. If the **Hold** button is pressed while the power-up sequence is in progress, all segments and annunciators of the entire display remain on until another button is pressed. Then the power-up sequence continues.

After the meter completing its power-up sequence, it resumes the power-up measurement configuration stored in non-volatile memory. The power-up default configuration status set at factory is shown in Table 3-2.

2-4 Selecting Current Input Terminals and Measurement Range

If current (dc or ac) is being measured in the Auto-ranging mode, with a signal input on the 500mA terminal, the meter will select the range 500μA~500mA automatically.

If a signal input is applied to the 10A input terminal, the meter will select the 5A or 10A range automatically.

2-5 Using the Pushbuttons

The meter functions and operations can be selected by pressing the pushbuttons on the front panel select.

A summary of pushbuttons is shown in Figure 2-4.

Pushbuttons can be used in three ways. User can:

- Press a single button to select a function or operation.

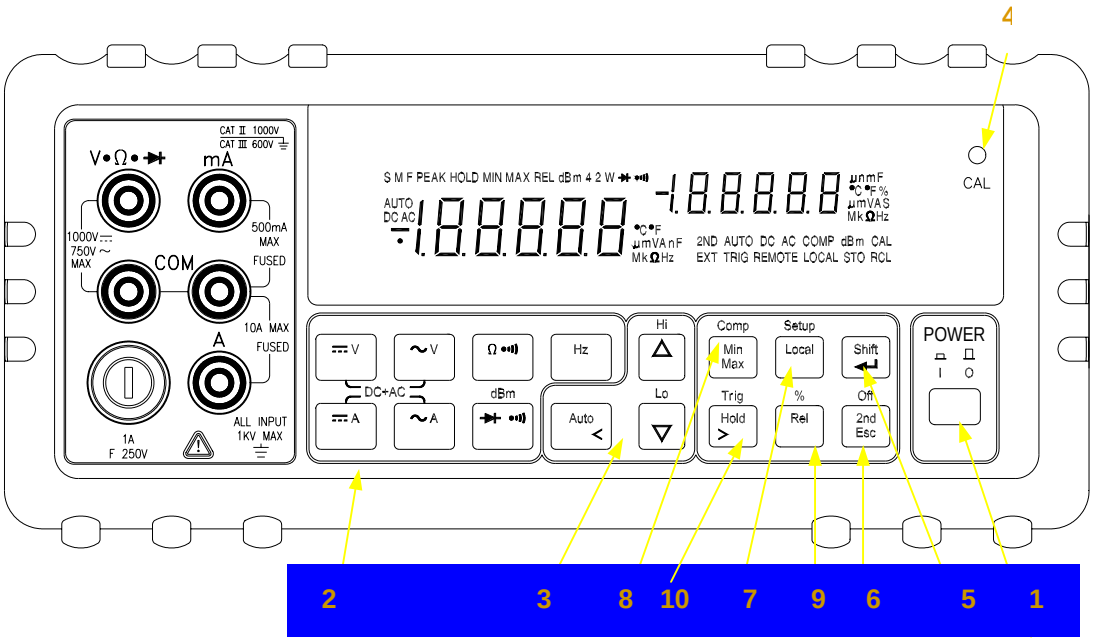
  EXAMPLE:


(Press) [~V] to select AC voltage measurement for the primary display.

- Press a combination of buttons, one after the other.

  EXAMPLE:


[Shift] then followed by [dBm] to select dBm calculation.



1. Power Switch
2. Measurement Function Selection
3. Range Selection
4. Calibration Mode Button
5. Shift / Enter key
6. 2nd Display Selection / Escape key
7. Local / Setup key
8. Dynamic Recording / Comparator
9. Arithmetic Function Selection
10. Hold / Trigger key

Figure 2-4. Front Panel Pushbuttons

- Press multiple buttons simultaneously.

  EXAMPLE:

[⎓V] and [~V] simultaneously to select True RMS AC volts and DC volts (calculated) on the primary display.

More detail operations are described in Section 3.

2-6 Basic Measurement Examples

This section describes the basic measurement procedures via operations in front panel. These procedures as follows provide the user who wants to get a quick start, but does not want to read the entire manual thoroughly. But it is still recommended to read this manual thoroughly in order to fully utilize all advantages in the meter.

- **Voltage, Resistance or Frequency Measurements**

  Press the desired function button and connect the test leads as shown in Figure 2-5 to measure voltage, resistance, or frequency. The meter will select the appropriate range in the auto-range mode, and an annunciator on the display will indicate measurement units.

> ***NOTE***
>
> *Excessive error may occur when making measurements with 10 to 100 μV resolutions after measuring high voltage up to 1000 volts dc. It requires two minutes before making low-level measurements.*

- **Current Measurements**

  To measure current, connect the test leads to mA input terminal or 10A input terminal for measured current above 500mA as shown in Figure 2-6.

  Be sure to turn off the power in the circuit to be measured before taking connection.

  Break the circuit on the groundside to minimize the common mode voltage) to be measured, and place the meter in series at that point.

  Turn on power to the circuit, and then read the display. The meter will select the appropriate range automatically, and an annunciator on the display will indicate the units of the measurement value shown.

  Turn off power to the circuit and disconnect the meter from the tested circuit.

> ***NOTE***
>
> *After making a high current measurement using the 10A input, thermal voltages are generated that may create errors when making high-resolution low-level dc measurements of volts, amps, or ohms.*
> *It requires ten minutes to allow the thermals to settle out before making low-level measurements in order to obtain the best accuracy.*

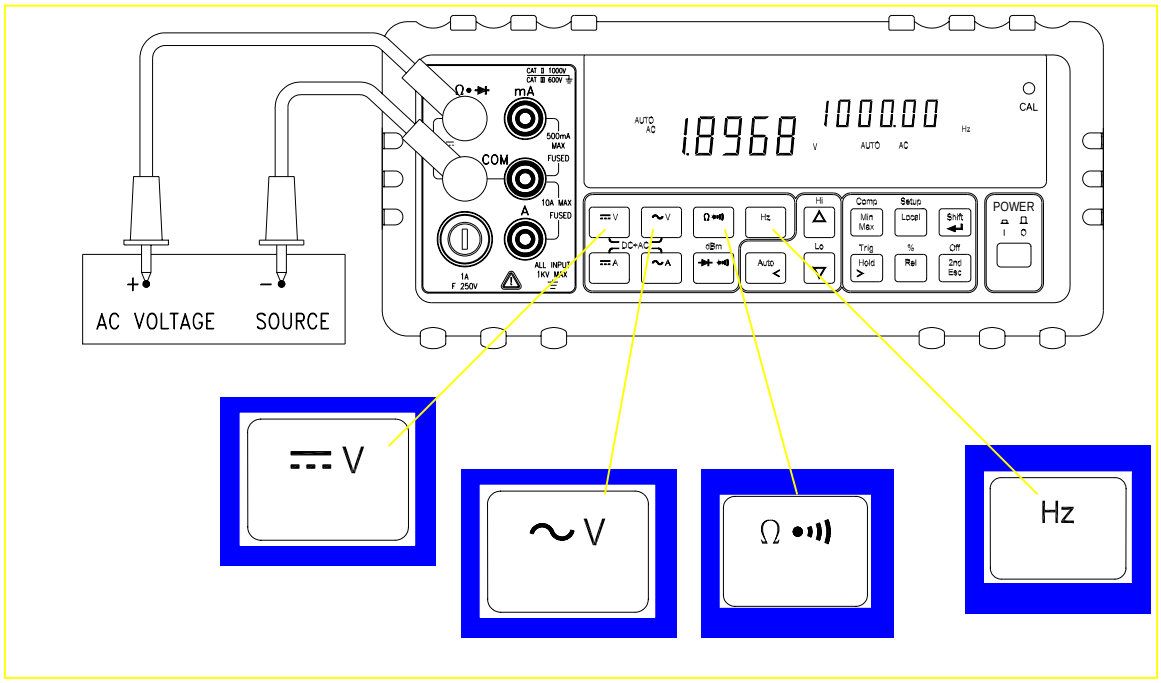


Figure 2-5. Voltage, Resistance or Frequency Measurements

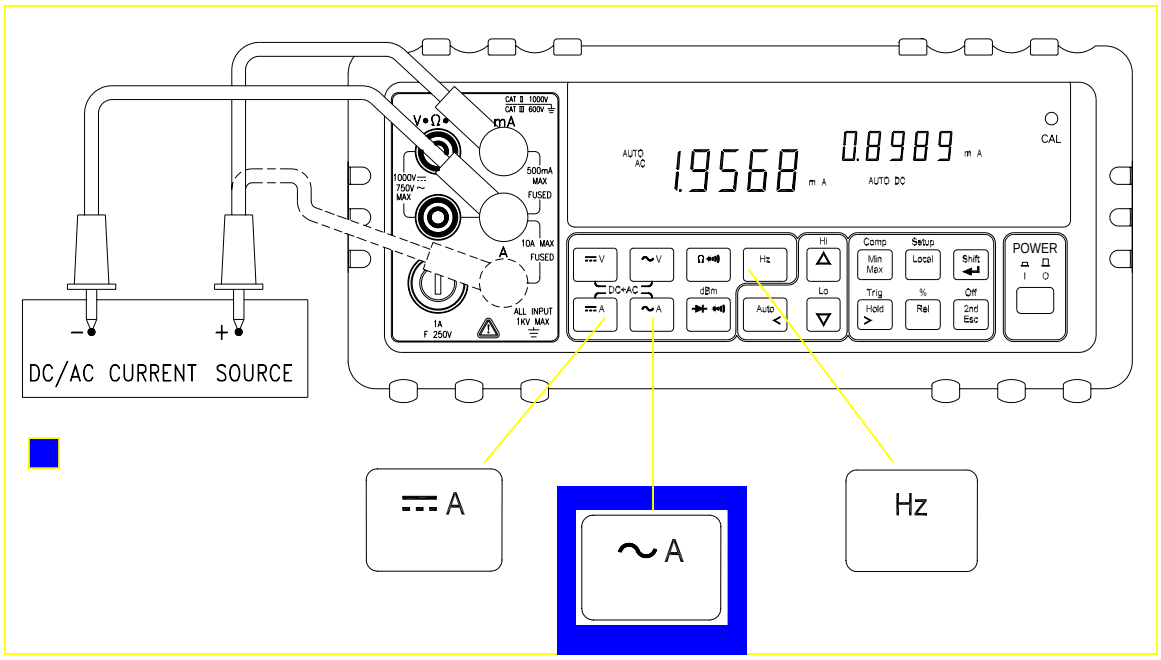


Figure 2-6. Current or Frequency Measurements

- **VFD Brightness Control**

  Press Shift and hold, then press Lo ▽ or Hi △ step by step to select the VFD brightness to darker level (4 steps in this function and factory setting is set at highest light level),

- **Overload Alert**

The meter has provided an overload alert for voltage and current measurements. The beeper sounds tones periodically once the measuring value is exceeded the value shown as below Table 2-1:

Table 2-1. Beeper Responses for overload Alert Points

Measuring Function	Start Alerting Value
DC V	>1000V
AC V	>750V
DC + AC V	>750V
DC A	>10A
AC A	>10A
DC + AC A	>10A

If the input values over above points, the beeper still sounds tones whatever the beeper has been set to OFF state, or not.

- **Diode Continuity Tests**

  Press [⊣•)] to select diode continuity function, then connect the test leads across the diode under test as shown in Figure 2-7 (Reversing the polarity will reverse-bias the diode).

  The diode test measures the forward voltage of a semiconductor junction at approximately 0.5mA. The beeper generates a single beep tone when the input voltage drops below +0.7V (approximately 1.4kΩ) and generates a continuous beep tone when the input voltage drops below +50mV (approximately 100Ω).

  Readings are displayed in the 2.3V range. "**OL**" is displayed for voltage above 2.3V. If the diode continuity test is performed, readings are displayed in 0.1mV resolution on the 2.3000V range.

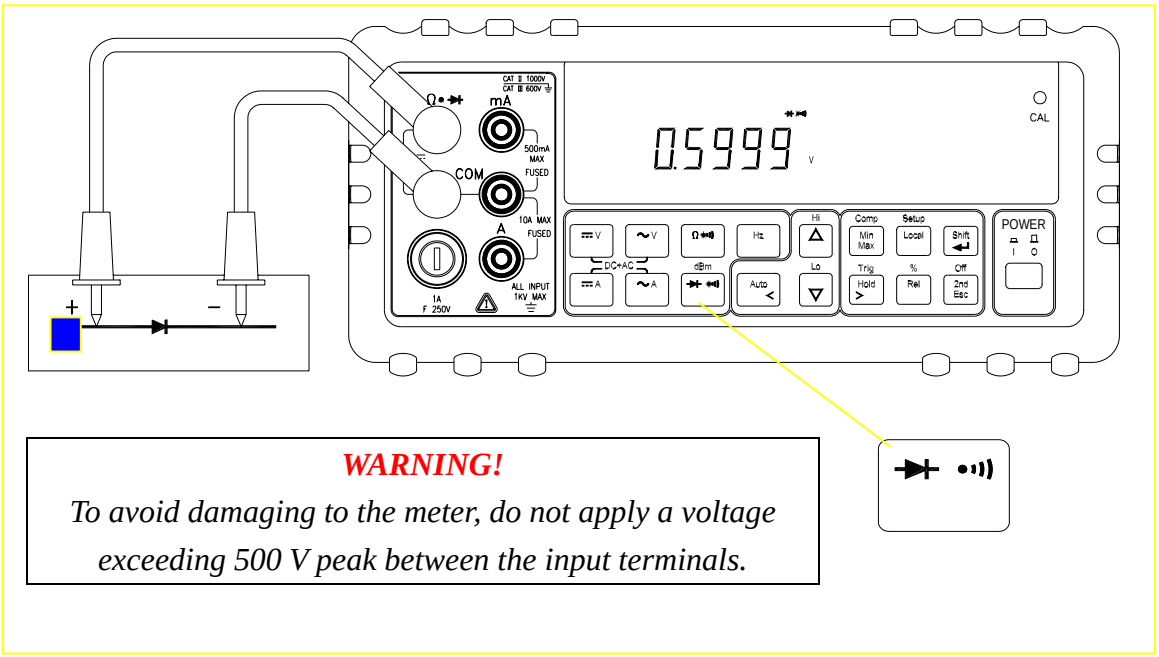


Figure 2-7. Diode Continuity Test

- **Resistance/Continuity Tests**

  In Ohm test, press [Ω •)))] button momentarily to set continuity function ON. The •))) sign will be lit and lock the range to 500 Ω. Then connect the test leads and across the tested circuit as shown in Figure 2-8. While testing continuity, the beeper will sound if the resistance is less than 10Ω. For other ranges, the beeper will sound if the resistance falls below the typical values indicated in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2. Beeper Responses in Continuity Test

Measuring range	Beeper On
500.00 Ω	<10 Ω
5.0000 kΩ	<100 Ω
50.000 kΩ	<1 kΩ
500.00 kΩ	<10 kΩ
5.0000 MΩ	<100 kΩ
50.000 MΩ	<1 MΩ

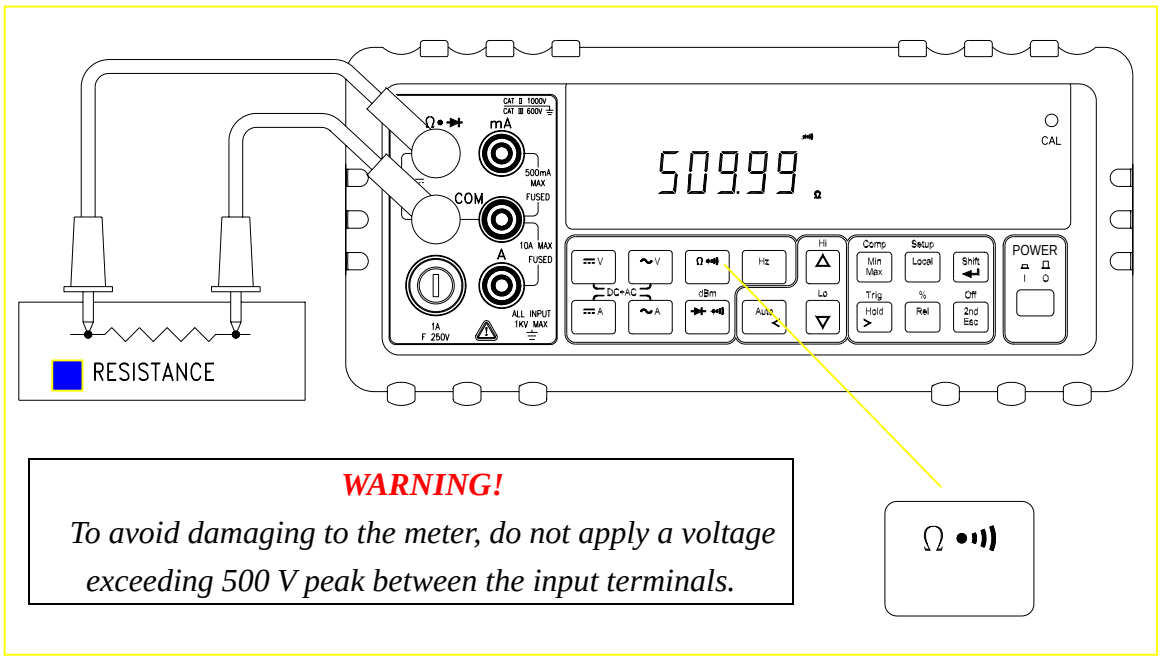


Figure 2-8. Ω/Continuity Test

2-7 Rack Mounting

User can mount the meter into a standard 19-inch rack using RK-01 (for single meter) Rack Mount Kit. The front and rear protective holsters can be removed when mount the meter into a rack.

To install RK-01 rack mount kit, refer to following procedures and Figure 2-9 or the instructions provided with it:

1. Adjusting the handle of the meter to its upward vertical stop position (refer to Figure 2-3) and pull the ends all the way out.
2. Removing two protective holsters out of the front panel and rear panel of the meter.
3. Installing the rack mount ears onto the left and right hand side of the meter frame by using four screws provided with RK-01.
4. Paste two blind plates on the handle hole.
5. Mount the meter with RK-01 into the standard 19” rack.

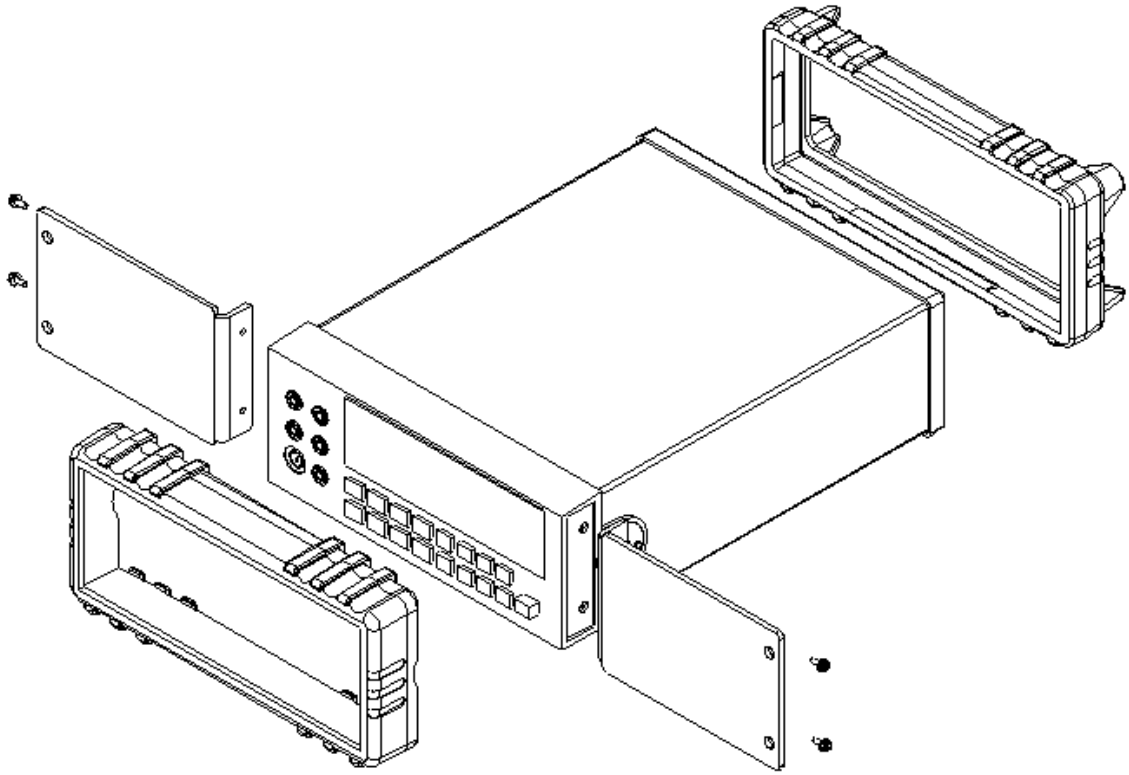


Figure 2-9. Installing the Rack Mount Kit

Section 3

Front Panel Operation

3-1 Introduction

This section provides a complete description of each operation that can be performed by using the pushbuttons on the front panel.

