## CONTENTS

1. **SAFETY INFORMATION** .................. 1
   1.1 PRELIMINARY .......................... 1
   1.2 DURING USE .......................... 2
   1.3 SYMBOLS .............................. 4
   1.4 MAINTENANCE ......................... 4
2. **DESCRIPTION** ......................... 5
   2.1 NAMES OF COMPONENTS ................. 8
   2.2 SWITCH AND BUTTONS ELUCIDATE ....... 8
3. **SPECIFICATIONS** ...................... 11
   3.1 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS ............ 11
   3.2 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS ....... 12
4. **OPERATING INSTRUCTION** .......... 21
   4.1 DATA HOLD ........................... 21
   4.2 FUNCTION TRANSFORM ................ 21
   4.3 RANGE TRANSFORM .................... 21
   4.4 Hz/DUTY TRANSFORM .................. 21
   4.5 RELATIVE MEASURING TRANSFORM .... 22
   4.6 BACK LIGHT .......................... 22
   4.7 AUTO POWER OFF ....................... 23
   4.8 PREPARATION FOR MEASUREMENT .... 23
4.9 DC VOLTAGE MEASURING ......24
4.10 AC VOLTAGE MEASURING ......26
4.11 DC CURRENT MEASURING ......28
4.12 AC CURRENT MEASURING ......30
4.13 RESISTANCE MEASURING ......32
4.14 CAPACITANCE MEASURING ......34
4.15 DIODE TESTING ......36
4.16 CONTINUITY TESTING ......38
4.17 FREQUENCY MEASURING ......40
4.18 DUTY MEASURING ......42
4.19 TEMPERATURE MEASURING ......44
4.20 HUMIDITY MEASURING ......46
4.21 SOUND LEVEL (dB) MEASURING ......47
4.22 ILLUMINANCE MEASURING ......48

5. MAINTENANCE ......52
5.1 BATTERY REPLACEMENT ......52
5.2 FUSE REPLACEMENT ......52
5.3 TEST LEADS REPLACEMENT ......53

6. ACCESSORIES ......54
1. SAFETY INFORMATION

⚠️ WARNING

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

This multimeter has been designed according to IEC-1010 concerning electronic measuring instruments with an overvoltage category CAT III 600V and pollution 2.

With proper use and care, the digital multimeter will give you years of satisfactory service.

Follow all safety and operating instructions to ensure that the meter is used safely and is kept in good operating condition.

1.1 PRELIMINARY

1.1.1 When using the meter, the user must observe all normal safety rules concerning:

• Protection against the danger of electrical attack
• Protection of the meter against misuse

1.1.2 When the meter is delivered, check if it has been damaged in transit.

1.1.3 When harsh preservation or shipping conditions caused, inspect and confirm this meter without delay.

1.1.4 Test leads must be in good condition. Before using
verify that the insulation on test leads is not damaged and/or the leads’ wire is not exposed.

1.1.5 Full compliance with safety standards can be guaranteed only if used with test leads supplied. If necessary, they must be replaced with the same model or the same class.

1.2 DURING USE

1.2.1 Before using, you must select the right input jack, function and range.

1.2.2 Never exceed the protection limit values indicated in specifications for each range of measurement.

1.2.3 When the meter is linked to a measurement circuit, do not touch unused terminals.

1.2.4 Do not measure voltage if the voltage on the terminals exceeds 600V above earth ground.

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

1.2.6 Always be careful when working with voltages above 60V DC or 30V AC rms, keep fingers behind the probe barriers while measuring.

1.2.7 Never connect the meter with any voltage source while the function switch is in the current, resistance,
capacitance, diode, continuity, temperature, humidity, sound level or illuminance range, otherwise it will damage the meter.

1.2.8 Before stir the transform switch to change functions, disconnect test leads from the circuit under test.

1.2.9 When carrying out measurements on TV or switching power circuits always remember that there may be high amplitude voltages pulses at test points, which can damage the meter.

1.2.10 Never measure any of resistance, capacitance, diode or continuity measurements on live circuits.

1.2.11 Never perform capacitance measurements unless the capacitor to be measured has been discharged fully.

1.2.12 Never use the meter under the condition of the explosive air, steam or dirt.

1.2.13 If any faults or abnormalities are observed, the meter can not be used any more and it has to be checked out.

1.2.14 Never use the meter unless the rear case is in place and fastened fully.

1.2.15 Please do not store or use meter in areas exposed to direct sunlight, high temperature, humidity or condensation.
1.3 SYMBOLS

⚠️ Important safety information, refer to the operating manual.

