

## PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

This instrument is compliant with the NF EN 61010-1 + NF EN 61010-2-030 safety standard for 1000 V voltages in category III or 600 V in category IV at an altitude below 2000 m , indoors, and with a maximum pollution level of 2.

Failure to comply with safety instructions can create a risk of electric shock, fire, explosion and destruction of the instrument or the installations.

- Do not use the instrument in an explosive atmosphere or in the presence of inflammable gas or smoke.
- Do not use the instrument on networks with a rated voltage or category higher than those mentioned.
- Respect the maximum rated voltages and currents between terminals and in relation to the earth.
- Do not use the instrument if it seems damaged, incomplete or incorrectly closed.
- Before each use, check the condition of the cable insulation, the unit and the accessories. All elements on which the insulation is damaged (even partially) must be put out of service for repair or disposed of as waste.
- Use cables and accessories for voltages according to IEC 61010-031 and measurement categories at least equal to those of the instrument.
- Respect the environmental conditions of use.
- Strictly comply with the fuse specifications. Disconnect all cables before opening the fuse access cover.
- Do not modify the instrument and do not replace components using equivalent parts. Repairs and adjustments must be carried out by qualified, approved personnel.
- Replace the battery as soon as the symbol appears on the display. Disconnect all cables before opening the battery access cover.
- Use personal protection equipment when conditions require it
- Do not place your hands close to instrument terminals that are in use.
- When handling sensors or test probes, do not place fingers beyond the physical finger guard.


## MEASUREMENT CATEGORIES

CAT II: Test and measurement circuits directly connected to points of use (power outlets and other similar points) on the low-voltage network.
E.g. Measurements on circuits in network for household appliances, portable tools and other similar instruments.

CAT III: Test and measurement circuits connected to parts of the building's low-voltage network installation.
E.g. Measurements on distribution switchboards (including secondary meters), the circuit breakers, cabling including cables, busbars, junction boxes, circuit breakers, power outlets in the fixed installation and industrial instruments and other equipment such as motors permanently connected to the fixed installation
CAT IV: Test and measurement circuits connected to the source of the building's low-voltage network installation.
E.g. Measurement on equipment installed upstream of the main fuse or building installation cut-off switch.

You have just purchased a C.A 5277 multimeter and we thank you for your confidence in our products.
To obtain the best service from your instrument:

- Read these instructions carefully;
- Respect the precautions for use.

Meanings of the symbols used on the instrument.
Danger hazard:
The operator undertakes to consult these instructions each time this danger hazard symbol is encountered.
Fuse

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## 1. OVERVIEW

The C.A 5277 is a stand-alone portable digital multimeter specially designed to combine all the functions for measurement of the following electrical quantities in a single instrument:

- AC Voltage measurement with low input impedance (voltage measurements for electrical and electrical engineering applications)
- AC and/or DC voltage measurement with high input impedance (voltage measurement for electronics)
- Frequency measurement
- Resistance measurement
- Audible continuity measurement
- Measurement and testing of semiconductor junctions
- Capacitance measurement
- AC and/or DC current measurement
- Temperature measurement in $\mathrm{C}^{\circ}$ or $\mathrm{F}^{\circ}$ by linearisation of the voltage on the terminals of a K thermocouple.


### 1.1 The display

The multimeter's display allows users to:


- Show an analogue view of the measured parameter by means of the bargraph:
- Read the data comfortably thanks to the backlighting.


Figure 1 : the display

| N ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | Function |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Bargraph |
| 2 | Main display (values and measurement units) |
| 3 | Type of measurement |
| 4 | Selection of the measurement scale. |
| 5 | Low-battery indicator |
| 6 | Audible continuity measurement Measurement and testing of semiconductor junctions |
| 7 | Display of selected modes |
| 8 | Secondary display used for: <br> > voltage measurement <br> $>$ current measurement <br> $>$ temperature measurement <br> > MAX/MIN/PEAK modes <br> $>$ REL mode <br> > frequency measurement |
| 9 | Permanent mode: automatic instrument shut-down deactivated |

### 1.1. $\quad$ The display symbols

| Symbols | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| AC | Measurement of the AC signal |
| DC | Measurement of the DC signal |
| AC + DC | Measurement of the AC and DC signal |
| AUTO | Auto-ranging |
| $\triangle$ REL | Relative values compared with a reference |
| $\triangle$ MEM | Presence of a relative value in memory |
| HOLD | Memorisation and display of memorised values |
| MAX | Maximum RMS value |
| MIN | Minimum RMS value |
| PEAK+ | Maximum peak value |
| PEAK- | Minimum peak value |
| .run r.un ru.n | Capacitance meter, acquisition in progress |
| ----- | Frequency measurement impossible |
| O.L | Measurement capacities exceeded |
| V | Volt |
| Hz | Hertz |
| F | Farad |
| ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Degrees Celsius - Degrees Fahrenheit |
| A | Ampere |
| \% | Percentage |
| $\Omega$ | Ohm |
| n | Symbol of the nano- prefix |
| $\mu$ | Symbol of the micro- prefix |
| m | Symbol of the milli- prefix |
| k | Symbol of the kilo- prefix |
| M | Symbol of the mega- prefix |
| - ${ }^{(1))}$ | Audible continuity measurement symbol |
| $\rightarrow$ | Symbol for measurement and testing of semiconductor junctions |
| P | Permanent mode |
| $\square$ | Low-battery indicator |

### 1.1.2 Measurement capacities exceeded (O.L)

O.L (Over Load) is displayed when the measured signal exceeds the capacity of the instrument's scale. If the manual RANGE mode is active, press the RANGE key to change the scale and then carry out the measurement.