All related information for operations and functions are grouped together.

3-2 Front Panel Operations

The following operations can be performed from the front panel:

- Select a measuring function (Vdc, Vac, Adc, Aac, resistance/continuity, frequency, and diode continuity test) for the primary display.
- Base on primary display press 2nd Esc to select the related function for secondary display.
- Take a measurement and display a reading.
- Select the manual or auto-range mode (AUTO)
- Manually select a measuring range for the primary display.
- Select function modifier that cause the meter to display relative readings (REL), minimum or maximum values (MIN MAX) or decibels (dBm and dB), or to enter the Data Hold mode or Refresh Hold (HOLD) to hold a reading on the primary display.
- Set the dB reference impedance (REFΩ).
- Take a measurement and compare (COMP) it against a tolerance range (Hi, Lo, or Pass).
- Take a measurement and percentage (%) display.
- Select the brightness for VFD display.
- Use the ”editor” to select from option list, to enter a HI-LO range for the compare mode and percentage mode.
- Configure the computer interface (RS-232 or IEEE-488).
- Send measurement directly to a printer or terminal through the RS-232 interface (RS-232 print only mode)

These and other front panel operations are described in the remainder of Section 3.

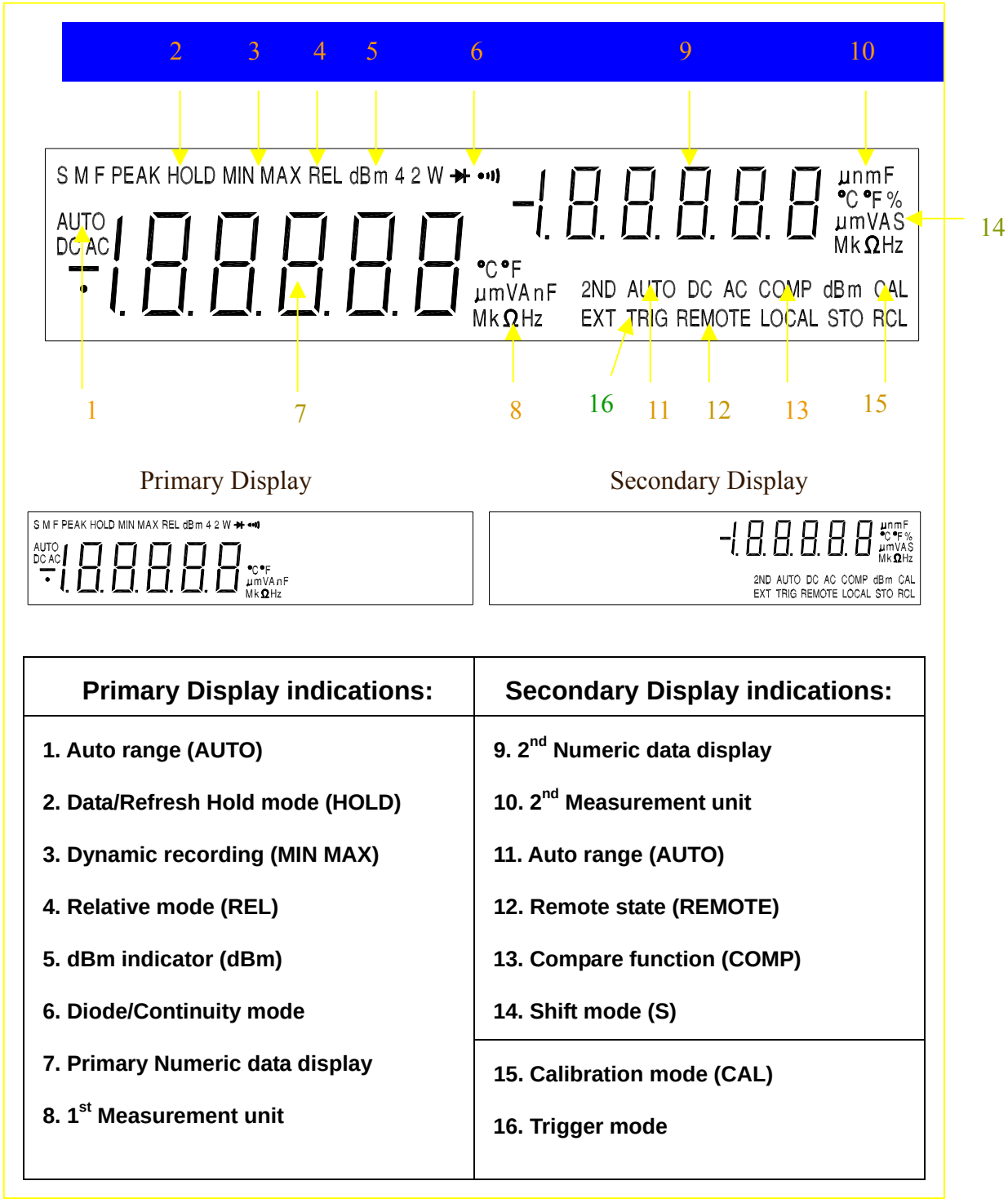
3-3 Primary and Secondary Displays

The meter is 50,000 count, Vacuum-Fluorescent dual display (VFD). This display shows measuring readings, annunciator, and messages. The annunciator indicates measuring units and the meter's operating configuration.

The dual display allows you to see two properties (e.g. Vac and frequency) of the input signal you are measuring. The display contains two major parts, primary display and secondary display (See figure 3-1).

The primary display contains of larger digits and annunciators and is located on the left side of the dual display. Readings using the relative (REL), minimum maximum (MIN MAX), data/refresh hold (HOLD), or decibels (dBm) modifier can be shown on the primary display.

The secondary display contains of a set of smaller digits on the right side of the dual display. To press [2nd Esc] to turn the secondary display on and select the related function with the primary display. Press [2nd Esc] cycling to turn the secondary display off or Press [Shift ↵] then followed by [Off 2nd Esc] to turn off the secondary display directly and all arithmetic functions will be disabled.



Primary Display indications:	Secondary Display indications:
1. Auto range (AUTO)	9. 2nd Numeric data display
2. Data/Refresh Hold mode (HOLD)	10. 2nd Measurement unit
3. Dynamic recording (MIN MAX)	11. Auto range (AUTO)
4. Relative mode (REL)	12. Remote state (REMOTE)
5. dBm indicator (dBm)	13. Compare function (COMP)
6. Diode/Continuity mode	14. Shift mode (S)
7. Primary Numeric data display	15. Calibration mode (CAL)
8. 1st Measurement unit	16. Trigger mode

Figure 3-1 Dual Display Illustrations

3-4 Input Terminals

The input terminals, shown in Figure 3-2 are located on the left side of the front panel. The meter is protected against overloads up to the limits shown in Table 3-1. Exceeding these limits poses a hazard to both the meter and operator.

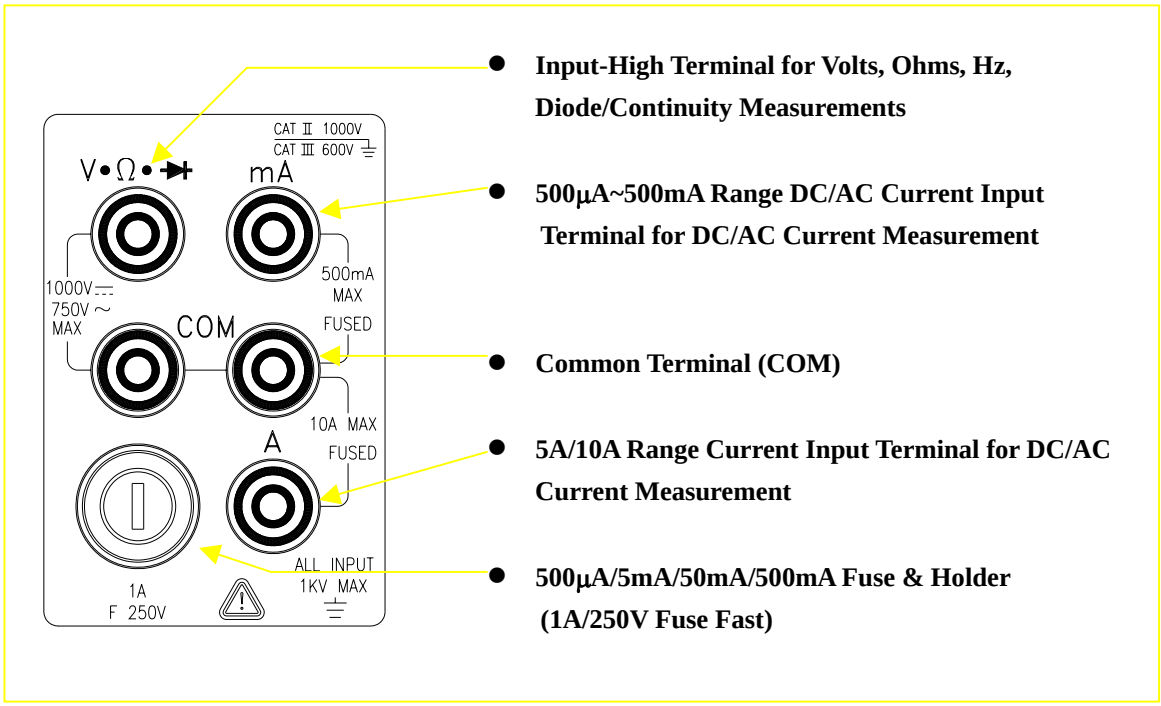


Figure 3-2 Input Terminals

Table 3-1 Input Protection Limits

Function	Input Terminal	Maximum Allowable Input
Vdc	V•Ω•⊣ to COM	1200V [1] dc
Vac, Hz	V•Ω•⊣ to COM	750V [2] ac rms, 1100V peak, $2x10^7$ V-Hz normal mode, or $1x10^6$V-Hz common mode
mA, Hz	mA to COM	500mA dc or ac rms
10A, Hz	10A to COM	10A [3] dc or ac rms
Ω	V•Ω•⊣ to COM	500V dc or ac rms
⊣•))	V•Ω•⊣ to COM	500V dc or ac rms
All functions	Any terminal to earth	1000V dc or peak ac

[1] In Vdc 1000V range, 1200Vdc is readable with audio warning

[2] In Vac 750V range, 1000Vdc is readable with audio warning

[3] 10A dc or ac rms continuous, and >10A dc or ac rms for 20 seconds maximum

3.5 Initialization of Measurement Conditions

- **Power up default configuration Status:**

  When turning the meter on, it assumes its power-up configuration. The power-up configuration set at the factory is shown in Table 3-2.

  As configuration data for IEEE-488 address, RS-232 baud rate, data bit, stop bit, parity, echo and so on are stored in the non-volatile memory, they are not changed when power is cycled off and on until the configurations are changed by the user.

Table 3-2 Default configuration Status

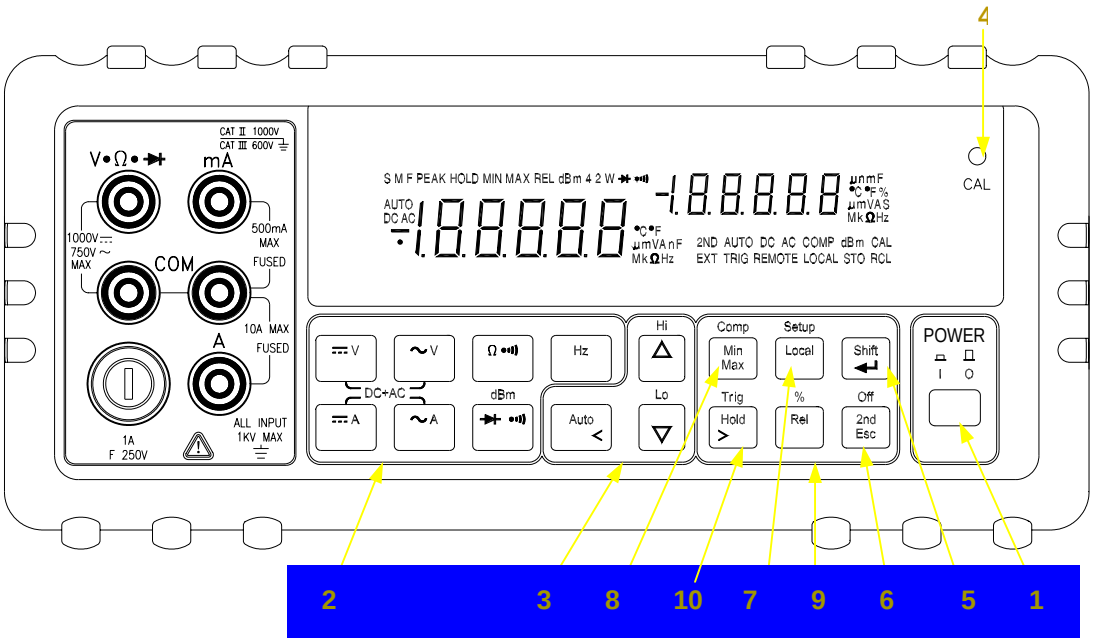
Parameters	Default Settings	
Function	DCV	
Range	Auto Range	
Remote/Local	Local	
Data / Refresh Hold	OFF	
Trigger Type	Internal	
Compare mode	OFF	HI: 10000(10000E+0)
Percentage (%)		LO: 00000(00000E+0)
Relative mode	OFF	
Dynamic Recording	OFF	
Secondary Display mode	OFF	
CAL mode	OFF	

3-6 Selecting A Measurement Function

Press a function button shown in Figure 3-3, to select a measuring function. To select ac + dc total true RMS readings, press [⎓V] and [~V] or [⎓A] and [~A], simultaneously.

Press [2nd Esc] toggling to turn the secondary display on and select the related function.

The summary of ranges and scale values are shown in Table 3-3



1. **Power Switch**
2. **Measurement Function Selection**
3. **Range Selection**
4. **Calibration Mode Button**
5. **Shift / Enter key**
6. **2nd Display Selection / Escape key**
7. **Local / Setup key**
8. **Dynamic Recording / Comparator**
9. **Arithmetic Function Selection**
10. **Hold / Trigger key**

Figure 3-3 Front Panel Pushbuttons

Table 3-3 Range Scale Value

Function	Range Scale	Auto Ranging
⎓V	500mV, 5V, 50V, 500V, 1000V (1)	•
∼V, ⎓V+ ∼V	500mV, 5V, 50V, 500V, 750V (2)	•
⎓A,∼A, ⎓A + ∼A	500μA, 5mA, 50mA, 500mA	•
⎓A,∼A, ⎓A + ∼A	5A, 10A (3)	•
Hz	500Hz, 5kHz, 50kHz, 500kHz	•
Ω (4)	500, 5k, 50k, 500k, 5M, 50M Ω	•
⏛	2.3V	Fixed range
Ω •)).	500, 5k, 50k, 500k, 5M, 50M Ω (Continuity Mode)	•

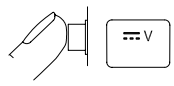
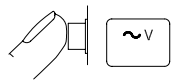
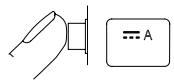
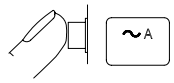
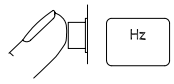
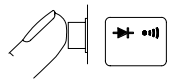
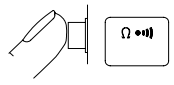
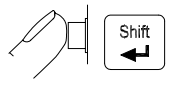
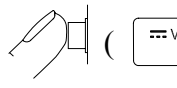
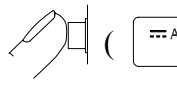
(1) In Vdc 1000V range, 1200Vdc is readable with audio warning

(2) In Vac 750V range, 1000Vdc is readable with audio warning

(3) 10A dc or ac rms continuous, and 20A dc or ac rms for 20 seconds maximum (with audio warning)

(4) In order to eliminate the noise interference, which might be induced to the test leads, it is recommended to use a shielded test cable for measuring resistance above 500KΩ.

More operations of selecting a measurement function are described below:

-  to select DC voltage measurement
-  to select AC voltage measurement
-  to select DC current measurement
-  to select AC current measurement
-  to select frequency measurement
-  to select Diode Continuity measurements
-  to select resistance or resistance Continuity measurements mode by toggling
-  then  to select dBm calculation
-  (and ) simultaneously to select DC+AC RMS volts calculation
-  (and ) simultaneously to select DC+AC RMS amps calculation

3-7 Selecting Measurement Range (Auto<, △ and ▽)

Ranging operations are performed by using the Auto<, △ and ▽ buttons (see Figure 3-3).

Measuring ranges can be selected automatically by the meter in "Auto-ranging" or manually operated by the user.
The range setting is synchronous for dual display for current or voltage measurement. In auto ranging mode, the range setting for both the primary and secondary display are corresponding to the higher range of two displays. In manual ranging mode, the range setting for secondary display is following to the range setting of primary display.

- **Auto-Ranging**

Press Auto< to toggle in and out of manual ranging. When meter is in auto-range mode, the AUTO annunciator is lit.

In auto-range, the meter selects the next higher range automatically when a reading is greater than full scale. If no higher range is available, '**OL**' (overload) will be displayed on primary or secondary display. Likewise, the meter will automatically selects a lower range when a reading is less than approximately 9.5% of the full scale.

That will be another way to set Auto-ranging for Current measurement.

You can press Shift then Auto< to toggle auto-ranging path for mA and A terminals.

- **Manual Range**

Press Auto< to toggle in and out of manual ranging. The range user is in when user enters the manual range mode will become the selected range. In manual range, the meter remains in the selected range regardless of input.

Press Auto< to back auto-ranging. The range setting is performed both on readings shown in the primary display and secondary display.

- **Selecting A Measuring Range**

To manually select a range,

Auto< to toggle in (and out) of the manual ranging mode, or

△ or ▽ to select higher range or lower range directly.

In manual range mode,

-  or ▽ to select higher range or lower range to the desired one.

3-8 Selecting Secondary Display

- **To Enable the Secondary Display Mode**

   2nd Esc to turn the secondary display on and select the related function with the primary display.

- **To Disable the Secondary Display Mode**

   2nd Esc cycling to turn off the secondary display (see Table 3-4. Descriptions for Combination of Dual Display) or

   Shift then followed by Off 2nd Esc to disable the secondary display mode. The display remains in Primary display mode.

- **Combination of Dual Display Settings**

  Table 3-4 provides the available combination of inputs for the primary display and secondary display in the dual display mode.

Table 3-4 Descriptions for Combination of Dual Display

Primary Display	Secondary Display				
	Step1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step5
Vdc	Hz	Vac	dBm	X (2)	
Vac	Hz	Vdc	dBm	X (2)	
Vac + Vdc	Hz	Vac	Vdc	dBm	X (2)
dBm	Vac	Vdc	Vac + Vdc		
Adc	Hz	Aac	X (2)		
Aac	Hz	Adc	X (2)		
Aac + Adc	Hz	Aac	Adc	X (2)	
Hz (1)	Vac/Aac	Aac/Vac			
COMP (Measuring Value)	HI, LO, PASS				
Percentage (%) (Measuring Value)	%				

(1) a. The Frequency reading is corresponding to the current or voltage input signal, respectively.

b. The frequency measurement is always working on auto-ranging mode. The Buttons of AUTO, UP and DOWN are used to select the range of measuring signal.

c. If the current measurement is set before selecting Hz function, the step1 will show Aac first, else show Vac.