⚠️ Dangerous voltage may be presence.

[Double insulation (Protection class II)].

CAT III Overvoltage (Installation) category III, Pollution Degree 2 per IEC1010-1 refers to the level of Impulse Withstand Voltage protection provided.

Conforms to European Union Directive

_vertical| Fuse

_low Battery

~ AC (alternating current)

== DC (direct current)

 Continuous Buzzer

~ AC or DC (alternating current or direct current)

1.4 MAINTENANCE

1.4.1 Please do not attempt to adjust or repair the meter by removing the rear case while voltage is being applied. A technician who fully understands danger involved should only carry out such actions.

1.4.2 Before opening the case of the meter, always...
disconnect test leads from all sources of electric current.

1.4.3 To avoid the wrong reading causing electricity attack, when the meter displays “±”, you must change the battery.

1.4.4 For continue protection against fire, replace fuse only with the specified voltage and current ratings: F 500mA/250V (quick acting).

1.4.5 Do not use abrasives or solvents on the meter, use a damp cloth and mild detergent only.

1.4.6 ALWAYS set the power switch to the OFF position when the meter is not in use.

1.4.7 If the meter is to be stored for a long period of time, the batteries should be removed to prevent damage to the unit.
2. DESCRIPTION

- The 5 in 1 digital multi-tester has been designed to combine the functions of Sound Level Meter, Light Meter, Humidity Meter, Temperature Meter and Digital Multimeter.

- The Sound Level function can be used to measure noise in factories, schools, offices, airports, home, etc., checking acoustics of studios, auditoriums and hi-fi installations.

- The Light function is used to measure illuminance in the field. It is fully cosine corrected for the angular incidence of light. The light sensitive component used in the meter is a very Stable, long life silicon diode.

- The Humidity/Temperature is for use a humidity semiconductor sensor and K type thermocouple.

- The digital Multimeter performs AC/DC Voltage, AC/DC Current, Resistance, Frequency, Duty, Capacitance measurement and Continuity, Diode test.

- This meter is a portable professional measuring instrument with large LCD and back light easily reading. Single operation of a range switch makes measurement convenient. Overload protection and low battery indication are provided. It is an ideal multi-function Instrument with scores of practical applications for professional, workshop, school, hobby and home use.

- When using, it can show ranges engineering unit
enunciators measuring results.

- This meter has function of auto range and manual range.
- This meter has function of auto power off.
- This meter has function of data hold.
- This meter has function of relative measuring.
2.1 NAMES OF COMPONENTS

LCD Display
Data Hold Button (HOLD)
Auto/Manual Transform Button (RANGE)
Function Transform Button (FUNC)
Transform Switch
OFF - power switch
10A Input Jack
mA/°C Input Jack
V, Ω, Hz, 输入、输出 Input Jack
COM Input Jack
Panel
Relative Measuring Transform Button (REL)
Hz/Duty Transform Button (Hz%)
Back Light Button (LIGHT)
Humidity Semiconductor Sensor
Light Sensitive Component
Microphone

2.2 SWITCH, BUTTONS AND INPUT JACK ELUCIDATION

• HOLD Button
  This Button is used to the switch of data hold.
• FUNC Button
  This button is used to transform function.
• RANGE Button
  This button is used to transform Auto range or manual range.
• Hz% Button
  This button is used to the transformation of Hz or Duty measuring.
• REL Button
  This button is used to the transformation of relative measuring.
• LIGHT Button
  This button is used to the switch of back light.
• Transform Switch
  This switch is used to select functions and desired ranges.
• OFF - switch
  This switch is used to turn off the power.
• 10A Input Jack
  Input terminal for current 0 ~ 10A.
• mA/°C Input Jack
  Input terminal for current 0 ~ 400mA, centigrade
temperature.

- **Input Jack**
  Input terminal for voltage, resistance, frequency, duty, capacitance, diode, continuity.

- **COM Input Jack**
  Common terminal for current, voltage, resistance, frequency, duty, capacitance, diode and continuity measurement.

- **Humidity Semiconductor Sensor**
  This sensor is used to measure humidity.

- **Light Sensitive Component**
  This sensor is used to measure illuminance.