There are two exceptions:

- 1000 V voltage range "OL" from 1050 V
- 10 A range
"OL" from 20 A


### 1.1.3 Automatic change of measurement range

The AUTO symbol on the display indicates that the instrument automatically changes the measurement range to make the measurement. You can manually change the range by pressing RANGE.

### 1.2. The keys

The keyboard has five keys: MODE AC/DC, RANGE, MAX/MIN/PEAK, $\triangle$ REL and HOLD. These are the keys:


Figure 2: the keyboard keys

| $\mathbf{N}^{\circ}$. | Function |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Selection of the display mode. |
| 2 | Selection of the measurement scale and activation/deactivation of the screen backlighting |
| 3 | Activation of the MAX/MIN/PEAK mode |
| 4 | Memorisation of the values and display mode <br> Activation or deactivation of the automatic instrument shut-down |
| 5 | Activation of the relative display mode. |

### 1.3. The switch

The switch has ten positions. The functions are described in the table below:


Figure 3: the switch

| $\mathbf{N}^{\circ}$ | Function |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 and 10 | OFF Mode - Multimeter shut down |
| 2 | Voltage measurement with low impedance ( $\left.\mathrm{V}_{\text {Lowz }}\right)$ |
| 3 | AC, DC or AC+DC voltage measurement with high impedance $(\mathrm{V})$ |
| 4 | Frequency measurement $(\mathrm{Hz})$ |
| 5 | Resistance measurement $(\Omega)$ <br> Audible continuity measurement <br> Diode test |
| 6 | Capacitance measurement $(\mu \mathrm{F})$ |
| 7 | Temperature measurement $\left(\mathrm{T}^{\circ}\right)$ |
| 8 | AC, DC or AC+DC current measurement $(\mu \mathrm{A}$ or mA$)$ |
| 9 | AC, DC or AC+DC current measurement $(\mathrm{A})$ |

### 1.4. The terminals

These are the multimeter terminals:


| $\mathbf{N}^{\circ}$. | Input |
| ---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | $6 \mathrm{~A}, 10 \mathrm{~A}$ current |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | $20 \mu \mathrm{~A}, 6000 \mu \mathrm{~A}, 60 \mathrm{~mA}, 600 \mathrm{~mA}$ current |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | Other measurements |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | Common |

Figure 4: the terminals
The terminals can be used to carry out the measurements using test-probe leads or the temperature sensor shipped with the instrument. The connection principles are described in paragraph 3.

## 2. USE

### 2.1 First use

Fit the battery shipped with the instrument as follows:

1. Using a screw driver, unscrew the four screws on the cover (item 1) located at the rear of the unit;
2. Place the battery in its housing (item 2) while respecting the polarity;
3. Screw the cover back on.


### 2.2 Starting up the multimeter

The switch is in the OFF position. Turn the switch to the function of your choice. All the display segments appear for a few seconds, then the screen for the selected function is displayed. The multimeter is now ready for measurements.

### 2.3 Turning off the multimeter

The multimeter can be turned off either manually by returning the switch to the OFF position, or automatically after ten minutes without use. After nine minutes an intermittent sound alarm is triggered until the instrument is shut down. Once the

## MODE

 instrument is shut down, to reactivate it press the AC/DC key or turn the switch by at least one position. The latter method cancels the active functions.
### 2.4 The stand

There are two stand positions, one for suspending the multimeter (position 1) and the other providing a stand (position 2). To change the stand position, proceed as follows:

Position 1: fit the stand studs into the upper holes located on the rear of the unit:


Position 2: fit the stand studs into the lower holes located on the rear of the unit:


## 3. FUNCTIONS

### 3.1 Switch functions

To access th $\sim V_{\text {min }} \pi \mathrm{V} \quad \mathrm{Hz}$
 function, turn the switch to the selected function position. Every position (except OFF) is confirmed by a beep.

### 3.1.1 Types of measurements

Below are the possible combinations depending on the type of measurement:

| Measurement type | Max / Min | Peak+ | $\Delta$ Rel | 0 | Auto / Range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\triangle$ REL only | $\checkmark$ |
| $\mathbf{V}_{D C}, \boldsymbol{A}_{D C} \underset{m \mathrm{~A}}{\mu \mathrm{~A}} \bar{\sigma}_{D C}$ | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
|  | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | - |
| $\mathbf{V}_{60 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{AC},} \mathbf{V}_{60 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{AC}+\mathrm{DC}}$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\Delta \mathrm{REL}$ only | - |
| $T^{\circ}$ | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |
| $\Omega$ | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |
| $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Hz | $\checkmark$ | - | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |

### 3.1.2 Voltage measurement

The instrument measures the following types of voltages:

- DC voltage with high impedance (DC);
- AC voltage with high impedance (AC);
- DC voltage and AC voltage with high impedance (AC+DC);
- AC voltage with low impedance ( $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Lowz }}$ )

In all cases "O.L " displays in excess of 1050 V and a beep sounds when the measurement exceeds 600 V .