(2) The secondary display is blanking and the next step is step1.

Note: *In DCV/A dual ACV/A, ACV/A dual DCV/A, (AC+DC) V/A dual DCV/A, (AC+DC) V/A dual ACV/A mode, the ranges setting of both the primary and secondary display are corresponding to the higher range of two displays (auto range mode), the ranges of secondary display are same as the primary display (manual range mode).*

3-9 Entering Setup Mode

User may select computer interface, set RS-232 interface (standard) or GPIB interface (option), and beeper mode on Setup Mode. To ensure the remote interface will operate appropriately, user may need to configure the remote interface parameters by following the procedures as shown below: (refer Table 3-5)

Shift then followed by Setup Local to enter the **setup mode** to configure the remote interface parameters.

△ or ▽ to select RS232 in first tier menu if necessary.

Shift to enter second tier menu. The original parameter is indicated in primary display.

Auto < or Hold > to select the parameters of the menu item. The selecting parameter will be flashing once it is different to original parameter.

Shift to confirm your changes. The selected parameter is indicated in primary display without flash.

2nd Esc to quit the second tier menu to first tier menu.

2nd Esc again to quit setup mode and save a*ll parameters into non-volatile memory then.*

Table 3-5 describes the outline of the setup menu item and indicates the factory settings and user selectable communication parameters for using RS-232 interface (standard) and GPIB interface (option). Some menu items would not appear once GPIB interface didn't install.

Table 3-5. Descriptions for Outline of Setup Menu Item

First Tier Menu	Second Tier Menu	Factory Setting	Selectable Parameters
Remote [1]		RS-232	RS-232 or GPIB
RS-232	Baud Rate	9600	9600, 4800, 2400, 1200,600, and 300
	Parity	None	None, Odd or Even
	Data Bit	8	7 or 8
	Stop Bit	1	1 or 2
	ECHO	OFF	ON or OFF
	Printer-Only	OFF	ON or OFF
GPIB [1]	Address	8	0 to 30
	Talk	OFF	ON or OFF
Ref Ω		600Ω	8000, 1200, 1000, 900, 800, 600, 500, 300, 250, 150, 135, 125, 124, 110, 93, 75, 50, 16, 8, 4, 2 Ω
Beeper	Beep	ON	ON or OFF
	Frequency	4096Hz	4096, 2048, 1024, 8192Hz
Refresh Hold	State	OFF	ON or OFF
	Variation Count [2]	300	100, 200, ……, 1000

[1] These items will be appeared once GPIB interface is installed.

[2] Variation count is used to recognize new value will be updated once the variation of measuring value is exceeded the settling value.

3-10 Selecting Local Operation Mode

Local to return the operation control priority from remote mode (computer controlled) to local mode (user controlled).

3-11 Operating Arithmetic Functions

- **Using dBm Modifier**

The dBm measurement is used for decibel conversion of power per 1mW consumption into a 600Ω load and can be applied to Vdc, Vac and Vdc+Vac measurements only. Voltage measurement is converted to dBm by using the following formula:

$$dBm = 10 \times \log_{10}[1000 \times (\text{measuring value})^2 / \text{reference impedance}]$$

Shift then followed by dBm to toggle in (and out) dBm modifier mode

The meter will displays the dBm modifier on the primary display and the reference impedance will be indicated and flashed on the secondary display within 3 seconds. The default value by factory is 600Ω.

In dBm modifier mode, press △ and ▽ to select the different impedance desired, the reference impedance will be indicated and flashed on the secondary display within 3 seconds. The new setting value will be kept until power off.

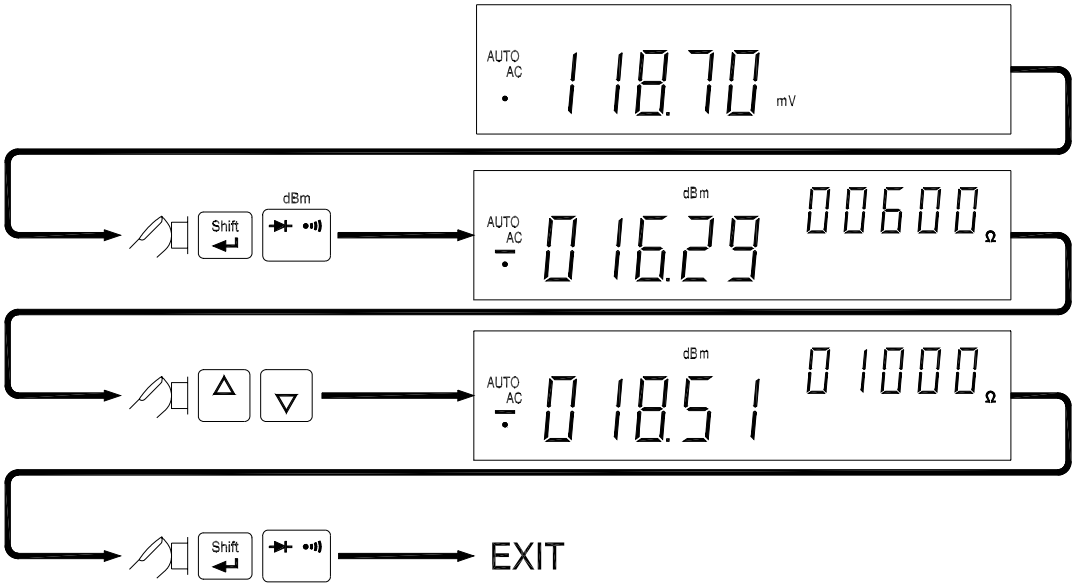
Any of the following 21 types of reference impedance may be selected:
8000Ω, 1200Ω, 1000Ω, 900Ω, 800Ω, 600Ω, 500Ω, 300Ω, 250Ω, 150Ω, 135Ω, 125Ω, 124Ω, 110Ω, 93Ω, 75Ω, 50Ω, 16Ω, 8Ω, 4Ω, 2Ω

- **Operation procedures:**

Shift then followed by dBm to enter dBm calculation mode.

△ or ▽ to scroll to the desired impedance value shown as the following operation example. The secondary display will indicate the measuring value of voltage after finished impedance selection.

- **Operation Example:**



• Using MIN.MAX Modifier for Dynamic Recording

"MIN MAX" modifier enables the meter to store the minimum and the maximum input signals measured and elapsed time the value recorded since the **"MIN MAX"** modifier was selected. The definitions of **"MIN"** and **"MAX"** are defined as follows:

MIN: Minimum value of calculation results for measured signal

MAX: Maximum value of calculation results for measured signal

If **"MAX"** modifier is selected, the display indicates the latest maximum reading and elapsed time accordingly until next measurement reading exceeds the previous recorded reading.

If **"MIN"** modifier is selected, the display indicates the latest minimum reading and elapsed time accordingly until next measurement reading drops below the previous recorded reading.

If **"MIN MAX"** mode is selected, the display indicates the actual value of input signal. Selecting this modifier in auto range, it will record the value of MAX, MIN for different ranges.

The elapsed time is recorded since the modifier has been selected. The elapsed time is shown on the secondary display with **"HH.MM.SS".** The HH is 0~19 hours, MM is 0~59 minutes and SS is 0~59 seconds.

Note: *If the beep mode is set to "ON", the beeper will emit a single tone when an effective maximum or minimum value is recorded.*

- **Operation Procedures**

  Min Max to enable **"MIN.MAX"** modifier.

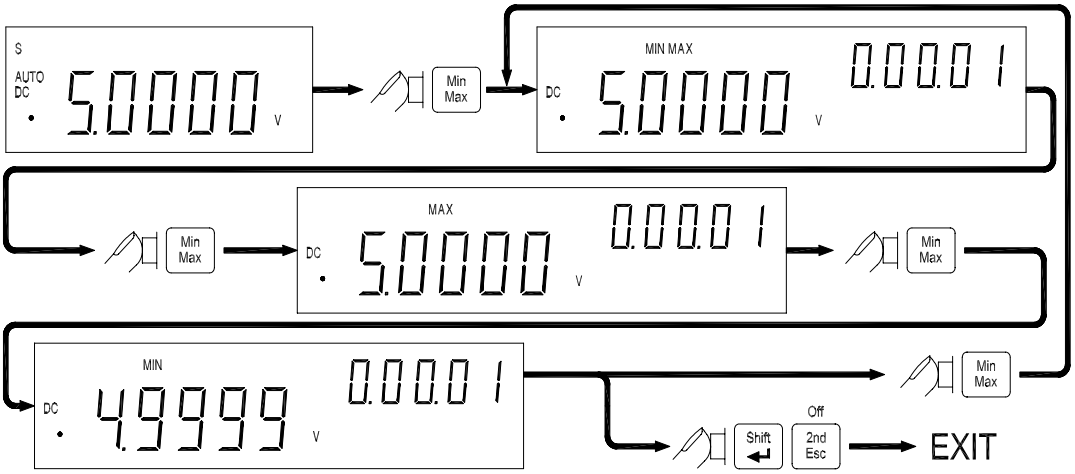
  The recording mode will rotate as the following sequences if keep pressing the Min Max key: Min.Max → Max → Min → Min.Max

  Min Max for more than one second to disable **"MIN MAX"** modifier.

  Or

  Shift then followed by Off 2nd Esc to turn off all modifiers.

- **Operation Example**



• Selecting HOLD (Data /Refresh Hold) Modifier

Data Hold

The data hold function allows operators to freeze the displayed value. This feature is useful when user wants to keep the measuring reading, user may press Hold > to freeze the primary display and then read the display reading without loosing the reading.

Refresh Hold

You can select Refresh Hold to replace Data Hold at setup mode. The Refresh Hold allows you to take measurement in dangerous or difficult measuring field and you can't look at the display. This function will update hold value with new measuring value automatically, and sound a tone to remind user. The operation of push button is same as the operations of Data hold.

Press Hold > to enter Refresh Hold mode. The present value will be held and the "HOLD" will be lit. It will be ready to hold new measuring value once the variation of measuring value exceed the setting of variation count, and the "HOLD" will be flashed. The hold value will be updated until the measuring value is stable, then stop flash and light "HOLD" and sound a tone to remind user.

For voltage and current measurements, the holding value will not be updated when the reading below 500 counts. For resistance and diode measurements, the holding value will not be updated if the reading at "**OL**" or open state. The holding value may not be updated once the reading can't reach stable state for all measurements.

- **Operation Procedures**

 Hold > to enable Data Hold mode, and the annunciator HOLD will be shown on the primary display.

 Hold > again to disable Data Hold mode.

Note: *The Data Hold mode can be used for other arithmetic functions such as dBm, REL and Min / Max.*

● Selecting REL (Relative) Modifier

The relative function subtracts a stored value from the primary display and indicates the result. This function is used for primary display only.

Press Rel momentarily to set the relative mode. This sets the display to zero and stores the displayed reading as a reference value. The "**REL**" will be lit also. Both ranges of auto or manual can set relative mode. The relative mode can't set when an overload has occurred. If the relative mode is set in auto-ranging condition, enable the COMP or Percentage function will clear the relative mode. You do need to set relative function again.

Press Rel again to exit the relative mode.

Using COMP (Compare) Function

"COMP" function compares the measurement inputs with the pre-set **HI** and **LO** limits. The compare function calculation expression is based on counts without decimal point.

HI: Measurement value > High (HI) limit value

LO: Measurement value < Low (LO) limit value

PASS: High limit value ≥ Measurement value ≥ Low limit value

When **"COMP"** function is enabled, the actual measuring value will be shown in primary display and a comparison result **"HI", "LO"**, or "**PASS"** will be shown in secondary display.

The beeper will sound three tones as the result is changed from "**PASS"** to **"HI"** or **"LO"**, and one tone from **"HI"** or **"LO"** to "**PASS"**.

Notes:

1. *The Compare function can be used with other arithmetic functions such as **REL, MINMAX,** and **dBm** modifiers*
2. *For frequency measurement, it will be locked to the range user is in when user enters this mode will become the selected range.*

Operation Procedures


Shift then followed by Comp Min Max to enable the **"COMP"** function.


Shift then followed by Comp Min Max again to disable the **"COMP"** function.

Setting a Compare Limit / Percentage Value

Using the following procedure to set the HI and the LO limit values for **"COMP" / "Percentage"** function:


Shift then followed by Hi △ to enter the HI limit setup mode.

The HI limit will be shown in primary display.

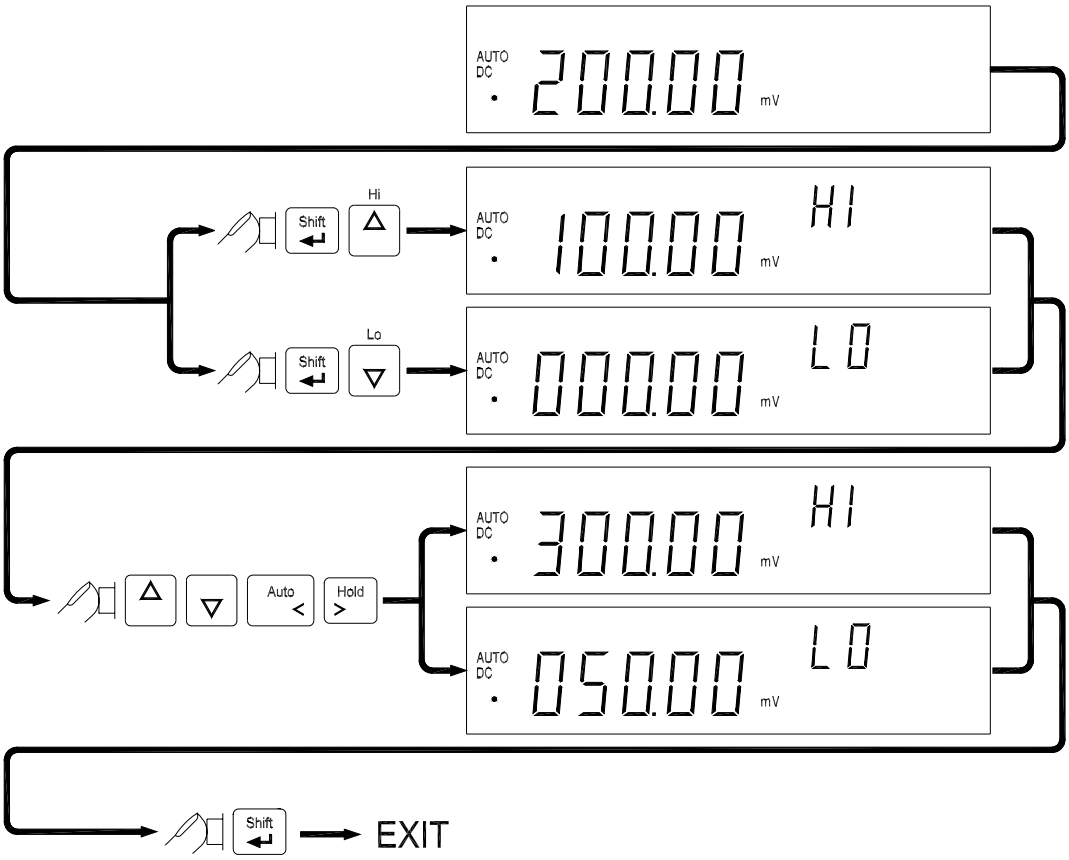

Auto <, △, ▽ or Hold > to change this value.


Shift to store the HI limit value in counts.

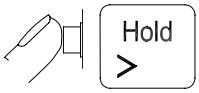

Shift then followed by Lo ▽ and repeat the above steps to set and store

the LO limit value.

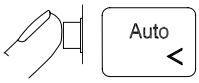
Note: 1. *After set the Hi and/or the LO limits, the limits can be used for all ranges. However, at different range, the HI and the LO limits represent different values according to their respective counts.*



The RIGHT and LEFT button is used to select which digit will be adjusted. Push the buttons to left shift or right shift five digits.

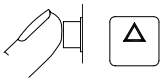


D5→D4→D3→D2→D1



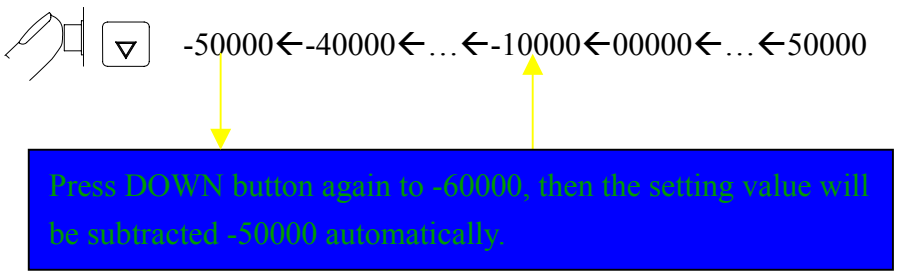
D5←D4←D3←D2←D1

The UP and DOWN button is used to adjust the value, press UP or down button to increase or decrease one count for each digit, respectively. For the most significant digit (D5), its digital variation is shown as following:



-50000→-40000→…→ 00000→10000→…→50000

Press UP button again to 60000, then the setting value will be subtracted 50000 automatically.



For digits of D4 to D1, these digits can be adjusted from –9~9 by pressing UP and down buttons. Once the value of D5 has been set to 5 or -5, any adjustment to other digits will cause the setting value to subtract 50000 or -50000 automatic, respectively.

Press SHIFT button to store the settling value and exit this mode. Once the settling value is conflicted with other limits, the current settling will be replaced with LO limit or HI limit, respectively. For example, to store HI limit of 30000 but LO limit was 40000. The settling value will be replaced with LO limit of 40000, and the beeper sounds three tones to alert user to set HI limit again. It doesn't quit settling mode in this situation.

- ## Using Percentage (%) Function

To transfer the measuring value with a proportional percentage (%) display. For example, transfer the current of 4-20 mA to 0%~100% display for transmitter. It is based on the settling value of HI and LO limits (same as compare function) and according to following formula to calculate

Percentage (%)= [Measuring value – LO/(HI-LO)] x100%

If HI limit is equal to LO limit, the formula is change to as below:

Percentage (%)= [(Measuring value-HI)/HI] x100%

For example, transfer the current of 4-20 mA to 0%~100% display for transmitter. You should set LO limit to 4,000 counts and HI limit to 20,000 counts and measure in the range of 50mA.

Press Shift then followed by % Rel to enter percentage function. The actual measuring value will be shown in primary display and the secondary display will indicate calculation result for percentage (%). An "**OL**" will be indicated

once over the maximum display of 999.99 %. This function will be used for lock range. If select this function during auto-ranging, it will lock to existing range. Press Shift then followed by % Rel to exit percentage function .

Notes:

1. *The Auto-ranging Relative mode or auto-ranging dynamic record will be closed when percentage function is set. For relative or dynamic record function should be selected again if necessary.*
2. *For frequency measurement, it will be locked to the range user is in when user enters this mode will become the selected range.*

3-12 Selecting Trigger mode

This meter has two types of trigger mode. One is internal to continuous update reading, and the other one is external control by bus or front panel. The default trigger mode is internal after the power up.

The external trigger is used with delay settling has been set by meter automatically. The amount of trigger delay varies depending on different function.
When external trigger is enabled, the meter determines the ranges for the primary display based on the input at that time. The meter is then ready to begin measuring the input on the optimum range as soon as the trigger is received. If the input changes so that either display auto ranges after the trigger is received, the auto ranging response times may be required before each measuring result is displayed.

The meter takes measurements when it is triggered to do so. The two trigger types available on the meter fall into two basic categories:

- An "internal trigger" triggers measurements continuously.
- An "external trigger" triggers a measurement only at the direction of the user.