- **Microphone**
  This sensor is used measurement sound level (dB).
3. SPECIFICATIONS

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

3.1 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

3.1.1 It includes 14 function with 39 ranges.
3.1.2 Auto ranges and manual range.
3.1.3 Overrange protection for all ranges.
3.1.4 Max. Voltage Between Terminals And Earth Ground: 600V DC or rms AC
3.1.5 Operating Altitude: 2000 meters (7000 ft.) maximum
3.1.6 Display: LCD
3.1.7 Max. Show Value: 3999 counts max
3.1.8 Polarity Indication: ‘-’ indicates negative polarity.
3.1.9 Overrange Indication: Display ‘0L’ or ‘-0L’
3.1.10 Sampling Time: approx. 0.4 second
3.1.11 Unit showing: showing of function and electrical capacity.
3.1.12 Auto power off time: 15 min.
3.1.13 Fuse Protection: F 500mA/250V (quick acting).
3.1.14 Power Supply: 9V battery, NEDA 1604 or 6F22
3.1.15 Low Battery Indication: ‘🔋’ displayed
3.1.16 Temperature Factor: < 0.1 × Accuracy / °C
3.1.17 Operating Temperature: 0°C to 40°C (32°F to 104°F)
3.1.18 Storage Temperature: -10°C to 50°C (10°F to 122°F)
3.1.19 Dimension: 158 × 78 × 39mm
3.1.20 Weight: approximate 100g (including battery)

3.2 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Circumstance Temperature: 23±5°C
Relative Humidity: < 70%

3.2.1 DC Voltage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>400mV</td>
<td>0.1mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4V</td>
<td>1mV</td>
<td>± (0.7% of rdg + 2digits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40V</td>
<td>10mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400V</td>
<td>100mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600V</td>
<td>1V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Input Impedance: 10MΩ
- Overload Protection: 400mV range: 250V DC or rms AC, 4V-600V ranges: 600V DC or 600V rms AC.
- Max. Input Voltage: 600V DC or rms AC

NOTE:
At the little voltage range, the meter will show unsteady reading when test leads haven't reach the circuit, it's normal because the meter is very sensitivity. When test leads touch the circuit, you can get the true reading.

3.2.2 **AC Voltage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4V</td>
<td>1mV</td>
<td>± (0.8% of rdg + 3digits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40V</td>
<td>10mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400V</td>
<td>100mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600V</td>
<td>1V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Input Impedance: 10MΩ
- Overload Protection: 400mV range: 250V DC or rms AC, 4V-600V ranges: 600V DC or 600V rms AC.
- Max. Input Voltage: 600V DC or rms AC
- Frequency Range: 40 to 1000Hz
- Response: Average, calibrated in rms of sine wave

**NOTE:**

At the little voltage range, the meter will show unsteady reading when test leads haven't reach the circuit, it's normal because the meter is very sensitivity. When test leads touch the circuit, you can get the true reading.
3.2.3 DC Current

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40mA</td>
<td>10μA</td>
<td>± (1.2% of rdg + 3 digits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400mA</td>
<td>100μA</td>
<td>± (1.2% of rdg + 3 digits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10A</td>
<td>10mA</td>
<td>± (2.0% of rdg + 10 digits)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Overload Protection: mA ranges: F 500mA/250V fuse (quick acting), 10A range: unfused.
- Max. Input Current: mA Jack: 400mA, 10A Jack: 10A
- Voltage Drop: mA ranges: 5mV/1mA, 10A range: 10mV/1A

3.2.4 AC Current

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40mA</td>
<td>10μA</td>
<td>± (1.5% of rdg + 5 digits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400mA</td>
<td>100μA</td>
<td>± (1.5% of rdg + 5 digits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10A</td>
<td>10mA</td>
<td>± (3.0% of rdg + 10 digits)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Overload Protection: mA ranges: F 500mA/250V fuse (quick acting), 10A range: unfused.
- Max. Input Current: mA Jack: 400mA, 10A Jack: 10A
- Voltage Drop: mA ranges: 5mV/1mA, 10A range: 10mV/1A
- Frequency Range: 40 to 1000Hz
- Response: Average, calibrated in rms of sine wave
### 3.2.5 Resistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>400Ω</td>
<td>0.1Ω</td>
<td>± (1.2% of rdg + 2 digits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4kΩ</td>
<td>1Ω</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40kΩ</td>
<td>10Ω</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400kΩ</td>
<td>100Ω</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4MΩ</td>
<td>1kΩ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40MΩ</td>
<td>10kΩ</td>
<td>± (2.0% of rdg + 5 digits)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### 3.2.6 Capacitance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4nF</td>
<td>1pF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40nF</td>
<td>10pF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400nF</td>
<td>0.1nF</td>
<td>± (3.0% of rdg + 3 digits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4μF</td>
<td>1nF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40μF</td>
<td>10nF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200μF</td>
<td>100nF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Overload Protection: 250V DC or rms AC
### 3.2.7 Frequency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.999Hz</td>
<td>0.001Hz</td>
<td>± (2.0% of rdg + 5 digits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99.99Hz</td>
<td>0.01Hz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>999.9Hz</td>
<td>0.1Hz</td>
<td>± (1.5% of rdg + 5 digits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.999kHz</td>
<td>1Hz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99.99kHz</td>
<td>10Hz</td>
<td>± (2.0% of rdg + 5 digits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199.99kHz</td>
<td>100Hz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;200kHz</td>
<td></td>
<td>Take it only as referance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- By Hz Range:
  - Measurement Range: 0 ~ 200kHz
  - Input Voltage Range: 0.5V – 10V rms AC (Input voltage must be enlarged with increasing frequency under measurement)
  - Overload Protection: 250V DC or rms AC