Volt
$V_{\text {Lowz }}$ : This position is designed for measurements on electrical installations. The input impedance $<1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ is used to avoid measuring "phantom" voltages caused by coupling between the lines.
Thanks to the low pass filter, it is possible to measure the RMS voltage supplied by an MLI variable speed drive (for asynchronous motors).
4 In $V_{\text {Lowz, }}$ the measurement signal goes through the low pass filter with a cut-off frequency of $<300 \mathrm{~Hz}$. When measuring a voltage with a frequency in excess of 150 Hz , it is considerably reduced and therefore a significant error can occur. In this case the positionwhich uses the entire bandwidth should be used.

To measure a voltage, proceed as follows:

1. Set the switch to $\sim V_{\text {Low }} \mathbf{z}$ or $\approx \mathbf{V}$
2. Select the type of signal (AC, DC or AC+DC) by pressing

MODE AC/DC

Depending on your selection, the screen will display AC, DC or AC+DC
3. Connect the black lead to the COM terminal and the red lead to "+";
4. Place the test probes on the terminals of the circuit to be measured;

5. Read the measurement indicated on the display
6. By default, the $2^{\text {nd }}$ display indicates the frequency, except for DC.

### 3.1.3 Frequency measurement

To measure the frequency, proceed as follows:

1. Set the switch to $\boldsymbol{H z}$
2. Connect the black lead to the COM terminal and the red lead to "+";
3. Place the test probes on the terminals of the circuit to be measured;

4. Read the measurement indicated on the display.

### 3.1.4 Resistance measurement

To measure the resistance, proceed as follows:

1. Set the switch to $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$;
2. Connect the black lead to the COM terminal and the red lead to "+";
3. Place the test probes on the terminals of the component;

Remark: all resistance measurements must be performed with the power off.

4. Read the measurement indicated on the display.
5. "O.L" is displayed if the circuit is open.

### 3.1.5 Audible continuity measurement

For audible continuity measurement, proceed as follows:

1. Set the switch to $\stackrel{\Omega}{\Omega}$;

2. Connect the black lead to the COM terminal and the red lead to "+";
3. Place the test probes on the terminals of the circuit to be measured;

4. Read the measurement indicated on the display.
5. The continuity beep sounds when $R<30 \Omega \pm 3 \Omega$.
6. "O.R" is displayed if the circuit is open.

### 3.1.6 Diode test

To measure and check a semiconductor junction, proceed as follows:

1. Set the switch to $\xrightarrow[\Omega]{\stackrel{+\infty}{\Omega}+;}$;
2. Press twice on $A C / D C$. The symbol is displayed;
3. Connect the black lead to the COM terminal and the red lead to "+";
4. Place the test probes on the terminals of the component;

5. Read the junction threshold voltage measurement indicated on the display.
6. "O.L" is displayed if the circuit is open.

### 3.1.7 Capacitance measurement

To measure the capacitance, proceed as follows:

1. Set the switch to
p F
2. Connect the black lead to the COM terminal and the red lead to "+";
3. Place the test probes on the terminals of the component;

4. Read the measurement indicated on the display.
"O.L" is displayed if the value to be measured exceeds the capacitance of the range or if the capacitor is short-circuited.
> For high values, the measurement cycle includes the display of "run" with a "rolling" decimal point. This indicates that acquisition is in progress: wait for the display of the digital result.
> Prior discharge of very high capacitances helps to reduce the duration of the measurement.

### 3.1.8 Temperature measurement

To measure the temperature, proceed as follows:

1. Set the switch to ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$;
2. Press $\xlongequal{M C D E D C}$ to select the unit and scale of the temperature $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ or $\left.{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$.

## Remark: the default measurement unit displayed is ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

3. Connect the temperature sensor to the COM and "+" terminals respecting the poles;

4. Read the measurement indicated on the display.
5. "O.L" is displayed the thermocouple is cut.

NB: For greater accuracy, avoid subjecting the instrument to sudden temperature changes.

### 3.1.9 Current measurement

To measure the current:

- Measurement in $\underset{\mathrm{mA}}{\mathrm{MA}} \approx$

1. Set the switch to $\boldsymbol{\mu A} \overline{\boldsymbol{\sim}}$
2. Select the type of signal $(A C, D C$ or $A C+D C)$ by pressing $A C, D C$ or $A C+D C$
3. Connect the black lead to the COM terminal and the red lead to " $\mu \mathrm{mA}$ ";
4. Place the test probes in series between the source and the load;


5 Read the measurement indicated on the display.
6 By default, the $2^{\text {nd }}$ display indicates the frequency, except for DC.
NB: The $21 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ range, which can only be accessed using the ${ }^{\text {RANGE }}$ key, is reserved for testing the ionisation sensors in gas-fired boilers. It is only available with DC coupling and the measurement is on 210 digits ( $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ resolution).

## - Measurement in

1. Set the switch to $\mathbf{A}=$
2. Select the type of signal (AC, DC or $A C+D C)$ by pressing AC, DC or AC+DC
3. Connect the black lead to the COM terminal and the red lead to "10A";
4. Place the test probes in series on the circuit between the source and the load;

5. Read the measurement indicated on the display.
6. "O.L" is displayed if $\mathrm{I}>20 \mathrm{~A}$.
7. By default, the $2^{\text {nd }}$ display indicates the frequency, except for DC.