A measurement can be externally triggered in three ways:

1. Front panel by TRIG key.
2. RS-232 interface. Please refer to chapter 6 for TGS<n> and TGM<n>.
3. GPIB interface. Please refer to chapter 7 for related commands.

- **Operation Procedures for Front Panel**

  To enable an external trigger and trigger a measurement from the front panel, perform the following procedures:

  1. Press [Shift] then followed by [Trig Hold >] to enter trigger mode and standby condition. The annunicator of TRIG will be lit, and display is indicated with "-----".
  2. Press [Hold >] to get a new value. After a measuring, then the result will be indicated and held on display.
  3. Press [Hold >] to get a new value again.
  4. Press [Auto <], [△] or [▽] to select auto-ranging or manual range as necessary.
  5. Press other function keys to select what you want.
  6. Press [Shift] then followed by [Trig Hold >] to disable external trigger.

  Notes:

  1. When external trigger is enabled, all the arithmetic functions will be disabled.

  2. Press [Shift] then followed by [Off 2nd Esc] may disable external trigger also.

  3. The trigger mode will disable the secondary display except frequency function in primary display.

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Section 4

Measurement Application Examples

4-1 Introduction

Section 4 describes some advanced features and applications that help the user to operate the meter more effectively. The user must be familiar with the basic measurement operations described in Section 2 and Section 3 and has a basic understanding of electronics knowledge.

4-2 Applications for Using Dual Display

The dual display capability is one of the most useful features provided with the meter. User may take the advantages to greatly enhance the test and measurement capabilities.

Some common combinations and applications of using dual display are provided in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. Typical Combinations and Applications for Using Dual Display

Primary Display	Secondary Display	Applications
Vdc	Vac	• Testing DC to AC or AC to DC converter circuit
Vac+Vdc	Vdc	• Measuring DC level and AC ripple of power supply
Vac	Hz	• Measuring AC frequency response of amplifier circuit
Aac	Hz	• Adjusting AC motor control
Adc	Aac	• Measuring AC ripple and DC current of power supply
Aac+Adc	Adc	• Measuring current dissipation for power supply analysis
dBm	Reference Ω	• Setting dB reference impedance and show dBm
dBm	Vdc	• Indicating DC voltage and dBm
dBm	Vac	• Indicating AC voltage and dBm

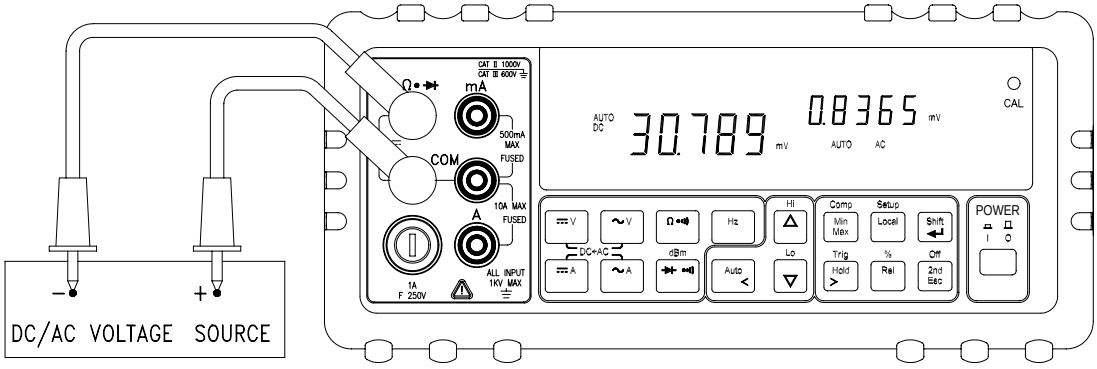
4-2-1 Dual Display Operation Examples

This section will describe some practical operations of using dual display features.

- **Measuring DC voltage and AC ripple on a rectification circuit.**

To display DC voltage in primary display, and AC voltage in secondary display or vise versus while testing a rectifier circuit, user may check the DC voltage supplied and its AC ripples by taking a single meter.

1.  to select DC voltage measurement for primary display.
2. Connect the meter to the unit under test as shown below:



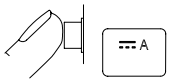
3.  cycling to select AC voltage measurement for secondary display.
4.  , △ or ▽ to select auto-ranging or manual range as necessary.

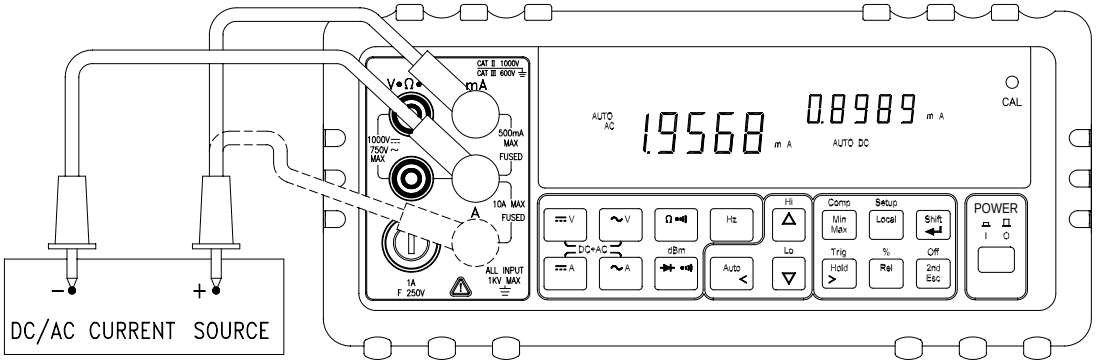
Notes:

1. *Press* Shift *then followed by* Off 2nd Esc *may turn off secondary display directly.*
2. *Press* △ *to select the suitable range, if the DCV + AC ripple is over the scale of present range.*
3. *Regarding secondary display function setting, please refer to Section 3-6.*

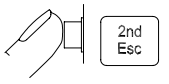
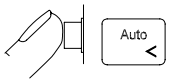
- **Measuring AC and DC current on a rectification circuit.**

  To display AC current in primary display and DC current in secondary display or vise versus while testing a rectifier circuit, user may check the DC current component and its AC ripples by taking a single meter.

1.  to select AC current measurement for primary display
2. Connect the meter to the unit under test as shown below:



> ⚠ ***WARNING!***
>
> *1. Select a correct input terminal according to the input range to be used.*
>
> *2. To avoid damaging the meter do not apply current exceeding specified range to input terminals of " mA" or "A" (see the appendix A Specifications).*

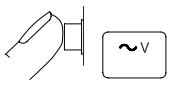
3.  cycling to select DC current measurement for secondary display.
4.  , △ or ▽ to select auto-ranging or manual range as necessary.

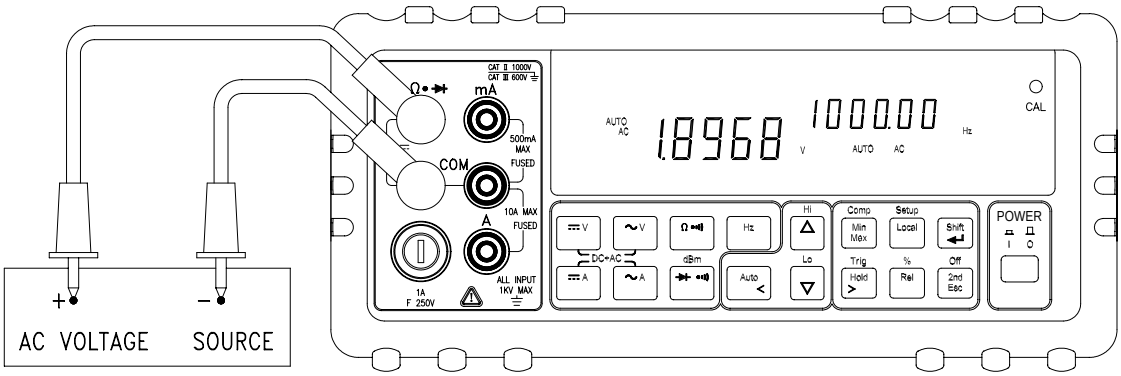
Notes:

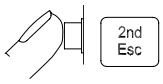
1. *Press* Shift *then followed by* Off 2nd *may turn off secondary display.*
2. *Regarding secondary display function setting, please refer to Section 3-6.*

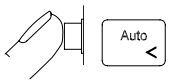
- **Measuring AC voltage and frequency on an AC circuit.**

  To display AC voltage in primary display and the frequency in secondary display or vise versus while measuring an AC signal, user may check AC voltage and its frequency of an AC Power Supply or circuit by taking a single meter.

1.  to select AC voltage measurement function for primary display.
2. Connect the meter to the unit under test as shown below:



3.  to select frequency measurement for secondary display.

4.  , △ or ▽ to select auto-ranging or manual range for primary display as necessary.

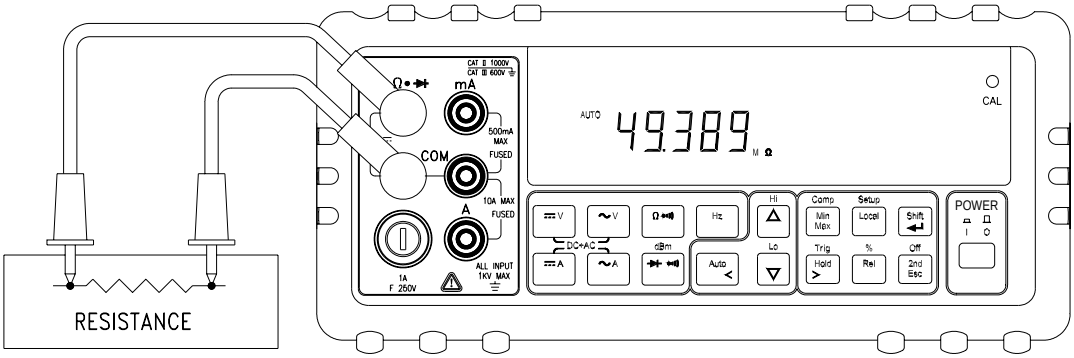
Notes:

1. *Press* Shift *then followed by* Off 2nd Esc *may turn off secondary display directly.*

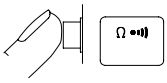
2. *Regarding secondary display function setting, please refer to Section 3-6.*

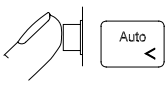
4-3 Measuring Resistance

1. Connect a resistor under test to V•Ω•⊣◀ and **COM** input terminals as shown below:



> ⚠ ***WARNING!***
>
> *Do not apply a voltage exceeding 500 V peak between V•Ω•⊣◀ and **COM** input terminals.*

2.  to select Ω measurement.

3.  , △ or ▽ to select auto-ranging or manual range for primary display.

Note: *When measuring low resistance, use "REL" modifier function to reduce the measuring error created by the test leads resistance and contact resistance in the test loop (0.1Ω ~ 0.5Ω typical).*

4-4 Measuring True RMS AC+DC

The meter can measure the true rms value of ac voltages and currents.

When [⎓V] and [~V] or [⎓A] and [~A] are pressed simultaneously, the meter will measure the dc and ac signals alternatively then calculate and display the ac+dc rms value by using the following formula:

(AC+DC) RMS = $\sqrt{dc^2 + ac^2}$

Note: *When voltage (ac+dc) measurement function is selected, the Vdc input impedance is paralleled with an ac-coupled 1.1MΩ ac divider.*

- **Measurement example:**

  To take a true rms voltage ac+dc measurement on an ac signal, assuming the input ac is $0.1V_{rms}$ 1kHz sine wave ac signal and with a dc offset voltage +4.5 volts, the meter will read and display the results approximately as:

  $\sqrt{4.5^2 + 0.1^2}$ 4.5011 volts

Section 5
Calibrating the Meter

5-1 Introduction

⚠ CAUTION!

TO AVOID DAMAGING THE DEFAULT CALIBRATION DATA STORED IN A NON-VOLATILE MEMORY, A CALIBRATION TO THE METER CAN ONLY BE DONE BY AN AUTHORIZED SERVICE CENTER AND QUALIFIED PERSONNEL WITH APPROPRIATE EQUIPMENT.

THE WARRANTY WILL BE EXPIRED IF THE SEALED LABEL ON THE CAL BUTTON OF THE FRONT PANEL IS BROKEN.

FORE DETAIL INFORMATION ABOUT CALIBRATION PROCEDURES, PLEASE CONTACT FACTORY OR AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTOR.

It is recommended to recalibrate and verify the meter at least once a year to ensure it meets the original designed performance and specifications.

The meter is designed with closed-case calibration capability (no internal adjustment). To enter calibration mode by pressing the CAL button located in the hole on the upper right position of the front panel display screen.

The meter can be calibrated and verified by keystrokes via the front panel or through RS-232 interface command with appropriate equipment and qualified personnel only.

5-2 Environmental Condition

Calibration or verification test should be performed under laboratory condition which ambient temperature/ relative humidity can be controlled.

5-3 Warm up

Allow up to at least 60 minutes warm-up time before performing calibration or a verification test to the meter. After exposure or storage in a high humidity (condensing) environment, 2 hours warm-up time is essentially required.

5-4 Recommended Test Equipment

The test equipment requirements listed in Table 5-1 or equivalents are required to perform the calibration and performance verification test procedures. Alternative equipment may be used as long as the accuracy is at least as good as those listed.

Table 5-1 Standard Equipment Requirements

Standard Source	Operating Range	Accuracy Required	Recommended Equipment
DC Voltage Calibrator	Range, 0 to 1000VDC	≤ ± 0.002%	Fluke 5520A or equivalent
AC Voltage Calibrator	Range, 0 to 750V, 1kHz	≤ ± 0.03%	Fluke 5520A or equivalent
DC Current Calibrator	10mA to 100mA	≤ ± 0.01%	Fluke 5520A or equivalent
	1A to 10A	≤ ± 0.03%	
AC Current Calibrator	10mA to 1000mA, 1kHz	≤ ± 0.1%	Fluke5520A or equivalent
	1A to 10A, 1kHz	≤ ± 0.2 %	
Resistance Calibrator	450Ω, 4.5kΩ, 45kΩ, 450kΩ, 4.5MΩ	≤ ± 0.01%	Fluke 5520A or equivalent
	30MΩ	≤ ± 0.05%	Fluke 5520A or equivalent
Audio Level Generator	2V/4500Hz	≤ ± 0.005%	Fluke 5520A or equivalent

Section 6

RS-232 Remote Operation

6-1 Introduction

Section 6 describes how to operate the meter via standard RS-232 interface. It also explains the detail information of all RS-232 interface command sets used in the meter. The remote control operation enables the user either to manually operate the meter via a terminal or executes a host computer program automatically.

6-2 RS-232 Interface Overview

The port serial contains of D-type 9-pin male connector on rear panel of the meter is used to communicate the meter with a host computer, or terminal via RS-232 standard interface. Figure 6-1 shows the RS-232 connecting diagram between the meter and a host computer.

RS-232 interface is a serial binary data interchange, which operates from 300 to 9600 baud rate, and the distance between any two RS-232 interfaces can be extended up to 50 feet. RS-232 port of the meter is designed in full duplex, which makes the meter more reliable and efficient in data taking.

6-3 RS-232 Interface Parameters Set up

In order to operate the meter via a host computer or terminal, the parameters in RS-232 interface within the meter has to match the parameters in the serial interface provided by the host or terminal.

The following procedures will guide the user to set up RS-232 interface parameters within the meter to comply RS-232 interface with the host. The default settings of the meter at factory are 9600-baud rate, non-parity, 8 data bits, and 1 stop bit (9600, n, 8, 1).

Table 6-1 indicates the factory settings and user selectable communication parameters by using RS-232 interface.

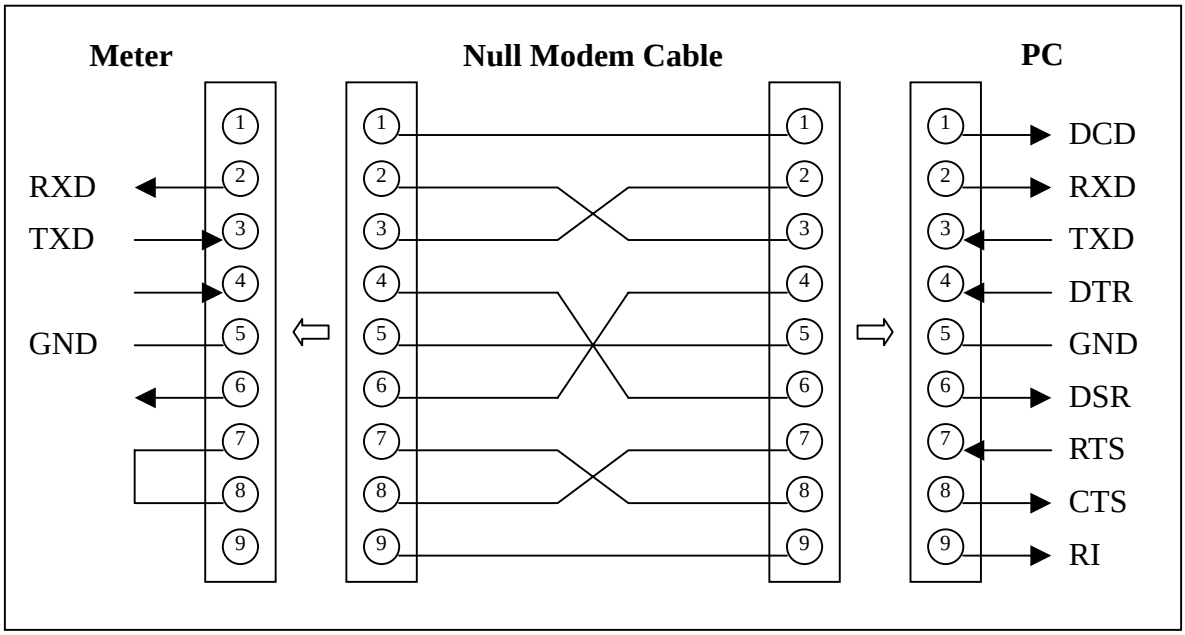


Figure 6-1. RS-232 connecting diagrams between the meter and a PC

- **Setup Procedures for RS-232 Parameter**

  User may select computer interface and set RS-232 interface on Setup Mode. To ensure the remote interface will operate appropriately, user may need to configure the remote interface parameters. Please refer to operation procedures of Section 3-9 Entering Setup Mode.

Table 6-1. RS-232 Interface Parameters

Item	Parameter	Factory Setting	Selectable Parameter
1	Baud Rate	9600	9600, 4800, 2400, 1200, 600, and 300
2	Parity	None	None, Odd or Even
3	Data Bit	8	7 or 8
4	Stop Bit	1	1 or 2
5	ECHO	OFF	ON or OFF
6	Printer-Only	OFF	ON or OFF

6-4 Using Commands

Note: All RS-232 commands must be entered in the upper case.

6-4-1 Types of Commands

The RS-232 commands are grouped in three types:

KEY commands, **SET** commands, and **QUERY** commands.

- **Key Commands**

  There are 16 pushbutton keys on the front panel of the meter. User may use the Key commands <**K1**> to <**K16**> for directly simulating a single keystroke by pressing on the front panel push button via RS-232 interface. User may also use other Key commands <**K17**> to <**K20**> for simulating combination keystroke functions (see complete Key commands description on Table 6-3). For example, user may use the following command sets to select the meter at Vdc 500V measuring range.

Step	Command	Equivalent Keystroke Response
1	<K1>	Select Vdc function
2	<K9>	Select one range up
3	<K9>	Select one more range up
4	<K9>	Select one more range up
5	<K9>	Select one more range up at 1000Vdc
6	<K10>	Select one range down to 500Vdc

  This above operations will be more complicated and time consuming, but it would be convenient for special applications and make a virtual instrument application easier.

  Please refer to Section 6-5-1 for detail information about Key Commands.

- **Set Commands**

  Unlike **Key** commends, **Set** command controls the meter operations through a string of commands. For example, to set the meter at Vdc 500V range, user may only need one command string <**S104**>:
  <S> for setting, <**1**> for primary display,
  <**0**> for Vdc function, <**4**> for 500V range.