- By V Range:
  - Measurement Range: 0 ~ 40kHz
  - Input Voltage Range: 0.5V – 600V rms AC (Input voltage must be enlarged with increasing frequency under measurement)
  - Input Impedance: 10MΩ
Max. Input Voltage: 600V DC or rms AC

- By mA Range:
  Measurement Range: 0 ~ 40kHz
  Input Current Range: 100mA – 400mA rms AC (Input current must be enlarged with increasing frequency under measurement)

Max. Input Current: 400mA DC or rms AC

Overload Protection: F 500mA/250V fuse (quick acting).

**NOTE:**
When measuring frequency, the range by Hz range is larger than by Hz of Voltage range or current range, but the value measured beyond the range is just for reference.

### 3.2.8 Duty Cycle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.1 - 99.9%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>± 3.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- By Hz Range:
  Frequency Response: 0 ~ 200kHz
  Input Voltage Range: 0.5V – 10V rms AC (Input voltage must be enlarged with increasing frequency under measurement)

Overload Protection: 250V DC or rms AC
- By V range:
  
  Frequency Response: 0 ~ 40kHz
  
  Input Voltage Range: 0.5V – 600V rms AC (Input voltage must be enlarged with increasing frequency under measurement)
  
  Input Impedance: 10MΩ
  
  Max. Input Voltage: 600V DC or rms AC

- By mA range:
  
  Frequency Response: 0 ~ 40kHz
  
  Input Current Range: 100mA – 400mA rms AC (Input current must be enlarged with increasing frequency under measurement)
  
  Max. Input Current: 400mA DC or rms AC

  Overload Protection: F 500mA/250V fuse (quick acting).

**NOTE:**

When measuring frequency, the range by DUTY of Hz range is larger than by DUTY of Voltage range or current range.
### 3.2.9 Temperature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.1°C</td>
<td>0.1°C</td>
<td>± (5.0% of rdg + 8digits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0°C to 20°C</td>
<td></td>
<td>± (3.0% of rdg + 8digits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20°C to 400°C</td>
<td></td>
<td>± (2.0% of rdg + 5digits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1°C</td>
<td>-20°C to 0°C</td>
<td>± (5.0% of rdg + 5digits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0°C to 400°C</td>
<td>± (1.0% of rdg + 3digits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400°C to 1000°C</td>
<td>± (2.0% of rdg + 3digits)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Overload Protection: F 500mA/250V fuse (quick acting).

### 3.2.10 Humidity (RH)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 - 90%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>± 5.0%RH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Operating Temperature: 0°C to 40°C

- Response-Time:

  45% RH→90% RH  ≤ 10 min.

  90% RH→45% RH  ≤ 15 min.

### 3.2.11 Sound Level (dB)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35-100dB</td>
<td>0.1 dB</td>
<td>± 3.5%dB at 94dB, 1kHz sine wave</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Typical Instrument Frequency Range: 100 ~ 10000Hz
### 3.2.12 Illuminance (Lux)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lux (4000)</td>
<td>1 Lux</td>
<td>$\pm (5.0% \text{ of rdg} + 10\text{digits})$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\times 10\text{Lux}(40000)$</td>
<td>10Lux</td>
<td>at color temp. 2850K calibrated to standard incandescent lamp at color temperature 2856 K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Repeat ability: $\pm 2\%$.