## Detection of fuse tripping - or meltdown:

If the fuse has melted, the circuit between COM and the 10 A socket is cut. The display shows « OL »..


1. Set the switch to $\Omega$.
2. Connect the V socket to the 10 A socket (see above); leave the "COM" socket free.
3. The display should show a result $<2 \Omega$, otherwise replace the fuse.

### 3.2 Key functions

The functions: $\begin{gathered}\text { MODE } \\ \text { AC/DC }\end{gathered}$, RANGE, $\begin{gathered}\text { MAXMIN } \\ \text { PEAK }\end{gathered}$, HOLD,$~ \Delta_{\text {REL }}$ can be accessed by pressing a key repeatedly, using short or long presses. The long-press function is shown by the pictogram under the key. The functions are not exclusive, they can be combined. It is therefore possible to have min/max peak relative or just relative. In the same way, the Hold mode does not stop the min/max peak surveillance, it only freezes the display. Every push on a key is validated by a sound signal.


Choice of AC/DC/AC+DC coupling or of the bargraph style, or second keyboard function (yellow).

- In normal mode

| Type of press |  | Resulting action |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| short <br> on | $=V$ <br> $\mu A=$ $\mathrm{mA}=$ $A=$ | changes the type of measurement. There are three choices: $A C, D C$ or $A C+D C$. The default coupling obtained following the selection of a quantity by the switch is $A C+D C$ coupling; |
| MODE AC/DC |  | selects: <br> - audible continuity measurement $(1))$ ) ; <br> - measurement and testing of a semiconductor junction <br> - return to resistance measurement |
|  | ${ }^{*}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ | displays the temperature in degrees Celsius ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) or degrees Fahrenheit ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ). |
| long <br> on <br> MODE <br> AC/DC <br> (> 2 sec ) | $=V_{D C}$ <br> $\mu A \bar{\sim}$ $\mathrm{mA} \approx_{D C}$ $A \approx$ <br> DC | displays the bargraph with graduation from zero to the full scale or from zero to central (0). |

- $\operatorname{In} \Delta \mathrm{REL}$ or $\begin{gathered}\text { MAXMMIN } \\ \text { PEAK }\end{gathered}+\Delta \mathrm{REL}$ mode

| Type of press |  | Resulting action |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| short or long |  | Displays the bar-graph with graduation from zero to full scale or central zero ( |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{MODE} \\ & \mathrm{AC} / D \mathrm{C} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\sim \mathrm{V}_{\text {Low }}$ | - the relative measurement in the unit for the quantity measured: |
|  | $\approx \mathrm{V}$ | Measured quantity - reference ( $\Delta$ ) |
|  | Hz | Remark 1: the REL symbol is displayed beneath the main unit of measurement. |
|  | $+\cdots$ | - the relative value (\%) : |
|  |  | $\frac{\text { measured quantity }- \text { reference }(\Delta)}{\text { reference }(\Delta)} \times 100$ |
|  |  | Remark 2 : the \% symbol is displayed to the right of the measurement value. <br> Example: display screen $\square$ $\Delta$ REL in \%. |
|  | $A=$ |  |

This key is used to manually select a measurement range or to activate the screen backlighting. The range defines the maximum range for measurements performed with the instrument.

Remark: the Auto Range mode is activated by default.

- In normal mode

| Type of press |  | Resulting action |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| short <br> on <br> RANGE |   <br> - $\cdot 1010$ $\Omega$ $\square$ <br> ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ <br> $\mu \mathrm{A}=$ $\mathrm{mA} \overline{\mathrm{F}}$ <br> $A=$ | manually changes the measurement scale (extent and resolution). <br> Example: In $\square$ mode, the screen displays: 59.00 V , range Auto <br> When pressed the first time, the screen displays: 59.00 V , manual range ( 60 V range) the second time: 59.0 V , manual range ( 600 V range) the third time: $\quad 59 \mathrm{~V}$, manual range ( 1000 V range) the fourth time: $\quad \mathrm{OL} \mathrm{mV}$, manual range ( 60 mV range) the fifth time: $\quad \mathrm{OL} \mathrm{mV}$, manual range ( 600 mV range) the sixth time: $\quad \mathrm{OL} \mathrm{mV}$, manual range ( 6 V range) the seventh time: 59.00 V , Auto range ( 60 V range) the eighth time: 59.00 V , manual range ( 60 V range) <br> The default mode is AUTO for each selection of a measurement type V, A etc. |
| long $\text { (> } 2 \mathrm{sec} \text { ) }$ <br> on | $\mu A=$ $\mathrm{mA}=$ <br> $A \approx$ | activates or deactivates the backlighting ( screen. |



This key displays the MAX, MIN, PEAK+ or PEAK- modes. Max and Min fill in the highest and lowest values of the measurement. Peak+ displays the instant maximum peak value and Peak- displays the instant minimum peak value for the measurement.

- In normal mode


This key is used to memorise the measurements and quantities or to deactivate the automatic power-off function on the instrument.