  Please refer to Section 6-5-2 for detail information about Set Commands.

- **Query Commands**

  The purpose of **Query** commands is used for requesting the meter to respond its current status. An example of a query command <**R1**> is used for requesting the meter to respond its primary display characters.
  Please refer to Section 6-5-3 for detail information about Query Commands.

6-4-2 Command Syntax

- **Echo**

  With echo ON, the meter echoes (returns) all the characters whatever it receives.

- **Terminator**

  A terminator is a character sent by a host, which identifies the end of a command string. A valid terminator consists of two-byte data:
  <CR> (Carriage Return) and <LF> (Line Feed)

- **Prompts**

  When a host sends a command string to the meter through RS-232 interface, the meter executes the command and returns one of the prompts as shown on Table 6-2.

Table 6-2. RS-232 Return Prompts

Prompts	Description
* >	The meter is reset to power-up initialisation status.
= >	A command is executed and no errors are detected.
! >	A command error is detected.
? >	A parameter error is detected.
# >	The local key is pressed.
S >	The set up function is under executing.
@ >	No numeric reading is available.
W>	When the setting value HI<LO or LO>HI.
E>	Execution error, or disallow to execute. For example, the K13 will not be allowed after LLO.

- **Return result**

After the meter executes a query command the return of the result will be in the following format:

<RESULT> + <CR> <LF> + <PROMPT> + <CR><LF>

If RS-232 of the meter is under print-only mode, the meter will print out the measured data when the measurement cycle is completed. The format of printed data will be shown as one of the following:

1. **<Measurement Data> + <CR> <LF>**
   for only primary display mode is enabled, or
2. **<Measurement Data #1>, <Measurement Data #2> + <CR> <LF>**
   for both primary display and secondary display mode are enabled

6-5 Instructions of Command Sets

6-5-1 Key Commands

Table 6-3. Descriptions for Key Commands

Command	Equivalent Keystroke on the front panel
K1	Press [Vdc] key
K2	Press [Adc] key
K3	Press [Vac] key
K4	Press [Aac] key
K5	Press [Ω] key
K6	Press [Diode] key
K7	Press [Hz] key
K8	Press [AUTO] key
K9	Press [△] key
K10	Press [▽] key
K11	Press [MinMax] key
K12	Press [Hold] key
K13 *1	Press [Local] key
K14	Press [REL] key
K15	Press [Shift] key
K16	Press [2nd] key.
K17	Press [Vdc] and [Vac] keys simultaneously
K18	Press [Adc] and [Aac] keys simultaneously
K19	Press [Shift] and [△] keys on the front panel. (Increasing the intensity of VFD display)
K20	Press [Shift] and [▽] keys on the front panel. (Decreasing the intensity of VFD display)

Note: The K13 will be disabled after LLO command. For K15 then K13, it is always disabled.

6-5-2 Set Commands

- **S1 command**

  The S1 command is used to set up the measurement functions, ranges, and reading rates for the primary display in the meter.

  The S1 command is followed by two parameters <***f***> and <***r***> in order.

  All characters for the <***f***> and <***r***> parameters must be in the upper case.

  For detail information of using the S1 command, see Table 6-4 and Table 6-6.

Table 6-4. Descriptions for S1 Command

Syntax	Description
S1<*f*><*r*>	**In S1 command, <*f*> and <*r*> parameters are used to set up the primary display measurements:** **<*f*> for specifying measuring functions, <*r*> for specifying ranges.**
	<*f*> is a necessary parameter for specifying the measuring functions. <*f*> parameter is defined by a numeric value from "0" to "9" and character "A" and "B".
	<*r*> is an optional parameter for specifying measurement range. <*r*> parameter is defined by a numeric value from "0" to "6". If <*r*> parameter is omitted, the value is assumed to "0".
	Table 6-6 shows all available S1 command parameters and available combinations. **Example 1: "S142"** **Set primary display to DCA 5mA with manual range.** **Example 2: "S17" (<*r*> is omitted)** **Set primary display to frequency with auto ranging.**

Table 6-5. Descriptions for S2 Command

Command	Description
S2<*f*><*r*>	In S2 command, <*f*> parameters is used to set up the secondary display measurements: <*f*> for specifying measuring functions with auto-ranging. <*r*> It is used only to select sensitivity range for AC voltage or current measurement once the primary display is frequency measurement. If the primary display is DCV, ACV, DCA or ACA, the command for secondary display should be <0> or skip <r>. Otherwise, the secondary display will be set to auto-ranging mode and return "?>".
	<*f*> is a necessary parameter for specifying the measuring functions. <*f*> parameter is defined by a numeric value from "0" to "9" and character "A" and "B". Because the secondary display can only display DCV, ACV, DCA, ACA, dBm and Frequency (Hz) functions, therefore, the available parameters are "0", "1", "4", "5", "7" and "B".
	Table 6-6 shows all available S2 command parameters and available combinations. Example 1: "S24" Set secondary display to DCA. Example 2: "S212" 1. Set secondary display to ACV 5V, if primary display is Hz measurement.

Table 6-6 S1, S2 Commands and <*f*>, <*r*> Parameters

Parameter / Function	S1	S2	<*r*>	Range
	<*f*>			
Vdc	0		0 1 2 3 4 5	Auto range 500mV 5V 50V 500V 1000V
Vac	1		0 1 2 3 4 5	Auto range 500mV 5V 50V 500V 750V
Ω	2	N/A (1)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6	Auto range 500Ω 5kΩ 50kΩ 500kΩ 5MΩ 50MΩ
Adc	4		0 1 2 3 4 5 6	Auto range 500 μA 5mA 50mA 500mA 5A 10A
Aac	5			
Diode	6	N/A (1)	0 1	2.3V 2.3V
Hz	7		0 1 2 3 4	Auto range
V (ac+dc)	8	N/A (1)	0 1 2 3 4 5	Auto range 500mV 5V 50V 500V 750V
A (ac+dc)	9	N/A (1)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6	Auto range 500 μA 5mA 50mA 500mA 5A 10A
Ω Continuity	A	N/A (1)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6	500Ω 500Ω 5kΩ 50kΩ 500kΩ 5MΩ 50MΩ
dBm	B		0	-105.56~59.72
(1) Not Applicable				

Table 6-7. Descriptions for SHL Command

Syntax	Description
SHL<*m*><*s*><*nnnnn*>	SHL command is used to set high or low limit in counts for compare function. <*m*> is a necessary parameter for specifying the high or low limit. numeric number "0" is to set low limit, "1" is to set high limit. <*s*> is a sign symbol for the limit, can be set as "+" or "-". <*nnnnn*> is a five-digit decimal number from "00000" to "50000".

Example 1: "SHL1+10234"

Range	High limit to be
1000.0 V	+1023.4V
500.00V	+102.34V
50.000V	+10.234 V

Example 2: "SHL0-09876"

Range	Low limit to be
1000.0 V	- 0987.6V
500.00V	- 098.76V
50.000V	- 09.876 V

Table 6-8. Descriptions for SO Command

Syntax	Description
SO<*nn*>	SO<*nn*> command is used to select the reference impedance for dBm calculation. <*nn*> is a two-digit decimal numeric number from "00" to "20", representing 21 different types of reference impedance. Example: Command string "SO15" to set reference impedance at 600Ω.

nn	Impedance	*nn*	Impedance	*nn*	Impedance
00	2Ω	07	110Ω	14	500Ω
01	4Ω	08	124Ω	15	600Ω
02	8Ω	09	125Ω	16	800Ω
03	16Ω	10	135Ω	17	900Ω
04	50Ω	11	150Ω	18	1000Ω
05	75Ω	12	250Ω	19	1200Ω
06	93Ω	13	300Ω	20	8000Ω

6-5-3 Query Commands

- **R0 command**

  R0 command is used for requesting the meter to return its current status.

  The meter will then respond the following 11-digit character string to the host after receiving the R0 command: <h_1h_2><g_1g_2><v><s_1s_2><f_1><r_1><f_2><r_2>

  For detail information of using R0 command, please refer to Table 6-9 and Table 6-10.

Table 6-9. Descriptions for R0 Command and Response

Syntax	Response Description
R0	R0 command is used to read the status of the meter. The meter will respond the following character string: <h_1h_2><g_1g_2><v><s_1s_2><f_1><r_1><f_2><r_2>

Response	Description
<h_1h_2>	<h_1h_2> is a two-digit hex number; each digit contains 4-bit binary codes (Bit 7-4 and Bit 3-0 respectively) to represent eight types of status about the meter. <h_1> and <h_2> representations are described as follows. <h_1> represents the ON/OFF status for other three types of arithmetic function. <h_2> indicates the results of compare (COMP) function and whether the meter is operating in a dual display mode; Example: If <h_1h_2> *contains* a character string "82", convert it to an 8-bit binary format "10000010" that means the meter is in Single display mode, compare function is ON, and the result of compare is Pass.

<h_1h_2>	Bit	Status	0	1
<h_1>	7	Compare mode	off	on
	6	Relative mode	off	on
	5	Always 0		
	4	dBm mode	off	on
<h_2>	3	Display Mode	Single	Dual
	2	Compare Result	x	Hi
	1		x	Pass
	0		x	Lo

Table 6-9. Descriptions for R0 Command and Response (cont'd)

<table>
<tr><th>Response</th><th colspan="5">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td><g₁g₂></td><td colspan="5"><g₁g₂> is a two-digit hex number; each digit contains 4-bit binary codes (Bit 7-4 and Bit 3-0) respectively to represent eight types of status about the meter.
<g₁> indicates the status for four types of meter operation;
<g₂> indicates the ON/OFF status for other four types of meter operation,

Example: If <h₁h₂> contains a character string "18", convert it to an 8-bit binary code "00011000" that means the meter is under Auto-ranging for Primary Display (1st Auto-Ranging) and the reading is on hold.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td><g₁g₂></td><td>Bit</td><td>Status</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td rowspan="4"><g₁></td><td>7</td><td>CAL Mode</td><td>off</td><td>on</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Always 0</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Shift Key</td><td>off</td><td>on</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Hold Reading</td><td>off</td><td>on</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td rowspan="4"><g₂></td><td>3</td><td>1st Auto-Ranging</td><td>off</td><td>on</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>2nd Auto-Ranging</td><td>off</td><td>on</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>MIN Recording</td><td>off</td><td>on</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>MAX Recording</td><td>off</td><td>on</td></tr>
<tr><td><v></td><td colspan="5"><v> is a single numeric numbers "0" to "3" used for representing the intensity level of VFD display on the meter.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Intensity Level</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr>
</table>

Table 6-9. Descriptions for R0 Command and Response (cont'd)

<table>
<tr><td><s1s2></td><td>
<s1s2> is a two-digit hex number; each digit contains 4-bit binary codes (Bit 7-4 and Bit 3-0) respectively to represent eight types of status about the meter. For earlier than "v 1.20" which can be read by RV command, the <s1s2> is presented with 8-bit binary codes instead of two characters.
<s1> indicates the status whether HI or LOW value for compare function is under setting or not. The bits 7 and 6 are used to indicate AC or DC dBm measurement, respectively. Both of bits 7 and 6 will be enabled for AC+DC dBm measurement. There are available on "v 1.20" or later, the version can be read by RV command.
<s2> indicates the status for other functions of meter operation,

Example: If <s1s2> contains a character string "08", convert it to an 8-bit binary code "00001000" that means the meter is under TRIG mode.
<table>
<tr><th><s1s2></th><th>Bit</th><th>Status</th><th>0</th><th>1</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4"><s1></td><td>7</td><td>AC</td><td></td><td>•</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>DC</td><td></td><td>•</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Always 0</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>HI/LO Setting</td><td>Disable</td><td>Enable</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4"><s2></td><td>3</td><td>TRIG</td><td>Disable</td><td>Enable</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Buzzer</td><td>off</td><td>on</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>R_HOLD</td><td>Data Hold</td><td>Refresh Hold</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>%</td><td>Disable</td><td>Enable</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td><f1><r1> and <f2><r2></td><td>
<f1> indicates the measurement function in primary display. It contains numeric value from "0" to "9" and character "A".
<r1> is primary display measurement range The value is from "1" to "6". Please refer to Table 6-10 for an available value.
<f2> and <r2> are similar to <f1> and <r1> but representing the secondary display status instead. If the meter is operated under single display mode, <f2> and <r2> will not be returned.
For detail information of interpreting the <f1><r1> and <f2><r2>, please refer to Table 6-11.
</td></tr>
</table>

Table 6-10 <f_1><r_1> and <f_2><r_2> Response for R0 Command

Function	<f_1>=	<f_2>=	<r_1> *or* <r_2>=	Range
Vdc	0		1 2 3 4 5	500mV 5V 50V 500V 1000V
Vac	1		1 2 3 4 5	500mV 5V 50V 500V 750V
Ω	2	N/A (1)	1 2 3 4 5 6	500Ω 5kΩ 50kΩ 500kΩ 5MΩ 50MΩ
Adc	4		1 2 3 4 5 6	500 μA 5mA 50mA 500mA 5A 10A
Aac	5			
Diode	6	N/A (1)	1	2.3V
Hz	7		1 2 3 4	500Hz 5kHz 50kHz 500kHz
V (ac+dc)	8	N/A (1)	1 2 3 4 5	500mV 5V 50V 500V 750V
A (ac+dc)	9	N/A (1)	1 2 3 4 5 6	500 μA 5mA 50mA 500mA 5A 10A
Ω Continuity	A	N/A (1)	1 2 3 4 5 6	500Ω 5kΩ 50kΩ 500kΩ 5MΩ 50MΩ
dBm	B		1	-105.56~59.72
(1) Not Applicable				

- **R1 command**

  After executing R1 command, the meter will return the existing readings of primary display. For example, a returned character string “+10.234E+0” represents the primary display reading is “+10.234”.

- **R2 command**

  After executing R2 command, the meter will return the existing readings of secondary display. For example, a returned character string “-3.0000E+0” representing the secondary display reading is “–3.0000”. If the meter is operating under primary display mode, it will return a character “**@>**”.

- **R12 command**

  R12 is combined with R1 and R2 command. Please refer to accordingly.

- **RALL command**

  RALL command is a combination of **R0, R1** and **R2**. The meter will return the meter status, primary display readings and secondary display readings in sequence.
  For information regarding **R0, R1** and **R2,** please see Table 6-9 and Table 6-10.

- **RST command**

  RST command can reset the meter to its power up initialization status without shutting down the line power. It is useful to refresh the meter in warm-start. Recommend waiting 4 seconds to run the next command.

- **RV command**

  RV command is used to read the firmware version and model type of the meter.
  The syntax of returned character string is specified by ***<v x.xx>, <m>***. It contains two parts of character string separated by a comma ***(,)*** in between.
  <v x.xx> represents the current firmware version, and
  <m> represents the model name “3”
  For example, the returned string of “v1.00, 3” represents Model 3 installed with firmware version “v1.00”.

- **TGS command**

  TGS<n> command is used to enable external trigger. TGS<1> and TGS<0> is used to enable and disable external trigger, respectively.

- **TGM command**

  TGM<n> command is a BUS trigger. The command of TGM<1> is used to get measuring value from meter. See the Table 6-11 for the syntax of returned character string. If the secondary display is available, the value will be returned after primary display. TGM<0> is measuring only without return the value.

Table 6-11. The syntax of returned character string

Function	Range	Return Value
DC Voltage	500mV	±500.00E-3
	5V	±5.0000E+0
	50V	±50.000E+0
	500V	±500.00E+0
	1000V	±1000.0E+0
AC / AC+DC Voltage	500mV	+500.00E-3
	5V	+5.0000E+0
	50V	+50.000E+0
	500V	+500.00E+0
	750V	+0750.0E+0
DC / AC / AC+DC Current	500 μ A	±500.00E-6
	5mA	±5.0000E-3
	50mA	±50.000E-3
	500mA	±500.00E-3
	5A	±5.0000E+0
	10A	±10.000E+0
Resistance	500Ω	+500.00E+0
	5KΩ	+5.0000E+3
	50KΩ	+50.000E+3
	500KΩ	+500.00E+3
	5MΩ	+5.0000E+6
	50MΩ	+50.000E+6
Frequency	500Hz	+500.00E+0
	5KHz	+5.0000E+3
	50KHz	+50.000E+3
	500KHz	+500.00E+3

Note: The return string of ±9E+9 means overload condition.

- **LLO command**

  LLO command is used to lock local key operation. The K13 will not been used after this command.

- **GTL command**

  GTL command is used to exit remote state and go to local. The K13 will be available then.

- **BON command**

  BON command is caused the meter to sound one tone.

6-6 Remote Program Examples using RS-232 interface

- **Example Using Quick BASIC**

```
DECLARE FUNCTION TKDATA! ()
DECLARE SUB TKECHO ()
'DEMO.BAS          - This program set the meter to record Vdc measurement on the primary display
'                  - and Vac measurement on the secondary display.
'                  - The results will also be printed on the computer screen.
'                  - Runs on MS-DOS QBasic 1.1,Microsoft Quick BASIC 4.5
'Notice:           - When use this program, the RS-232 of the meter should be set the following
'                  - parameters.
'                  - 1. BAUD 9600
'                  - 2. DATA 8 BIT
'                  - 3. PRITY NONE
'                  - 4. STOP 1BIT
'                  - 5. ECHO OFF
'                  - 6. PRINT OFF
'                  - This program uses COM1 to communicate with the meter.
'                  - Version 1.2 (Modified By CC Tung. May31, 2002)

OPEN "COM1:9600,N,8,1,CD,CS,DS" FOR RANDOM AS #1
'Open COM1 for communication. 9600 baud, no parity, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, ignore Data Carrier Detect
(DCD),
'Clear To Send (CTS), and Data Set Ready (DSR) signals

CMD$ = "RST"          'Reset the meter.
PRINT #1, CMD$        'Send command to the meter.

TKECHO                'Waiting "=>" and checking if the command is executed successfully.
TKECHO                'Waiting "*>" to make sure the meter is in power on initial state.

CMD$ = "S101"         'Set primary display to Vdc function, mV range.
PRINT #1, CMD$        'Send command to the meter.

TKECHO                'Waiting "=>" and checking if the command is executed successfully.

CMD$ = "S21"          'Set secondary display to Vac function, the range will same as primary.
PRINT #1, CMD$        'Send command to the meter.

TKECHO                'Waiting "=>" and checking if the command is executed successfully.

SLEEP 3               'Wait for 3 sec.

CMD$ = "R1"           'Read primary display reading
PRINT #1, CMD$        'Send command to the meter.

PRINT TKDATA; "V,";   'Print the value on computer screen.
TKECHO                'Waiting "=>" and checking if the command is executed successfully.

CMD$ = "R2"           'Read secondary display reading
PRINT #1, CMD$        'Send command to the meter.

PRINT TKDATA; "V"     'Print the value on computer screen.
TKECHO                'Waiting "=>" and checking if the command is executed successfully.
CLOSE #1              'Release COM1.
END                   'End of the program.
```

```
FUNCTION TKDATA
LINE INPUT #1, RD$                          'Read COM1.
TKDATA = VAL(RD$)                           'Convert a string to numeric value and return
                                            'the value to main program.
END FUNCTION


SUB TKECHO
LINE INPUT #1, PROMPT$                      'Get a string from COM1. Check if
                                            'PROMPT$=<LF>+"=>"
PROMPT$ = RIGHT$(PROMPT$, 2)                'Discard <LF>

IF PROMPT$ <> "=>" AND PROMPT$ <> "*>" THEN 'If not successful then ...
        LOCATE 24, 1                        'Set the printing position to Line 24, column 1
        PRINT "COMMAND EXECUTE ERROR !"     'Print error message.
END IF
END SUB
```