### 3.2.13 Diode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\uparrow$</td>
<td>1mV</td>
<td>Display : read approximate forward voltage of diode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Forward DC Current approximate 1mA  Reversed DC Voltage approximate 1.5V

- Overload Protection: 250V DC or rms AC

### 3.2.14 Continuity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\bullet$</td>
<td>Built-in buzzer will sound, if resistance is lower than 40$\Omega$.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Open circuit voltage approximate: 0.5V

- Overload Protection: 250V DC or rms AC
4. OPERATING INSTRUCTION

4.1 DATA HOLD
If you need data hold when measuring, you can put on “HOLD”, it will hold the reading; if you put the button again, data hold will not continue.

4.2 FUNCTION TRANSFORM
Put down the "FUNC" when measuring the current and voltage. Meter will be transformed between DC and AC range. Put "FUNC" when measuring the resistance, capacitance, diode and continuity, meter will transform among them.

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

4.4 HZ/DUTY TRANSFORM
- Put down the "Hz%." when measuring the Hz range. Meter will be transformed at DUTY range. Press the "Hz%" again, meter will recover the Hz range.
- When measuring at the voltage range and current range, put down the " Hz%" to be Hz range and the frequency of the signal for the voltage and current are measured then. Press the " Hz%" again to be the DUTY range and the DUTY CYCLE of the signal for the voltage and current are
measured then. Press the " Hz%" again, meter will be back to the condition of the voltage and current measuring. The range of voltage and current are locked under this condition, which can be cancelled by rotating the transform switch or put down the "RANGE”.

4.5 RELATIVE TRANSFORM
When measuring, put down the "REL.", meter will be transformed at relative measuring, initial display will show "000"; press the "REL" again, meter will recover the normal working condition. This can not be used under “0L” condition.

4.6 BACK LIGHT
If the light is too dark to make the reading difficult when measuring, you can press the "LIGHT” button to open the back light.

NOTE:
- LED is the main source of back light. Its working current is large, although the meter has the timer equipment (time is 5 seconds and it will off automatically after 5 seconds); often use back light will shorten the battery life, you’d better not to use the back light so frequently if it’s not necessary.
- When the battery voltage is less than 7V, it will show “”. But if you use back light at the same time, maybe “” will come up even if the battery voltage is more than 7V, because the working current is higher and the voltage will decline. (When “” shows, the accuracy of the
measurement can not be assured.) You need not replace the battery. When you use normally (back light is not using), “🔋” will not show up. You need replace it till “🔋” show again.

4.7 AUTO POWER OFF

- If there’s no any operation within fifteen minutes after power is on, meter will auto power off with five short sounds and a long sound in a minute.
- After auto power off, if stir the transform switch or put down any button of “HOLD”、“FUNC”、“RANGE”、“Hz%”、“REL”, meter will recover the working condition.
- If presses the “FUNC” when power is on, auto power off disable.

4.8 PREPARATION FOR MEASUREMENT

4.8.1 Turn the transform switch. If the battery voltage is less than 7V, display will show “🔋”, the battery should be changed at this time.

4.8.2 The “⚠️” besides the input lead shows that the input voltage or current should be less than specification on the sticker of the meter to protect the inner circuit from damaging.

4.8.3 Select a transform switch accordingly for the item to be measured.

4.8.4 When connection, first connect to the public testing line, then to the electriferous testing line. When you’ll remove it, you should remove the electriferous one.
4.9 DC VOLTAGE MEASURING

⚠️ WARNING
You can’t input the voltage which more than 600V DC, it’s possible to show higher voltage, but it’s may destroy the inner circuit.
Pay attention not to get an electric shock when measuring high voltage.

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

NOTE:
- When only the figure ‘OL’ is displayed, it indicates overrange situation and the higher range has to be selected.
- When the value scale to be measured is unknown beforehand, set the range selector at the highest position.
4.10 AC VOLTAGE MEASURING

⚠️ WARNING

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

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

4.10.1 Connect the black test lead to the COM jack and the red test lead to the V jack.

4.10.2 Set the transform switch at the V range position.

4.10.3 Put down the "FUNC." to enter the AC measurement. Auto range or manual range can be transformed by putting the “RANGE”.

4.10.4 Connect test leads across the source or load under measurement.

4.10.5 You can get reading from LCD.

NOTE:

- When only the figure ‘OL’ is displayed, it indicates overrange situation and the higher range has to be selected.
- When the value scale to be measured is unknown beforehand, set the range selector at the highest position.