- In normal mode

| Type of press |  | Resulting action |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| short on | $\sim V_{\text {Low }}$ <br> $=V$ <br> Hz <br> $\cdot(x)-1$ | memorises a measurement status at a given moment and then makes it possible to view them successively on the display. <br> If activated, the Min Max Peak acquisition continues as a background task. <br> The bargraph continues to operate normally (even in Hold). <br> In Hold, the $\square$ AC/DC <br> 0 keys can be used, <br> exits from the $\square$ HoLD mode. |
| long $\text { (> } 2 \mathrm{sec} \text { ) }$ <br> on <br> HOLD |  | activates or deactivates the auto power-off function on the instrument (AUTO OFF). When 'auto off' is deactivated the <br> P symbol is displayed. When auto power-off is activated, the display shows "APO on"; otherwise it displays "APO off". |

- In $\triangle$ REL mode

| Type of press |  | Resulting action |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| short <br> on <br> HOLD | $\sim V^{\text {Low }}$ <br> $=\mathrm{V}$ <br> Hz <br> (4) $5 \rightarrow$ | freezes the measured quantity and reference value; <br> Example: display screen $\simeq$ V HOLD $\triangle$ MEM. $\square$ HOLD <br> quits the mode. |
| long $\text { (> } 2 \mathrm{sec} \text { ) }$ <br> on <br> HOLD | $\mu \mathrm{A} \overline{\mathrm{Z}}$ mAㄹ <br> $A \approx$ | activates or deactivates the auto power-off function on the instrument (AUTO OFF). When 'auto off' is deactivated the symbol <br> P is displayed $\rightarrow$ Permanent operation. <br> When 'auto off' is activated, the second display temporarily indicates "APO on". <br> When 'auto off' is activated, the second display temporarily indicates "APO off". |



This key records and displays the measured quantity and the reference value or the relative measurement and the reference value.

- In normal mode

| Type of press | (1) | Resulting action |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| short <br> on <br> $\Delta$ REL | $\sim V_{\text {Low }}$ <br> $=\mathrm{V}$ <br> Hz <br> © 020$)-1$ <br> $\Omega$ <br> 烸 <br> ${ }^{+}{ }^{-}{ }^{-1 F}$ $\mathrm{T}^{\circ}$ | The first short press records the measured value which will be the reference. The MEM $\Delta$ symbol indicates that the tare is recorded. <br> The display indicates the relative measurement and the reference <br> $(\Delta)$ value in the measurement unit for the quantity measured: <br> The short presses that follow switch the display between relative (above $\Delta$ REL on) and normal (below $\Delta$ REL off) without changing the reference value. <br> In all cases the reference value remains displayed. |
| long $\text { (> } 2 \mathrm{sec} \text { ) on }$ <br> $\Delta$ reL | $A=$ | quits the $\square$ $\Delta$ REL mode and clears the reference value. The $\Delta \mathrm{MEM}$ symbol is turned off. |


| Type of press |  | Resulting action |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| short <br> on <br> $\Delta$ reL | $\sim V_{\text {Low }}$ <br> *V <br> Hz <br> $0.25)-1$ $\Omega$ <br> ! <br> ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ <br> $\mu A \bar{\sim}$ mA $=$ | $\Delta$ REL <br> applies the <br> function to the MAX, MIN, PEAK+ or PEAKquantities. <br> - The first short press records the measured value which will be the reference. <br> - The following short presses switch the display between relative and normal without changing the reference value. <br> - the relative measurement is displayed in the unit of the quantity measured. <br> - The subsequent presses on the <br> key allow you to read the reference value. <br> Example: display screen $\simeq \mathrm{V} \Delta \mathrm{MEM}-\mathrm{MAX}$. |
| long (> 2 sec ) | $A=$ | quits the $\square$ $\Delta$ REL mode and clears the reference value. The $\triangle \mathrm{MEM}$ symbol is turned off. |

See paragraph 3.2.1


See paragraph 3.2.1


See paragraph 3.2.4

## 4. SPECIFICATIONS

### 4.1 Reference conditions

| Influencing quantities: | Reference conditions |
| :--- | :---: |
| Temperature | $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Relative humidity | $45 \%$ to $75 \%$ |
| Power supply voltage | $9 \mathrm{~V} \pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Frequency domain of the applied signal | 40 Hz to 1 kHz |
| Absence of electric field |  |

NB: below, the accuracy is given as $X \%$ of the reading $(R) \pm Y$ counts $(D)$. When the frequency exceeds 1 kHz , apply the formula X \% R + Y \% x [F (kHz) - 1] R $\pm \mathrm{D}$ with $F$ in $k H z$.