- **Example Program Using Turbo C**

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
#define COM1 0x3f8
#define COM2 0x2f8
#define COM3 0x3e8
#define COM4 0x2e8
#define RS232 COM1

void init_rs232(void);
void send(char);
char read(void);
void send_buffer(char*);
void tkecho(char*);
char* tkdata(char*);
int scan_key(void);
int err;

void main(void)
{
char buffer[35];

clrscr();                              //Clear screen
init_rs232();                          //Initial RS232 interface
printf("Initial RS232....\n");         //Print "Initial RS232....”on screen

send_buffer("RST\015\n");              //Send “RST” to meter.
tkecho("=>\015\n");          //'Waiting "=>" and checking if the command is executed successfully.

tkecho("*>\015\n")                 //Waiting "*>" to make sure the meter is in power on initial state.
send_buffer("S101\015\n");             //Send “S101” to meter.

tkecho("=>\015\n");          //'Waiting "=>" and checking if the command is executed successfully.

send_buffer("S21\015\n")               //Send “S21” to meter.

tkecho("=>\015\n");          //'Waiting "=>" and checking if the command is executed successfully.

sleep(3);                              // Wait for 3 seconds.

send_buffer("R1\015\n");               //Send “R1” to meter. Read primary display reading.

printf("%s",tkdata(buffer));           //Print primary display reading on computer screen.
tkecho("=>\015\n");          //'Waiting "=>" and checking if the command is executed successfully.

send_buffer("R2\015\n");               //Send “R2” to meter. Read primary reading.

printf ("%s",tkdata(buffer));          //Print secondary display reading on computer screen.

tkecho("=>\015\n");          //'Waiting "=>" and checking if the command is executed successfully.
printf("Press any key to continue");

getch();                               //Wait for a key.
}
```

```
void init_rs232(void)
{
outportb(RS232+3,0x80);                 //Enable DLAB
outportb(RS232+1,0x00);                 //600bps-115200bps
outportb(RS232,0x0c);                   //9600bps
outportb(RS232+3,0x03);                 //LCR (8N1)
outportb(RS232+4,0x03);                 //MCR
outportb(RS232+1,0x00);                 //IER
}

void send_buffer(char *buffer           //Send a string to RS-232
{
unsigned int i;
        for (i=0;i<=20;i++)
        {
        send(buffer[i]);
        putchar(buffer[i]);
                if (buffer[i]=='\n')
                break;
        }
}

void tkecho(char *buffer)               //Wait for a specific string
{
unsigned int i=0;
        while (1)
        {
                if(buffer[i]==read())
                {
                putchar(buffer[i]);
                        if (buffer[i]=='\n')
                        break;
                i++;
                }
        }
}

char* tkdata(char* buffer)              //Get a string from RS232 and return the decimal point position.
{
unsigned int i=0;

        while (1)
        {
        buffer[i]=read();

                if (((i>0)&&(buffer[i]=='\n'))||(i>30))
                break;

                if((buffer[i]>33)&&(buffer[i]<126))
                i++;
        }

buffer[++i]=0;
return buffer;
}

void send(char p)
{
unsigned int retry=0;
```

```
err=1;
        while(++retry<10000)
                if(0x20&inportb(RS232+5))
                {
                outportb(RS232,p);
                err=0;
                break;
                }
}

char read(void)
{
unsigned int retry=0;
err=1;
        while(++retry<30000)
                if(0x01&inportb(RS232+5))
                {
                err=0;
                break;
                }
return(inportb(RS232));
}
```

Section 7

GPIB Remote Operation (Option)

7-1 Introduction

This section describes how to operate the meter via GPIB interface. It also explains the detail information of all IEEE 488.2 command sets and Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments (SCPI) used in the meter. The remote control operation enables the user either to manually operate the meter via a terminal or executes a host computer program automatically.

The IEEE-488 interface function subsets of the meter support SH1 (Source Handshake), AH1 (Acceptor Handshake), T5 (Talker), L4 (Listener), SR1 (Service Request), RL1 (Remote/Local), DT1 (Device Trigger) and DC1 (Device Clear).

7-2 Description of the GPIB

The GPIB is a bus structure that links the meter to desktop computers and others GPIB controlled instruments to form an automated measuring system. GPIB can connect up to 15 devices on one contiguous bus, star or linear bus network. Total transmission path length is 2 meters multiplies number of devices, whichever is less, with a maximum of 3 meters separating any two devices. Asynchronous 8 bits parallel data transfer using a 3-wire handshake.

One megabyte per second (maximum) over limited distances; actual data rate depends upon the capability of the slowest device involved in the transmission.

7-3 GPIB Interface Parameters Setup

With the optional GPIB (IEEE-488) interface installed, the meter is fully programmable for used on the IEEE-488.1 interface bus (1978). The meter is also designed to comply with the supplemental standard IEEE-488.2 (1987).

In order to operate the meter via a host computer or terminal, the parameters in GPIB interface within the meter has to match the parameters in the bus interface provided by the host or terminal.

The following procedures will guide you to set up GPIB interface parameters within the meter to comply GPIB interface with the host. The default settings of the meter at factory are address 8 and talk off.

Table 7-1 indicates the GPIB interface factory settings and user selectable communication parameters.

Table 7-1. GPIB Interface Parameters

Item	Parameter	Factory Setting	Selectable Parameter
1	Address	8	0 to 30
2	Talk	OFF	ON or OFF

The remote state indication of the meter will be flashing on setting to GPIB Talk ON. The meter auto-asserts the SRQ control line on the GPIB for generating a new reading each second, and reminds another GPIB device to read the newest data. Because the function of GPIB Talk only sends reading data to another GPIB device, the meter doesn't accept any IEEE 488.2 and SCPI commands.

7-4 Commands Summary

7-4-1 Overview of Command Type and Format

All commands must be entered in the upper case**.** There are two types of the meter programming commands: IEEE 488.2 common commands and Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments (SCPI). The SCPI commands used in the meter are in conformance with the SCPI standard Version 1993.0.

- **Common Command Format**

The IEEE 488.2 standard defines the common commands as commands that perform functions like reset, self-test and status byte query. Common commands always come with the asterisk "*" character, and may include parameters. Some examples of Common command like: *IDN?, *RST, *CLS, *SRE?.

- **SCPI Command Format and Query Format**

The SCPI commands control instrument functions. A subsystem command has a hierarchical structure that usually consists of a top-level (or root) keyword, one or more lower level keywords, and parameters. The following example shows a command and its associated query:

A. **CONF**igure:VOLTage:DC 0.5 ; Set the primary display to the DC voltage measurement , and select the 500mV range.

B. **CONF**igure:RANGe? ; Return the range of the primary display measurement.

CONFigure is a root level keyword with the second level keyword, **VOLT**age, and **0.5** is the command parameter. The query command ends with a question mark "?".

Note: *SCPI stems from IEEE488.1 and IEEE 488.2. Although the IEEE 488.2 standard addressed some instrument measurements, it principally dealt with common commands and syntax or data formats. Please refer to the IEEE488.2 and SCPI reference manual for more information.*

7-4-2 Data Types of Responding Message

Responding message is the data from the meter in response to a query. A query is a command followed by a question mark. Table 7-2 is explanation for data types.

Table 7-2. Data Types of Responding Message

Data Type	Explanation	Example
<NR1>	An integer	+10000, -10000, 123, -100
<NR2>	This numeric representation has an explicit radix point.	+13.234, -.00002, 3.4567
<NR3>	This representation has an explicit radix point and an exponent.	+1.2E+2, +0.1E+0, -0.12E-3, 9E+9
<Numeric value>	Accepts <NR1>, <NR2> and <NR3> data types.	
<NRf>	Flexible numeric representation (Only positive integers).	100, 255, 16
<Boolean>	Single ASCII-encoded byte, is return for the settings query.	0 or 1,OFF or ON
<Literal>	ASCII-encoded bytes corresponding to the short form of the literal used as the command parameter.	DCV, ACA

7-4-3 Status Reporting

The meter status registers conform to the SCPI and IEEE-488.2 standards.

Service Requests (IEEE-488 Only and Status Registers)

Service requests let a meter on the IEEE-488 bus get the attention of the host. Service requests are sent over the service request (SRQ) bus line.

If more than one instrument on the bus is capable of sending service requests, the host can decide which instrument made the request by taking a "serial poll." Each instrument on the bus responds to the poll by sending the contents of its Status Byte Register.

If an instrument on the bus has made a service request, the request service bit (RQS, bit 6) of its Status Byte Register will be set to 1, identifying it as an

instrument that requested service. The contents of the **S**tatus **B**yte Register (STB) is decided by the **S**ervice **R**equest **E**nable Register (**SRE**), **E**vent **S**tatus **R**egister (**ESR**), **E**vent **S**tatus **E**nable Register (**ESE**) and the output buffer. These status registers are discussed below and summarized in following Table. Figure 7-1 shows the relationship of these registers.

Register	Read Command	Write Command	Enable Register
Status Byte	*STB?	NONE	SRE
Service Request Enable	*SRE?	*SRE	NONE
Event Status	*ESR?	NONE	ESE
Event Status Enable	*ESE?	*ESE	NONE

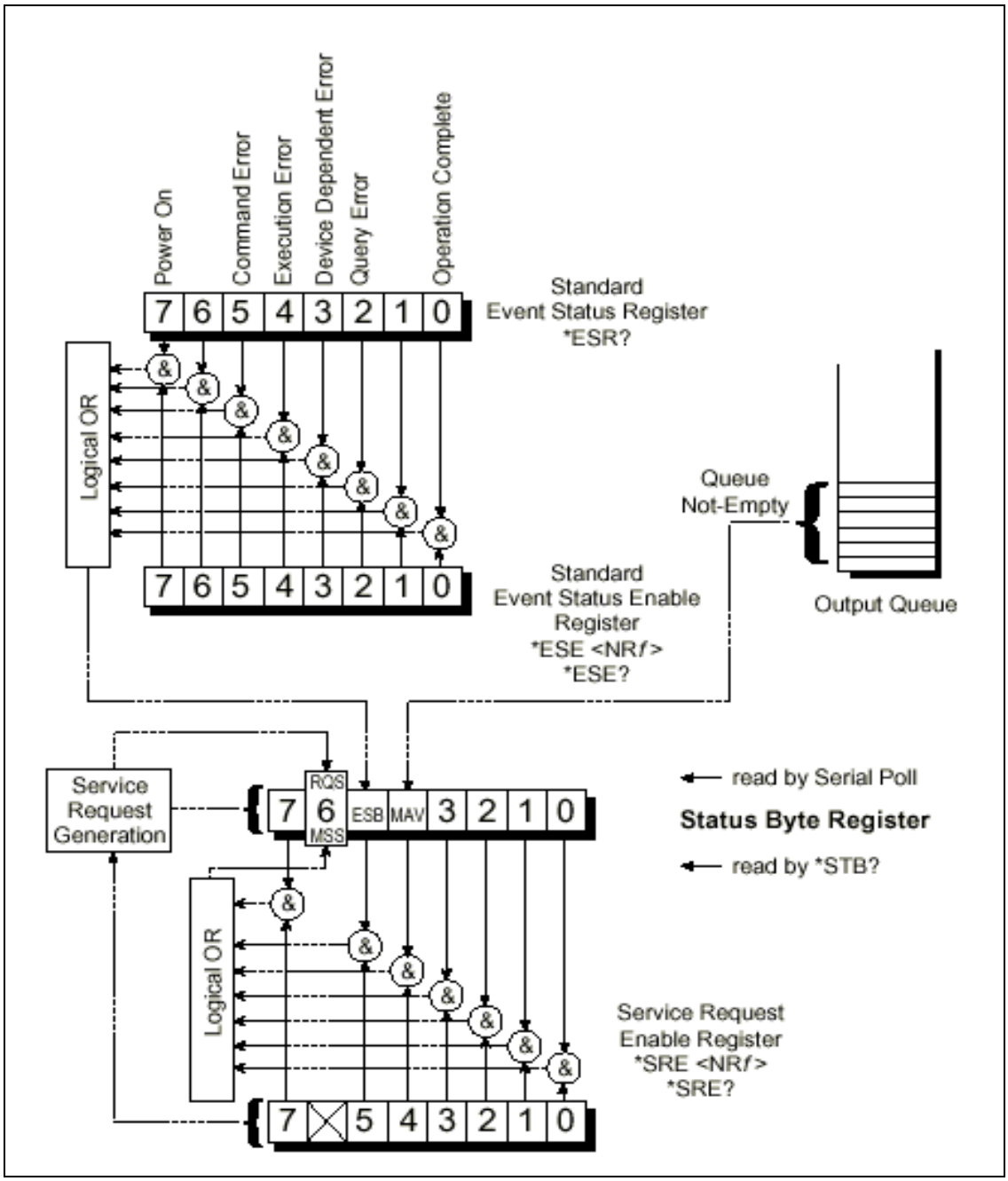


Figure 7-1. IEEE 488.2 Standard Status Structures

Note: *The buffer size of the Output Queue is just one.*

- **Status Byte Register (STB)**

Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
0	RQS/ MSS	ESB	MAV	0	0	0	0

Bit 0 ~ 3: Not used.

Bit 4: MAV- Message Available
Data is available in the Output Buffer. Bit set to 1 when response to query placed in output buffer. Bit set to 0 when output terminator has sent to host.

Bit 5: ESB – Event Status
It's set to 1 when one or more of enabled events in the Event Status Register have occurred. To determine which events have occurred, send the meter "*ESR?" to read the Event Status Register.

Bit 6: RQS/MSS - Request Service / Master Summary Status.
Set to 1 if any enabled bit in the STB and SRE register is set to 1, otherwise set to 0. Status of MSS bit returned by "*STB?" command.

The meter asserts the SRQ control line on the IEEE-488 interface when RQS bit is set to 1.

Bit 7: Not Used.

Notes:

1. The Status Byte Register can be read with either a serial poll or the "* STB?" query.
2. The register is cleared at power up.

- **Service Request Enable Register (SRE)**

The Service Request Enable Register that enables or disables (i.e., masks) corresponding summary messages in the Status Byte Register. The SRE is cleared at power up. Refer to "Status Byte Register" for the bit functions.

Use "*SRE" to write to this register and "*SRE?" to read this register.

- **Standard Event Status Register (ESR)**

Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0
PON	0	CME	EXE	DDE	QYE	0	OPC

Bit 0: OPC - Operation complete.
This bit is generated in response to the *OPC command and indicates that the interface is ready to accept another message.

Bit 1: Not used and always set to 0.

Bit 2: QYE - Query Error
Attempt has been made to read data from the Output Queue when no output is present or pending. Or, both input and output buffer are full.

Bit 3: DDE - Device-Dependent Error.
Incorrect input during calibration, or RS-232 input buffer overflow.

Bit 4: EXE - Execution Error.
Execution Error will occur beside no command error but it is happened as following example, to query compare result, but instrument has not been set in compare mode.

Bit 5: CME - Command Error.
Command or parameter is wrong or unknown.

Bit 6: Not used and always set to 0.

Bit 7: PON - Power On.
Power has been cycled off and on since the last time the ESR was read.

Notes:
1. The Standard Event Status Register can be read by the "*ESR?" query.
2. The register is cleared at power up or after "*ESR?" or "*CLS" command.

- **Standard Event Status Enable Register (ESE)**

The Standard Event Status Enable Register is a mask register that allows the host to enable or disable (mask) each bit in ESR. When a bit in the ESE is 1, the corresponding bit in the ESR is enabled. When any enabled bit in the ESR changes from 0 to 1, the ESB summary bit (bit 5) of the STB register also goes to 1.
Use "*ESE" to write to this register and "*ESE?" to read this register.

7-5 Instructions of Command Sets

7-5-1 IEEE 488.2 Common Commands

***CLS**

Description:	Clear the Standard Event Status Register and System Error Queue.

***ESE <NRf>**

Description:	Set the Standard Event Status Enable Register.
Parameter:	<NRf> (0 to 255).
Example:	*ESE 140
	Enable bits 2 (QYE), 3 (DDE), and 7 (PON), and disable all the other bits.

***ESE?**

Description:	Query the Standard Event Status Enable Register.
Response:	(Integer) Decimal equivalent of the register byte. Range is 0 to 255.

***ESR?**

Description:	Query the Standard Event Status Enable Register and clears the register.
Response:	(Integer) Decimal equivalent of the register byte.
Example:	*ESR?
	Return '32' if bit 5 (CME) is set (1) and the rest of the bits are reset (0).

***IDN?**

Description:	Query the Meter identification.
Response:	Return Model number and Firmware version.

***OPC**

Description:	Set the Operation Completed bit in the Standard Event Status Register when all pending device operations are completed.

***OPC?**

Description:	This command pauses program execution until all operations are completed.
Response:	Return '1' after all pending-operations have been completed.

***RST**

Description:	Place the meter to power-on-reset state, but no affect following items: 1. The Service Request Enable or the Standard Event Status Enable. **2.** The Output Queue and interface parameter.
Note:	This command will be executed for 5 seconds at least. Be sure to execute other commands then.

***SRE <NRf>**

Description:	Set the Service Request Enable Register bits.
Parameter:	<NRf> (0 to 255). The bit 6 of value and unused bits are ignored when set the register.
Example:	*SRE 48 Enable bits 4 (MAV) and 5 (ESB) in the Service Request Enable register.

***SRE?**

Description:	Query the Service Request Enable Query Register.
Response:	(Integer) Decimal equivalent of the register byte. Return value is 0 to 255.

***STB?**

Description:	Query the Status Byte Register.
Response:	(Integer) Decimal equivalent of the register byte.
Example:	*STB? Return: '96' if bit 5 (ESB) and 6 (MSS) is set (1) and the rest of bits are reset (0).

***WAI**

Description:	Command required by IEEE 488.2 standard, but non operate on this meter.

7-5-2 SCPI Commands

This subsection describes the SCPI subsystem commands for the meter. The meter is acceptable only for the upper case part of command. It is unnecessary to send complete command characters.

Table 7-3. Some SCPI Symbol Conventions

Text Symbol	Meaning
[ ]	Option; can be omitted
|	Exclusive OR
< >	Defined element
( )	Comment
?	Question mark
:	SCPI command start
;	Combinations of set commands

- **ABORT –** This commend have not any action on the meter (SCPI approved).

- **INITiate Subsystem:**

INITiate[:IMMediate]

Description:	This command is defined in the SCPI standard. It will initialize the meter but not affect the settings in the setup menu.
Note:	This command will be executed for 5 seconds at least. Be sure to execute other commands then.

INITiate[:IMMediate]:CONTinuous <Boolean>

Description:	Set the meter to free run or data hold mode.
Parameter:	<Boolean> (ON, 1; OFF, 0)
Example:	INIT:CONT OFF or INIT:CONT 0 ; Set the meter to data hold mode.

INITiate[:IMMediate]:CONTinuous?

Description:	Query the operation state of meter.
Parameter:	0 (Data hold) or 1 (Free run).

- **CONFigure Subsystem :**

CONFigure
[:SCALar]
:VOLTage
:DC [<numeric value>] [[,@1] | ,@2]
:AC [<numeric value>] [[,@1] | ,@2]
:ACDC [<numeric value>] [,@1]
:DCAC [<numeric value>] [,@1]

Description:	Set the primary and secondary display to DC, AC or AC+DC voltage measurement. The <numeric value> parameter is used to configure the measuring range. [[@1] | ,@2] syntax is same as SCPI <channel_list> syntax.
Parameter:	<numeric value>: Measuring range: 0.5, 5, 50, 500, 750, 1000 V. For @2, it is used as frequency function has been set on primary display, otherwise it will be omitted. [[,@1] | ,@2]: Use @1 and @2 to distinguish from primary display and secondary display, respectively.
Example:	CONF:VOLT:DC ; Set the primary display to DC voltage. CONF:VOLT:AC ,@2 ; Set the secondary display to AC voltage. CONF:VOLT:ACDC 0.5,@1 ; Set the primary display to AC+DC voltage and 500mV range .

CONFigure
[:SCALar]
:CURRent
:DC [<numeric value>] [[,@1] | ,@2]
:AC [<numeric value>] [[,@1] | ,@2]
:ACDC [<numeric value>] [,@1]
:DCAC [<numeric value>] [,@1]

Description:	Set the primary and secondary display to DC, AC or AC+DC current measurement. The <numeric value> parameter is used to configure the measuring range. [[@1] | ,@2] syntax is same as SCPI <channel_list> syntax.
Parameter:	<numeric value>: Measuring range: 5E-4, 5E-3, 0.05, 0.5, 5, 10 A. For @2, it is used as frequency function has been set on primary display, otherwise it will be omitted. **[** [,@1] | ,@2]: Use @1 and @2 to distinguish from primary display and secondary display, respectively.
Example:	CONF:CURR:DC ;Set the primary display to DC current. CONF:CURR:AC,@2 ;Set the secondary display to AC current CONF:CURR:ACDC ,@1 ;Set the primary display to AC+DC current.

CONFigure[:SCALar]:DIOCtest

Description:	Set the primary display to diode with continuity test.

CONFigure[:SCALar]:FREQuency [[,@1] | ,@2]

Description:	Set the primary and secondary display to frequency measurement. [[@1]	,@2] syntax is same as SCPI <channel_list> syntax.
Parameter:	[[,@1]	,@2]: Use @1 and @2 to distinguish from primary display and secondary display, respectively.
Example:	CONF:FREQ ;Set the primary display to frequency test. CONF:FREQ,@2 ;Set the secondary display to frequency test.
Note:	The frequency measurement is always keeping on auto-ranging on this model.

CONFigure[:SCALar]:RESistance
[:2W] [<numeric value>]

Description:	Set the primary display to 2-wire resistance measurement. The <numeric value> parameter is used to configure the measuring range.
Parameter:	<numeric value>: Measuring range: 500, 5000, 5E+4, 5E+5, 5E+6, 5E+7
Example:	CONF:RES 5E+4 ; Set the primary display to resistance and 50kΩ range.

CONFigure]
[:SCALar]
:FUNCtion? [[,@1] | ,@2]

Description:	Query the measuring function. Use @1 and @2 to distinguish from primary display and secondary display, respectively.
Response:	<literal> format ; Returned string of syntax as follows: ● DCV (DC voltage function) ● ACV (AC voltage function) ● AC+DCV (AC+DC voltage function) ● DCA (DC current function) ● ACA (AC current function) ● AC+DCA (AC+DC current function) ● Hz (Frequency function) ● RES2W (Resistance 2-wire function) ● DIOC(Diode with Continuity test) ● DBM (dBm function) ● NONE (No function, only for secondary display)

CONFigure[:SCALar]:OFFDual

Description:	Turn off the secondary display.
Note:	After this command, the secondary display still indicates signal source as the frequency measurement is on primary display.

CONFigure[:SCALar]:OFFRecord

Description:	Exit the dynamic recording mode (MAX / MIN).

CONFigure[:SCALar]:RANGe:AUTO <Boolean> [,@1]

Description:	Enable or disable the auto range mode.
Parameter:	<Boolean> (ON, 1; OFF, 0)

CONFigure[:SCALar]:RANGe:AUTO? [[,@1] | ,@2]

Description:	Query the auto-ranging status.
Response:	1 (Enable) or 0 (Disable).

CONFigure[:SCALar]:RANGe:DIRection < UP | DOWN > [[,@1] | ,@2]

Description:	Change measuring range, to increase or decrease the range one step.
Parameter:	< UP >, increases one step; < DOWN >, decreases one step.

CONFigure]
[:SCALar]
:RANGe? [[,@1] | ,@2]

Description:	Query the measuring range. Use @1 for the primary display, and @2 for the secondary display.
Response:	Return the range value as Table 7-4.
Example:	CONF:RANG? ; Query the measuring range of primary display.
	CONF:RANG? ,@2 ; Query the measuring range of secondary display.

Table 7-4. Return values of measuring range

Function	Range	Return Value
DC Voltage	500mV	0.5
	5V	5
	50V	50
	500V	500
	1000V	1000
AC / AC+DC Voltage	500mV	0.5
	5V	5
	50V	50
	500V	500
	750V	750
DC / AC / AC+DC Current	500 μA	5E-4
	5mA	5E-3
	50mA	0.05
	500mA	0.5
	5A	5
	10A	10
Resistance	500Ω	500
	5KΩ	5000
	50KΩ	5E+4
	500KΩ	5E+5
	5MΩ	5E+6
	50MΩ	5E+7
Frequency	500Hz	500
	5KHz	5000
	50KHz	5E+4
	500KHz	5E+5
Diode	2.3V	2
None for 2ND display		0

•CALCulate Subsystem:

CALCulate:MODE?

Description:	Query the calculation type.
Response:	<literal> format; Returned the string of types: DBM - dBm calculation. REC - record calculation LIM - comparator calculation REL - relative calculation PER – percentage calculation NOR - normal mode
Example:	Return " DBM,REC ", means the dBm and record modes are enabled.

CALCulate:DBM[:STAT] <Boolean>

Description:	Enable or disable the dBm calculation.
Parameter:	<Boolean> (ON, 1; OFF, 0)
Example:	CALC:DBM ON ; enable dBm calculation.

CALCulate:DBM:IMPedance <reference>

Description:	Set dBm reference impedance.
Parameter:	<reference>; The allowed value are 2, 4, 8, 16, 50, 75, 93, 110, 124, 125, 135, 150, 250, 300, 500, 600, 800, 900, 1000, 1200, 8000 ohms.
Example:	CALC:DBM:IMP 1000 ;Set the dBm impedance value to 1000Ω.

CALCulate:RELative[:STAT] <Boolean>

Description:	Enable or disable the relative (REL) calculation mode, and using the primary display reading as the relative base.
Parameter:	<Boolean> (ON, 1; OFF, 0)

CALCulate:PERcentage[:STAT] <Boolean>

Description:	Enable or disable the percentage mode.
Parameter:	<Boolean> (ON, 1; OFF, 0)
Example:	CALC:PER ON ; Set the percentage display on secondary display.

CALCulate:LIMit[:STAT] <Boolean>

Description:	Enable or disable the comparator mode.
Parameter:	<Boolean> (ON, 1; OFF, 0)

CALCulate

:LIMit

:UPPer [:DATA] <numeric value>

:LOWer [:DATA] <numeric value>

Description:	Set the compare limits values (upper and lower limit value).
Parameter:	<numeric value> is a six-digit number; For value range: -50000 to +50000.
Example:	CALC:LIM:UPP 50000 ; Set the upper limit value to 50000
	CALC:LIM:LOW -50000 ; Set the lower limit value to -50000

CALCulate:LIMit:FAIL?

Description:	Return the compare result.
Response:	1: HI, 0: PASS, –1: LO.

CALCulate

:RECord

:MAXimum

:MINimum

:MINMAX

:OFF

Description:	Set the dynamic recording mode. The dynamic recording mode causes the meter to store the minimum and maximum readings or to show current reading.
Example:	CALC:REC:MAX ; Set the meter to maximum recording mode.
	CALC:REC:MIN ; Set the meter to minimum recording mode.
	CALC:REC:MINMAX ; Set the meter to show current reading.
	CALC:REC:OFF ; Turn off Recording mode.

- **READing Subsystem:**

READ? [[,@1] | ,@2]

Description:	Return the display value of output buffer after the next triggered measurement is complete. Use @1 to select the primary display, and @2 to select the secondary display.
Response:	Numeric data transferred as ASCII byte in <NR3> format.
Example:	READ? ; Return the value of primary display, e.g. " +12.345E+0 ".

READ??

Description:	Return both display values of output buffer after the next triggered measurement is complete.
Response:	Numeric data transferred as ASCII byte in <NR3> format.
Example:	READ?? ; For example, might output " +1.2345E+0,+12.345E+0 ".

- **TRIGger Subsystem:**

TRIGger:SOURce <BUS| IMMediate >

Description:	Selects the source of the start trigger signal. (SCPI approved).
Parameter:	BUS - Selects a bus command and enter single trigger mode.
	IMMediate - Selects the internal trigger source and escape single trigger mode.
Example:	TRIG:SOUR BUS
	Select a bus command as the trigger source then trigger a measurement.

TRIGger:SOURce?

Description:	Queries the trigger source type (SCPI approved).
Response:	<literal> format ; Return the type string : BUS, IMM

MEASure?

Description:	Causes the meter to trigger a measurement and then output it.
Response:	Numeric data transferred as ASCII byte in <NR3> format.
Example:	MEAS? ; Meter returns the value shown on the primary display.

- **SYSTem Subsystem :** (SCPI approved).

SYSTem:VERSion?

Description:	Return the firmware version of the meter.

SYSTem:ERRor?

Description:	Return the next message from the system error queue.
Response:	<string> format, Table 7-5 is a list of SCPI error message that might occur during operation.

Table 7-5. SCPI Error Message

Number	Error String	Number	Error String
0	No error	-108	Parameter not allowed
-100	Command error	-109	Missing parameter
-102	Syntax error	-200	Execution error
-103	Invalid separator	-222	Data out of range
-104	Data type error	-224	Illegal parameter value

7-5-3 Command Summary of SCPI

Command	Parameter	Std/New	Explanation
ABORT		Std	Event, no query
CONFigure[:SCALar]	[<numeric value>] [[,@1]|,@2]	Std	Configure meter to perform specified measurement.
:CURRent		New	Set the current measurement.
:AC		New	
:ACDC	[<numeric value>] [,@1]	New	
:DCAC			
:DC	[<numeric value>] [[,@1]|,@2]	New	
:DIOCtest		New	Set the primary display to diode with the continuity test.
:FREQuency	[[,@1]|,@2]	New	Set the meter to frequency measurement.
:FUNCtion?	[[,@1]|,@2]	New	Query the measuring function.
:OFFDual		New	Turn off the 2ND display.
:OFFRecord		New	Turn off the dynamic recording mode.
:RANGe		Std	Set the measuring range.
:AUTO	<Boolean>[,@1]	New	
:AUTO?	[[,@1]|,@2]	New	
:DIRection	<UP|DOWN> [[,@1]|,@2]	New	
:RANGe?	[[,@1]|,@2]	New	Query the measuring range.
:RESistance		New	Set the resistance measurement.
[:2W]	[<numeric value>]	New	
:VOLTage	[<numeric value>] [[,@1]|,@2]	New	Set the voltage measurement.
:AC		New	
:ACDC	[<numeric value>] [,@1]	New	
:DCAC			
:DC	[<numeric value>] [[,@1]|,@2]	New	

Command	Parameter	Std/New	Explanation
CALCulate		Std	Set the calculation function.
:DBM		New	Set dBm reference impedance
:IMPedance	<reference>	New	
[:STAT]	<Boolean>	New	
:LIMit		Std	Set and query the comparator.
:FAIL?		Std	
:LOWer[:DATA]	<number value>	Std	
[:STAT]	<Boolean>	New	
:UPPer[:DATA]	<number value>	Std	
:RECord		New	Set the dynamic recording mode.
:MAXimum		New	
:MINimum		New	
:MINMAX		New	
:OFF		New	Turn off recording mode
:RELative		New	
[:STAT]	<Boolean>	New	
:PERcentage		New	
[:STAT]	<Boolean>	New	
:MODE?		New	Query the calculation function.
INITiate[IMMediate]		Std	Reset meter without changing setup
:CONTinuous	<Boolean>	Std	Set the meter at free run or data hold operation mode.
:CONTinuous?		New	Query the operation mode.
TRIGger		Std	Trigger function
:SOURce	<BUS|IMM>	Std	Select a trigger source.
:SOURce?		Std	Query the trigger source type.
MEASure?		Std	Trigger and get measuring value.
READ?	[[,@1]|,@2]	Std	Read the display value.
READ??		New	Read the both display values.
SYSTem		Std	Subsystem
:ERRor?		Std	Read the error message.
:VERSion?		Std	Return the firmware version.

Note: *"**Std**" commands means defined in SCPI standard and "**New**" commands are not defined.*

7-6 Remote Program Examples using GPIB interface

- **Example Using Quick BASIC**