### 4.2 Specifications of the reference conditions

Uncertainties are given in: $\quad X \%$ of the reading $(R) \pm Y$ counts (D).
When the frequency exceeds 1 kHz , apply the formula given in the tables

$$
X \% R+Y \% \times[F(k H z)-0.4] R \pm D .
$$

where:

| - Reading | "R", |
| :--- | :--- |
| - Digit | "D", the measurement count equivalent to the resolution of the display range, |
| - Frequency | "F" in kHz. |

### 4.2.1 DC voltages

60 mV range: The measurement of high currents or over a long period can cause certain components to heat. In this case, a certain waiting time is needed to return to the specified metrological conditions. It is possible to check whether the offset has returned to an acceptable value by short-circuiting the "+" and COM terminals. A reading of $<5 \mathrm{D}$ should be obtained.

| Display range | $60 \mathrm{mV}{ }^{1)}$ | 600 mV | 6 V | 60 V | 600 V | $1000 \mathrm{~V}^{2)}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Specified measurement <br> range | $0-60.00 \mathrm{mV}$ | $0-600.0 \mathrm{mV}$ | $0-6.000 \mathrm{~V}$ | $0-60.00 \mathrm{~V}$ | $0-600.0 \mathrm{~V}$ | $0-1000.0 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Uncertainty ( $\pm)$ | $0.5 \% \mathrm{R}+5 \mathrm{D}$ | $0.5 \% \mathrm{R}+3 \mathrm{D}$ | $0.09 \% \mathrm{R}+2 \mathrm{D}$ |  |  |  |
| Resolution | 0.01 mV | 0.1 mV | 0.001 V | 0.01 V | 0.1 V | 1 V |

[^0]
### 4.2.2 AC voltages

- $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Lowz }} \mathrm{AC}$ position

The bandwidth is reduced to $300 \mathrm{~Hz}-3 \mathrm{~dB}$. In $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Lowz }}$, and there is no 60 mV scale. Frequency measurement is performed in the same way as the voltage measurement: with a bandwidth of 300 Hz

| Range | Specified measurement range | Resolution | Uncertainty ( $\pm$ ) | Additional uncertainty $\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{Hz})$ typ. | Input Impedance | Crest factor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 600 mV | 60 to 600 mV | 0.1 mV | 1.2 \% $\mathrm{R}+5 \mathrm{D}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45<\mathrm{F}<65 \mathrm{~Hz}: 0.3 \% \mathrm{R} \\ \text { to } 100 \mathrm{~Hz}: 0.7 \% \mathrm{R} \\ \text { to } 150 \mathrm{~Hz}: 1.8 \% \mathrm{R} \\ \text { to } 300 \mathrm{~Hz}: 30 \% \mathrm{R} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 520 \mathrm{k} \Omega / / \\ & <50 \mathrm{pF} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \mathrm{to} \\ 500 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ |
| 6 V | 0.6 to 6 V | 0.001 V | 1.2 \% $\mathrm{R}+3 \mathrm{D}$ |  |  | 3 to 5 V |
| 60 V | 6 to 60 V | 0.01 V |  |  |  | 3 to 50 V |
| 600 V | 60 to 600 V | 0.1 V |  |  |  | 3 to 500 V |
| 1000 V | 60 to 1000 V | 1 V |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.42 \text { to } \\ & 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |

- Secondary measurements and displays: frequency (AC coupling): Fmax $\leq 500 \mathrm{~Hz}$, min max, peak
- V AC True RMS position

| Range | Specified measurement range ${ }^{3)}$ | Resolution | Uncertainty ( $\pm$ ) |  | Bandwidth | Input Impedance | Crest factor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 40 to 400 Hz | 0.4 to 10 kHz |  |  |  |
| $60 \mathrm{mV}{ }^{1)}$ | 6 to 60 mV | 0.01 mV | 1,5\%L+15 D |  | $\approx 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{M} \Omega / / \\ & <50 \mathrm{pF} \end{aligned}$ | 3 to 50 mV |
| 600 mV | 60 to 600 mV | 0.1 mV | $1 \% \mathrm{R}+5 \mathrm{D}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.2 \% R+0.5 \% \\ \times[F(\mathrm{kHz})-0.4] \mathrm{R} \\ +5 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ | 40 Hz to <br> 10 kHz |  | 3 to 500 mV |
| 6 V | 0.6 to 6 V | 0.001 V | 1 \% R + 3 D | $\begin{gathered} 1.2 \% R+0.5 \% \\ \times[F(k H z)-0.4] R \\ +3 D \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 3 to 5 V |
| 60 V | 6 to 60 V | 0.01 V |  |  |  |  | 3 to 50 V |
| 600 V | 60 to 600 V | 0.1 V |  |  |  |  | 3 to 500 V |
| $1000 \mathrm{~V}^{2)}$ | 60 to 1000 V | 1 V |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.42 \mathrm{to} \\ & 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |

${ }^{11}$ This range can only be accessed using the RANGE key. Input impedance $\approx 10.6 \mathrm{M} \Omega / / 50 \mathrm{pF}$
${ }^{2)}$ The display shows "+OL" in excess of +1050 V and "-OL" in excess of -1050 V or 1050 Vrms .
${ }^{3)}$ From 1 kHz , the measurement must exceed $15 \%$ of the range

- Secondary measurements and displays: frequency (AC coupling): Fmax $\leq 10 \mathrm{kHz}$, min max, peak


### 4.2.3 AC+DC voltage

60 mV range: The measurement of high currents or over a long period can cause certain components to heat. In this case, a certain waiting time is needed to return to the specified metrological conditions. It is possible to check whether the offset has returned to an acceptable value by short-circuiting the + and COM terminals. A reading (R) of $<5 \mathrm{D}$ should be obtained.

| Range | Specified measuremen t range ${ }^{3)}$ | Resolution | DC Uncertainty$( \pm)$ | AC Uncertainty ( $\pm$ ) |  | Bandwidth | Input Impedance | Crest factor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 40 to 400 Hz | 0.4 to 10 kHz |  |  |  |
| $60 \mathrm{mV}{ }^{1)}$ | 6 to 60 mV | 0.01 mV | $\begin{gathered} 0.8 \% R \\ +10 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ | 1.5 \% R + 15 D |  | $\approx 400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  | 3 to 50 mV |
| 600 mV | $\begin{gathered} 60 \text { to } \\ 600 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ | 0.1 mV |  | 0.8 \% R + 5 D | $\begin{gathered} 0.8 \% R+0.5 \% x \\ {[F(k H z)-0.4] R} \\ +5 D \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3 \mathrm{to} \\ 500 \mathrm{mV} \end{gathered}$ |
| 6 V | 0.6 to 6 V | 0.001 V |  |  |  |  | $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega / /$ | 3 to 5 V |
| 60 V | 6 to 60 V | 0.01 V |  |  | 0.5 | 10 kHz |  | 3 to 50 V |
| 600 V | 60 to 600 V | 0.1 V |  | 0.8 \% R + 3 D | $\begin{gathered} x[F(k H z)-0.4] R \\ +3 D \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 3 to 500 V |
| $1000 \mathrm{~V}^{2)}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \text { to } \\ 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | 1 V |  |  |  |  |  | 1.42 to 1000 V |

[^1]- Secondary measurements and displays: frequency (AC coupling): Fmax $\leq 10 \mathrm{kHz}$, min max, peak


### 4.2.4 Frequency

- Special reference conditions $150 \mathrm{mV}<\mathrm{U}<600 \mathrm{~V}$

When the switch is on the Hz or Volts position, the 300 Hz filter is not operational.
When the switch is in the $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Lowz }}$ position, the 300 Hz filter is activated for Volts and frequency

| Display range | 600 Hz | 6 kHz | 60 kHz |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Specified measurement range | $10-600.0 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | $0.01-6.000 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $0.01-10 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| Uncertainty $( \pm)$ | $0.1 \% \mathrm{R}+2 \mathrm{D}$ | $0.1 \% \mathrm{R}+2 \mathrm{D}$ | $0.1 \% \mathrm{R}+2 \mathrm{D}$ |
| Resolution | 0.1 Hz | 1 Hz | 10 Hz |

- Below 10 Hz , the value is forced to zero.
- If the detection level is insufficient, or if the current or voltage value is forced to zero, the frequency is not determined "----- ".


### 4.2.5 Resistance

Special reference conditions: the input (+, COM) must not have been overloaded following the accidental application of voltage on the input terminals when the switch is on the $\Omega$ or $\mathrm{T}^{\circ}$ position. If this is the case, the return to normal can take about ten minutes.

| Range | Specified measurement range | Resolution | Uncertainty ( $\pm$ ) | Measurement current | Open circuit voltage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $600 \Omega$ | $0-600.0 \Omega$ * | $0.1 \Omega$ | $1 \% \mathrm{R}+3 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 1 \mathrm{~mA}$ | < 5 V |
| $6 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0-6.000 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.001 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $1 \% \mathrm{R}+2 \mathrm{D}$ | $\approx 120 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| $60 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0-60.00 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.01 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  | $\approx 12 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| $600 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0-600.0 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $0.1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  | $\approx 1.2 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| $6 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $0-6.000 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $0.001 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | 1.5 \% R + 3 D | $\approx 120 \mathrm{nA}$ |  |
| $60 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $0-60.00 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $0.01 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | $3 \% R+5 D$ | $\approx 30 \mathrm{nA}$ |  |

* REL measurements


### 4.2.6 Audible continuity

Response time < 100 ms

| Range | Resolution | Uncertainty ( $\pm)$ | Voltage in open circuit | Meas. current |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $600 \Omega$ | $0.1 \Omega$ | Beep triggered <br> $<30 \Omega+5 \Omega$ | $<5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $<1.1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |

### 4.2.7 Diode test

| Range | Resolution | Uncertainty ( $\pm$ ) | Voltage in open circuit | Meas. current |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 V | 1 mV | Beep triggered <br> $<40 \mathrm{mV}+10 \mathrm{mV}$ | $<4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ | $<1.1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |

### 4.2.8 Operation of the beep

| Beep indicating a valid key $\rightarrow$ high sound | $4 \mathrm{kHz}, 100 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Beep indicating an invalid key $\rightarrow$ low sound | $1 \mathrm{kHz}, 100 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Successive beeps for 30 seconds ending with a long beep <br> indicating that the instrument is being shut down $\rightarrow$ medium <br> sound | 2 kHz 100 ms |
| 3 successive beeps with a space of 1 second in between <br> (beep beep beep - gap - beep beep beep) indicating that the <br> danger-level threshold has been exceeded $\rightarrow$ medium sound | $2 \mathrm{kHz}, 100 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| 2 successive beeps (beep beep) indicating MIN, MAX, Peak | $2 \mathrm{kHz}, 100 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| recording: $\rightarrow$ medium sound |  |$\quad 4 \mathrm{kHz}, 100 \mathrm{~ms}$.