```
'
  GPIBEXAMPLE.BAS
'
'  This sample program is for reference only. It can only be expected to
'  function with a Digital Multimeter.
'
'  This program reads 10 measurements from the meter and averages
'  the sum.
'
'  The status variables IBSTA%, IBERR%, and IBCNT% are defined in QBDECL.BAS.
'  Each bit of IBSTA% and each value of IBERR% are defined in QBDECL.BAS as
'  a mnemonic constant for easy recognition in application programs.    In this
'  example, these mnemonic definitions are logically ANDed with the variable
'  IBSTA% to determine if a particular bit has been set. The mnemonic
'  definitions are equated with the variable IBERR% to determine the error
'  code.
'
'  The subroutine GPIBERR is called when a NI-488 function fails.    The
'  error message is printed along with the status variables IBSTA%, IBERR%,
'  and IBCNT%.    The subroutine DVMERR is called when the serial poll response
'  byte indicates the meter does not have valid data to send.    The error
'  message and the serial poll response byte are printed.
'
'  The NI-488 function IBONL is called from the main body of the program or
'  from the two subroutines, GPIBERR and DVMERR.      When the second parameter
'  of the function IBONL is zero, the software and hardware are disabled.
'  Execution of this program is terminated after the call to the function
'  IBONL to disable the software and hardware.
'
'  The STOP command or END command will terminate this program.
'=======================================================================

'  QBDECL.BAS contains constants, declarations, and subroutine prototypes.

   REM $INCLUDE: 'qbdecl.bas'

'  GPIBERR is an error subroutine that is called when a NI-488 function fails.
'  DVMERR is an error subroutine that is called when the meter does not
'  have valid data to send.

   DECLARE SUB gpiberr (msg$)
   DECLARE SUB dvmerr (msg$, spr%)

   CLS
   PRINT "Read 10 measurements from the meter..."
   PRINT

'  Assign a unique identifier to the meter and store in the variable
'  DVM.    IBDEV opens an available device and assigns it to access GPIB0
'  with a primary address of 8, a secondary address of 0, a timeout of
'  30 seconds, the END message enabled, and the EOS mode disabled.
'  If DVM is less than zero, call GPIBERR with an error message.

   CALL ibdev(0, 8, 0, T30s, 1, 0, dvm%)
   IF (dvm% < 0) THEN CALL gpiberr("Ibdev Error")
'    Clear the internal or device functions of the meter.    If the error bit
'    EERR is set in IBSTA%, call GPIBERR with an error message.
```

```
CALL ibclr(dvm%)
IF (ibsta% AND EERR) THEN CALL gpiberr("Ibclr Error")

' Reset the meter by issuing the reset (*RST) command and delay 4 second. Instruct the
' meter to measure the volts direct current (VDC) using auto-ranging (AUTO).
' If the error bit EERR is set in IBSTA%, call GPIBERR with an error message.

wrt$ = "*RST"
CALL ibwrt(dvm%, wrt$)
IF (ibsta% AND EERR) THEN CALL gpiberr("Ibwrt Error")

SLEEP 4

wrt$ = "CONF:VOLT:DC"
CALL ibwrt(dvm%, wrt$)
IF (ibsta% AND EERR) THEN CALL gpiberr("Ibwrt Error")

' Initialize the accumulator of the 10 measurements to zero.

sum = 0!

' Establish FOR loop to read the 10 measurements.  The variable i% will
' serve as a counter for the FOR loop.

FOR i% = 1 TO 10

    ' Request the measurement by sending the instruction
    ' "READ?".  If the error bit EERR is set in IBSTA%, call GPIBERR
    ' with an error message.

    wrt$ = "READ?"
    CALL ibwrt(dvm%, wrt$)
    IF (ibsta% AND EERR) THEN CALL gpiberr("Ibwrt Error")

    ' Read the meter measurement.  If the error bit EERR is set in
    ' IBSTA%, call GPIBERR with an error message.

    rd$ = SPACE$(11)
    CALL ibrd(dvm%, rd$)
    IF (ibsta% AND EERR) THEN CALL gpiberr("Ibrd Error")

    ' Remove blank spaces in RD$ and assign resulting buffer to READING$.
    ' Print measurement returned by the meter.

    reading$ = LEFT$(rd$, ibcnt%)
    PRINT "reading: "; reading$

    ' Convert READING$ to its numeric value and add to the accumulator.

    sum = sum + VAL(reading$)

NEXT i%         ' Continue FOR loop until 10 measurements are read.

' Print the average of the 10 readings.

PRINT "The average of the 10 readings is: ", sum / 10

' Call the IBONL function to disable the hardware and software.
```

```
    CALL ibonl(dvm%, 0)

END

'=====================================================================
'                          Subroutine DVMERR
‘
‘

'   This subroutine will notify you that the meter returned an invalid
'   serial poll response byte.    The error message will be printed along with
'   the serial poll response byte.
'
'   The NI-488 function IBONL is called to disable the hardware and software.
'
'   The STOP command will terminate this program.
'=====================================================================
'
SUB dvmerr (msg$, spr%) STATIC

    PRINT msg$

    PRINT "Status Byte = &H"; HEX$(spr%)

'   Call the IBONL function to disable the hardware and software.

    CALL ibonl(dvm%, 0)

    STOP

END SUB

'=====================================================================
'                          Subroutine GPIBERR
'   This subroutine will notify you that a NI-488 function failed by printing
'   an error message.    The status variable IBSTA% will also be printed
'   in hexadecimal along with the mnemonic meaning of the bit position.
'   The status variable IBERR% will be printed in decimal along with the
'   mnemonic meaning of the decimal value.    The status variable IBCNT% will
'   be printed in decimal.
'
'   The NI-488 function IBONL is called to disable the hardware and software.
'
'   The STOP command will terminate this program.
'=====================================================================
'
SUB gpiberr (msg$) STATIC

    PRINT msg$

    PRINT "ibsta = &H"; HEX$(ibsta%); " <";
    IF ibsta% AND EERR     THEN PRINT " ERR";
    IF ibsta% AND TIMO     THEN PRINT " TIMO";
    IF ibsta% AND EEND     THEN PRINT " END";
    IF ibsta% AND SRQI     THEN PRINT " SRQI";
    IF ibsta% AND RQS      THEN PRINT " RQS";
    IF ibsta% AND SPOLL    THEN PRINT " SPOLL";
    IF ibsta% AND EEVENT THEN PRINT " EVENT";
    IF ibsta% AND CMPL     THEN PRINT " CMPL";
```

```
    IF ibsta% AND LOK       THEN PRINT " LOK";
    IF ibsta% AND RREM      THEN PRINT " REM";
    IF ibsta% AND CIC       THEN PRINT " CIC";
    IF ibsta% AND AATN      THEN PRINT " ATN";
    IF ibsta% AND TACS      THEN PRINT " TACS";
    IF ibsta% AND LACS      THEN PRINT " LACS";
    IF ibsta% AND DTAS      THEN PRINT " DTAS";
    IF ibsta% AND DCAS      THEN PRINT " DCAS";
    PRINT " >"
    PRINT "iberr = "; iberr%;


    IF iberr% = EDVR THEN PRINT " EDVR <DOS Error>"
    IF iberr% = ECIC THEN PRINT " ECIC <Not CIC>"
    IF iberr% = ENOL THEN PRINT " ENOL <No Listener>"
    IF iberr% = EADR THEN PRINT " EADR <Address error>"
    IF iberr% = EARG THEN PRINT " EARG <Invalid argument>"
    IF iberr% = ESAC THEN PRINT " ESAC <Not Sys Ctrlr>"
    IF iberr% = EABO THEN PRINT " EABO <Op. aborted>"
    IF iberr% = ENEB THEN PRINT " ENEB <No GPIB board>"
    IF iberr% = EOIP THEN PRINT " EOIP <Async I/O in prg>"
    IF iberr% = ECAP THEN PRINT " ECAP <No capability>"
    IF iberr% = EFSO THEN PRINT " EFSO <File sys. error>"
    IF iberr% = EBUS THEN PRINT " EBUS <Command error>"
    IF iberr% = ESTB THEN PRINT " ESTB <Status byte lost>"
    IF iberr% = ESRQ THEN PRINT " ESRQ <SRQ stuck on>"
    IF iberr% = ETAB THEN PRINT " ETAB <Table Overflow>"

    PRINT "ibcnt = "; ibcnt%

'   Call the IBONL function to disable the hardware and software.

    CALL ibonl(dvm%, 0)

    STOP

END SUB
```

Appendix A

Specifications

A-1 Introduction

Appendix A describes the complete specifications of this meter.

A-2 Technical Specifications

- **Specifications assumptions:**
  - One-year calibration cycle.
  - Operating temperature at 18°C to 28°C (64.4°F to 82.4°F).
  - Accuracy is expressed as: ± (% of reading + digits) after 30 minutes warm-up.
  - Temperature coefficient: Add ± [0.15 x (the applicable accuracy)/°C] for 0°C to 18°C and 28°C to 50°C.
  - Relative Humidity (RH): up to 80% (60% for 50MΩ range of resistance measurement).
  - All specifications are specified under single display mode in operation only.
- **Display Counts and Reading Rates**

Full Scale Display Counts: 51,000 Counts

Reading Rate (Approx.)

Measuring Function	Readings/Sec	Measuring Function	Readings/Sec
DCV	3	DCV / Frequency	1.3/2
DCA	3	ACV / Frequency	3/2
Diode	3	ACV+DCV / Frequency	1.3/2
ACV	3	DCA / ACA	1.3
ACA	3	ACA+DCA / DCA	1.3
Ω	3	ACA+DCA / ACA	1.3
Frequency/ACV or ACA	2/3	DCA / Frequency	1.3/2
ACV+DCV	1.3	ACA / Frequency	3/2
ACA+DCA	1.3	ACA+DCA / Frequency	1.3/2
DCV / ACV	1.3	dBm / DCV	3
ACV+DCV / DCV	1.3	dBm / ACV	3
ACV+DCV / ACV	1.3	dBm / ACV+DCV	1.3

Notes:

1. **The reading rate is measured as above combinations and applications at lock range.**
2. **Using RS-232 or GPIB remote interface, the reading rate is similar to normal mode.**

- **DC Voltage**

Resolution, Full Scale Reading and Accuracy

Range	Resolution	Full Scale Reading	Accuracy (1 year)	Typical Input Impedance (2)
500mV	10μV	510.00	0.02% + 4	10.0MΩ
5V	100μV	5.1000	0.02% + 4	11.1MΩ
50V	1mV	51.000	0.02% + 4	10.1MΩ
500V	10mV	510.00	0.02% + 4	10.0MΩ
1000V	100mV	1200.0 (1)	0.02% + 4	10.0MΩ
(1) In 1000V range, 1200V is readable with audio warning. (2) Input Impedance is in paralleled with capacitance <100pF.				

- **Maximum input voltage: 1200Vdc or peak ac on any range**
- **Response Time: Approximately 1.0 second when the displayed reading reaches 99.9% dc value of the tested input signal at the same range.**

Note: When voltage (ac+dc) measurement is selected, the Vdc input impedance is paralleled with an ac-coupled 1.1MΩ ac divider.

Noise Rejection Ratio

CMRR (1)	NMRR (2)
>90dB at dc, 50/60Hz ± 0.1% (1kΩ Unbalanced)	>50dB at 50/60Hz ± 0.1%
(1) CMRR is the Common Mode Reject Ratio (2) NMRR is the Normal Mode Rejection Ratio	

- **AC Voltage (True RMS, AC Coupling)**

Resolution, Full Scale Reading and Accuracy

Range	Resolution	Full Scale Reading	Accuracy (1 year) [2]			
			30 to 50 Hz	50 to 10k Hz	10k to 30k Hz	30k to 100k Hz
500mV	10μV	510.00	1% + 40	0.5% + 40	2% + 60	3% +120
5V	100μV	5.1000	1% + 20	0.35% + 15	1% + 20	3% + 50
50V	1mV	51.000	1% + 20	0.35% + 15	1% + 20	3% + 50
500V	10mV	510.00	Not Specified	0.5% + 15	1% + 20 [3]	3% + 50 [3]
750V	100mV	1000.0 [1]	Not Specified	0.5% + 15 [4]	1% + 20 [3]	Not Specified

[1] In 750V range, 1000.0V is readable with audio warning.

[2] Accuracy specified at input >5% of Range.

[3] Input Voltage < 200V rms.

[4] For 5k ~10k Hz, the accuracy is 0.7%+15.

- Measurement method: True RMS
- Maximum Crest Factor: 3.0 at full scale
- Maximum input voltage: 1000V rms, 1400V peak ac

  $2x10^7$ V-Hz product on any range, normal mode input

  $1x10^6$ V-Hz product on any range, common mode input
- Input Impedance: 1MΩ in parallel with capacitance <100pF
- Response Time: Approximately 1.5 seconds when the displayed reading reaches 99.9% ac rms value of the tested input signal at the same range.

- **DC Current**

Resolution, Full Scale Reading and Accuracy

Range	Resolution	Full Scale Reading	Accuracy (1 year)	Burden Voltage [1] & Shunt Resistor
500μA	10nA	510.00	0.05% + 5	<0.06V / 100Ω
5mA	100nA	5.1000	0.05% + 4	<0.6V / 100Ω
50mA	1μA	51.000	0.05% + 4	<0.08V / 1Ω
500mA	10μA	510.00	0.05% + 4	<0.8V / 1Ω
5A	100μA	5.1000	0.25% + 5	<0.3V / 0.01Ω
10A	1mA	20.000 [2]	0.25% + 5	<0.6V / 0.01Ω

[1] Typical at full scale reading and voltage across the input terminals

[2] In 10A range, >10~20Adc is readable for 20 seconds maximum with audio warning.

- Response Time: Approximately 1.0 second when the displayed reading reaches 99.9% dc value of the tested input signal at the same range.

- **AC Current (True RMS, AC Coupling)**

Resolution, Full Scale Reading and Burden Voltage

Range	Resolu-tion	Full Scale Reading	Accuracy (1 year) [5]				Burden Voltage [1] &Shunt Resistor
			30 to 50 Hz	50 to 2k Hz	2k to 5k Hz	5k to 20k Hz	
500μA	10nA	510.00	1.5% + 50	0.5% + 20	1.5% + 50	3% + 75[4]	<0.06V/ 100Ω
5mA	100nA	5.1000	1.5% + 40	0.5% + 20	1.5% + 40	3% + 60	<0.6V / 100Ω
50mA	1μA	51.000	1.5% + 40	0.5% + 20	1.5% + 40	3% + 60	<0.08V / 1Ω
500mA	10μA	510.00	1.5% + 40	0.5% + 20	1.5% + 40	3% + 60	<0.8V / 1Ω
5A	100μA	5.1000	2% + 40[3]	0.5% + 30	Not Specified		<0.3V / 0.01Ω
10A	1mA	20.000[2]	2% + 40[3]	(<1kHz)			<0.6V / 0.01Ω

[1] Typical at full scale reading and voltage across the input terminals

[2] In 10A range, >10~20Aac is readable for 20 seconds maximum with audio warning.

[3] Input Current < 3 Arms.

[4] Input Current > 35μArms.

[5] Accuracy specified at input >5% of range and >1A for 10A range except other specified.

- Measurement method: True RMS
- Maximum Crest Factor: 3.0 at full scale
- Response Time: Approximately 1.5 seconds when the displayed reading reaches 99.9% ac rms value of the tested input signal at the same range.

- **AC Voltage (True RMS, AC+DC Coupling)**

Resolution, Full Scale Reading and Accuracy

Range	Resolution	Full Scale Reading	Accuracy (1 year) [2]		
			50 to 10k Hz	10k to 30k Hz	30k to 100k Hz
500mV	10μV	510.00	0.5% + 50	2% + 70	3% + 130
5V	100μV	5.1000	0.5% + 25	1% + 30	3% + 60
50V	1mV	51.000	0.5% + 25	1% + 30	3% + 60
500V	10mV	510.00	0.5% + 25	1% + 30 [3]	3% + 60 [3]
750V	100mV	1000.0 [1]	0.5% + 25 [4]	1% + 30 [3]	Not Specified

[1] In 750V range, 1000.0V is readable with audio warning.

[2] Accuracy specified at input >5% of Range.

[3] Input Voltage < 200V rms. [4] For 5k ~10 k Hz, the accuracy is 0.7%+25.

- Measurement method: True RMS
- Maximum Crest Factor: 3.0 at full scale
- Maximum input voltage: 1000V rms, 1400V peak ac

  $2x10^7$ V-Hz product on any range, normal mode input

  $1x10^6$ V-Hz product on any range, common mode input
- Input Impedance: 1MΩ in parallel with capacitance <100pF
- Response Time: Approximately 1.5 seconds when the displayed reading reaches 99.9% ac rms value of the tested input signal at the same range.

- **AC Current (True RMS, AC+DC Coupling)**

Resolution, Full Scale Reading and Burden Voltage

Range	Resolution	Full Scale Reading	Accuracy (1 year)(4)			Burden Voltage (1) &Shunt Resistor
			50 to 2k Hz	2k to 5k Hz	5k to 20k Hz	
500μA	10nA	510.00	0.5% + 30	1.5% + 60	3% + 85(3)	<0.06V/ 100Ω
5mA	100nA	5.1000	0.5% + 30	1.5% + 50	3% + 70	<0.6V / 100Ω
50mA	1μA	51.000	0.5% + 30	1.5% + 50	3% + 70	<0.08V / 1Ω
500mA	10μA	510.00	0.5% + 30	1.5% + 50	3% + 70	<0.8V / 1Ω
5A	100μA	5.1000	0.5% + 40	Not Specified		<0.3V / 0.01Ω
10A	1mA	20.000(2)	(<1kHz)			<0.6V / 0.01Ω

(1) Typical at full scale reading and voltage across the input terminals

(2) In 10A range, >10~20A is readable for 20 seconds maximum with audio warning.

(3) Input Current > 35μArms.

(4) Accuracy specified at input >5% of range and >1A for 10A range except other specified.

- Measurement method: True RMS
- Maximum Crest Factor: 3.0 at full scale
- Response Time: Approximately 1.5 seconds when the displayed reading reaches 99.9% ac rms value of the tested input signal at the same range.

- **Resistance/Continuity**

Resolution, Full Scale Reading, Test Reading and Accuracy

Range (1)	Resolution	Full Scale Reading	Test Current	Accuracy (1 year)
500Ω	10mΩ	510.00	0.5mA	0.1% + 5 (2)
5kΩ	100mΩ	5.1000	0.45mA	0.1% + 3 (2)
50kΩ	1Ω	51.000	45μA	0.1% + 3
500kΩ	10Ω	510.00	4.5μA	0.1% + 3
5MΩ	100Ω	5.1000	450nA	0.1% + 3
50MΩ	1KΩ	51.000	45nA	0.3% + 3

(1) In order to eliminate the noise interference, which might be induced to the test leads, it is recommended to use a shielded test cable for measuring resistance above 500KΩ. (2) Use relative (REL) modifier.

- Open Circuit Voltage: +6.0V dc approx.
- Audible Tone: Continuous beep for reading is less than 1,000 counts
- Zeroing error: 0.05Ω or less (excluding test lead resistances) in each range when REL modifier is used
- Response time: Approximately 1.5 seconds for 5MΩ and ranges below 5MΩ; approximately 5 seconds for 50MΩ range.
- Maximum Input Protection: 500V dc or ac rms

● Diode Test/Continuity

Resolution, Full Scale Reading and Accuracy

Range	Resolution	Full Scale Reading	Accuracy
2.3V	100μV	2.3000V	0.05% + 5

- Open Circuit Voltage / Test Current: +6.0V dc / 0.5mA approx.
- Audible Tone: Continuous beep for continuity and single tone for normal forward-biased diode or semiconductor junction
- Continuity level: Approximately below +50mVdc
- Maximum Input Protection: 500V dc or ac rms

● Frequency

Resolution, Full Scale Reading and Accuracy

Range	Measuring Range	Resolution	Full Scale Reading	Accuracy (1 year)
500 Hz	5Hz~ 500Hz	0.01 Hz	510.00	0.01 + 5
5kHz	500Hz~5kHz	0.1 Hz	5.1000	0.01 + 3
50kHz	5 KHz~50 kHz	1 Hz	51.000	0.01 + 3
500kHz	50kHz~500 kHz	10 Hz	999.99	0.01 + 3

- Response Time: Approximate 1 second when the displayed reading reaches 99.9% of frequency value.

Sensitivity for Voltage Measurement

Input Range	Minimum Sensitivity (RMS Sine-wave)	
	5Hz ~ 100kHz	100kHz ~ 500kHz
500 mV	35mV	200mV
5V	0.25V	0.5V
50V	2.5V	5V
500V	25V	NO SPEC.
750V	50V	NO SPEC.

- Maximum input V-Hz and Input Impedance, please refer to AC Voltage measurement.

Sensitivity for Current Measurement

Input Range	Minimum Sensitivity (RMS Sine-wave)
	30Hz~20kHz
500μA	35μA
5mA	0.25mA
50mA	2.5mA
500mA	25mA
5A	0.25A (<2kHz)
10A	2.5A (<2kHz)

- Maximum input, please refer to AC Current measurement.

- **dBm (decibel calculation)**

Reference Impedance [1]

2Ω	50Ω	135Ω	800Ω
4Ω	75Ω	150Ω	900Ω
8Ω	93Ω	250Ω	1000Ω
16Ω	110Ω	300Ω	1200Ω
	124Ω	500Ω	8000Ω
	125Ω	600Ω [2]	

[1] Reference impedance is selectable at setup mode or during measurement. Please refer to the chapter for related operation.

[2] Default reference impedance

Range and Accuracy

Voltage Range [1,2]	Input Voltage	dBm [3] Range @ 600Ω Ref	Accuracy (dB)		
			30 to50 Hz	50 to10k Hz	10k to 100k Hz
500mV	25mV ~ 500mV	-29.82 ~ -3.80	0.3	0.3	0.7
5V	500mV ~ 5V	-3.80 ~ 16.20	0.2	0.2	0.5
50V	5V ~ 50V	16.20 ~ 36.20	0.2	0.2	0.5
500V	50V ~ 500V	36.20 ~ 56.20	0.2 [5]	0.2	0.5[5]
1000V (dc)	500V ~ 1000V	56.20 ~ 62.22	Not Specified	0.2 [4]	Not Specified
750V (ac)	500V ~ 750V	56.20 ~ 59.72			

[1] Auto-ranging is used when dBm function is selected

[2] In Vdc 1200V range and Vac 1000 V are readable

[3] Reading displayed in dB when REL modifier is used

[4] For input voltage at frequency between 50Hz to 1kHz

[5] Input Voltage < 200V rms.

- 0dBm: 1 mW @ 600Ω Reference Impedance
- Resolution: 0.01dB for all ranges.
- CMRR: > 90dB for dc signal
- Response Time: Same as dc, ac or ac+dc voltage measurements.

A-3 General Specifications

General Items	Specifications
Warm up time	At least 30 minutes
Temperature Coefficient	Add 0.15 x (the applicable accuracy)/°C at 0°C to 18°C and 28°C to 50°C
Operating Temperature	0°C to 50°C (32°F to 122°F)
Storage Temperature	-20°C to 60°C
Altitude	Up to 2000 M
Pollution Degree	II
Over-voltage Category	CAT III-600V and CATII-1000V
Relative Humidity	Up to 80% (60% for 50MΩ range of resistance measurement)
Common Mode Voltage	1000V dc or peak ac rms maximum between any input and earth ground
Dimension	Approx. 255(w) x 105(h) x 305(d) mm (with holsters)
Weight	<3.0kgs
Line Voltage	100V / 120V / 220V / 240V ac ±10%, 50/60Hz, 16VA maximum
Interface	• RS-232 (DB-9, male connector) • Baud rates: 9600, 4800, 2400, 1200, 600, 300 • Data length: 7 or 8 bits • Parity: even / odd / none • Stop bit: 1 or 2 bits • Echo: on / off • Print mode: on / off
Safety Requirement	Designed in compliance with EN61010-1 (IEC1010-1)
Installation Category	CAT-II 750VAC/1000VDC or CAT-III 600V, Pollution Degree II Environment
EMC Requirement	Designed in compliance with EN61326-1.

Appendix B

Maintenance

B-1 Introduction

Appendix B describes the basic maintenance procedures to this Multi-meter.

B-2 Cleaning the Meter

⚠ **WARNING!**

To avoid electrical shock or damaging the meter, never get water inside the case.

Before cleaning this meter, make sure the power is switched in OFF position and the power cord is disconnected from the AC outlet. To clean the meter, wipe the dirty parts with gauze or soft cloth soaked with diluted neutral detergent. Do not get too wet to prevent the detergent from penetrating into inside parts and causing damages. After cleaning, make sure the instrument is dried completely before using.

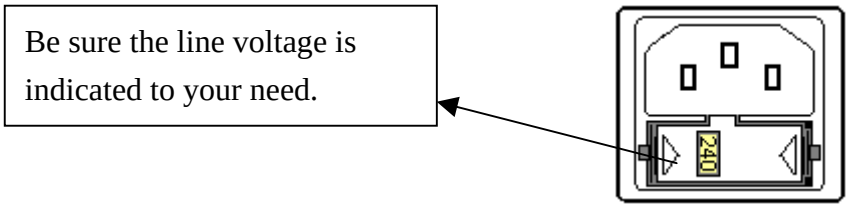
B-3 Configure the Line Voltage

⚠ **Caution!**

Before setting the line voltage selector, the main power should be turned off and remove Power cord from the meter. This meter operates on a 100V, 120V, 220V or 240V AC, 50/60Hz line voltage source.

Extract the fuse drawer from the AC socket with the aid of a screwdriver to move the fuse holder with the voltage selector from the fuse holder.

Pull out the fuse link from the fuse holder with the voltage selector. Replace a new fuse with a rated voltage with specific required line voltage. Select the voltage according to users local line voltage. If the line voltage used is 230V, be sure to switch the line voltage selection to 240V.



B-4 Accessories and Replacement Parts

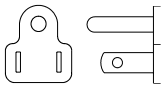
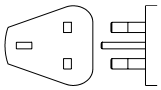
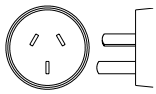
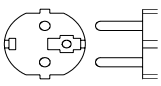
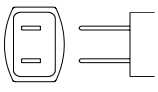
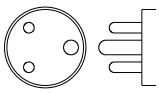
Standard Accessories:

P/N	Description
30-25634-1 ~ 6	Power Cord (Refer to Table B-1 for line fuse selection)
	Protective holsters (Front)
	Protective holsters (Rear)
	Test Leads (Red and Black)
	Operation manual.
62-25038-1U	Fuse, 1A/250V Fast Blow 6*31mm

Optional Accessories:

P/N	Description
	RS232 cable and PC Link software.
	GPIB Interface (Version control) kit
30-25229-1/2U	Tip-type Probes (Red and Black)
30-25230-1/2U	Lantern type Probes (Red and Black)
1A-25027-1	Rack mount kit for single meter
30-25605-1U	Insulation piercing clip
62-25037-1U	Fuse 25A/250V Fast Blow 6*31mm

Table B-1: AC Power Cord and Line Fuses Selection:

Country and Area	Outline	P/N	Description
Taiwan, America, Japan, Canada		30-25634-1	AC Power Cord 120V/60Hz
		62-25592-3U	Line Fuse 250mA/250V 5*20mm, S/B
U.K, Singapore		30-25634-2	AC Power Cord 240/230V 50Hz
		62-25648-1U	Line Fuse 125mA/250V 5*20mm, S/B
Australia, New Zealand		30-25634-3	AC Power Cord 220/240V 60Hz
		62-25648-1U	Line Fuse 125mA/250V 5*20mm, S/B
China, France Germany,		30-25634-4	AC Power Cord 220V 50Hz
		62-25648-1U	Line Fuse 125mA/250V 5*20mm, S/B
Taiwan, Japan		30-25634-5	AC Power Cord 100V 50Hz/120V 60Hz
		62-25592-3U	Line Fuse 250mA/250V 5*20mm, S/B
Hong Kong, Africa		30-25634-6	AC Power Cord 220V 50Hz
		62-25648-1U	Line Fuse 125mA/250V 5*20mm, S/B

P/N: 91-25195-1A Printed in Taiwan

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