### 4.2.9 Capacitance

| Display range | 6 nF | 60 nF | 600 nF | $6 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $60 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $600 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 6 mF | 60 mF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Specified measurement range | $\begin{gathered} 0.1- \\ 6.000 \mathrm{nF} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0- \\ 60.00 \mathrm{nF} \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{0-}{600.0 \mathrm{nF}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0- \\ 6.000 \mu \mathrm{~F} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0- \\ 60.00 \mu \mathrm{~F} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0- \\ 600.0 \mu \mathrm{~F} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0- \\ 6.000 \mathrm{mF} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0- \\ 60.00 \mathrm{mF} \end{gathered}$ |
| Uncertainty ( $\pm$ ) ${ }^{*}$ | $2 \% \mathrm{R}+15 \mathrm{D}$ | $1 \% \mathrm{R}+8 \mathrm{D}$ | $1 \%$ R + 5 D | $1 \% \mathrm{R}+5 \mathrm{D}$ | $1 \%$ R + 5 D | $3 \%$ R + 5 D | $4 \% \mathrm{R}+5 \mathrm{D}$ | $6 \% \mathrm{R}+5 \mathrm{D}$ |
| Resolution | 0.001 nF | 0.01 nF | 0.1 nF | $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |

(*) $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

### 4.2.10 Temperature (K thermocouple)

## Special reference conditions:

Internal heating can be caused by:
$>$ the measurement of a high current over a long period
$>$ overload of the +COM input when the switch is set to the $\mathrm{T}^{\circ}$ position or $\Omega$.
In this case, a certain waiting time is needed to return to the specified metrological conditions.

The multimeter must be at room temperature. Otherwise it may take up to 2 hours to return to the specified metrological conditions. If you do not wait, there will be a temperature offset, because the temperature reference of the cold junction is slightly altered. When in doubt it is possible to check the measurement of a known temperature (e.g. ambient) using the thermocouple.

| Range | Resolution | Specified measurement <br> range | Uncertainty ( $\pm$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| low | $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-50.9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $393.6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0.5 \% \mathrm{R}+2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | $0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $-4^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $1000^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $0.5 \% \mathrm{R}+4^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| high | $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $1200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0.5 \% \mathrm{R}+2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | $1^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $59^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $2192^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $0.5 \% \mathrm{R}+4^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |

The accuracy announced for external temperature measurement does not take into consideration the accuracy of the $K$ thermocouple.
There is no upper limit to the temperature display other than the display's 6000 D.

### 4.2.11 DC currents

- $\quad \mu / \mathrm{mA} \mathrm{DC}$


## Special reference conditions:

$\mu A$ Range: The measurement of high currents or over a long period can cause certain components to heat. In this case, a certain waiting time is needed to return to the specified metrological conditions in $\mu \mathrm{A}$.

| Display range | Resolution | Specified <br> measurement <br> range | Uncertainty <br> $( \pm)$ | Voltage drop | Protection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 \mu \mathrm{~A}^{1) 2 \text { 2) }}$ | $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $0-20 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $1 \% \mathrm{R}+5 \mathrm{D}$ | $10 \mathrm{mV} / \mu \mathrm{A}$ |  |
| $6000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $2-6000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $0.8 \% \mathrm{R}+5 \mathrm{D}$ | $25 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ | Fast fuse |
| 60 mA | 0.01 mA | $0.02-60.00 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $0.8 \% \mathrm{R}+2 \mathrm{D}$ | $3 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ | $630 \mathrm{~mA} / 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 600 mA | 0.1 mA | $0.2-600.0 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $0.8 \% \mathrm{R}+2 \mathrm{D}$ | $0.58 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ |  |

${ }^{1)}$ Resolution reduced to 210 measurement counts
${ }^{2}$ ) This range can only be accessed using the RANGE key.

## - 10A DC

| Display range | Resolution | Specified <br> measurement <br> range | Uncertainty <br> $( \pm)$ | Voltage drop | Protection |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 A | 0.001 A | $0.2-6.000 \mathrm{~A}$ | $0.8 \% \mathrm{R}+3 \mathrm{D}$ | $0.05 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{A}$ | Fast fuse <br> $10 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{or} 11 \mathrm{~A})$ <br> $/ 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $10 \mathrm{~A} / 20 \mathrm{~A} *$ | 0.01 A | $0.20-20.00 \mathrm{~A}$ | $0.8 \% \mathrm{R}+2 \mathrm{D}$ |  |  l |

The display shows "OL" in excess of 19.99 A . A beep sounds in excess of $10 \mathrm{~A}(20 \mathrm{~A}$ for max 30 s with a 5 min pause).
(*) Admissible overload: 10 A to 20 A for 30 s max. with a 5 min pause between 2 measurements. Ambient temp. $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ max.

### 4.2.12 AC currents

- $\mu / \mathrm{mA} A C$ True RMS

| Range | Resolution | Specified measurement range | Uncertainty ( $\pm$ ) 40 Hz to 1 kHz | Crest factor | Voltage drop | Protection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $6000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 600 to $6000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 1.2 \% $\mathrm{R}+5 \mathrm{D}$ | 2.6 at 5 mA | $25 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ | Fast fuse $620 \mathrm{~mA} / 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 60 mA | 0.01 mA | 6 to 60 mA | 1 \% R + 3 D | 2.6 at 50 mA | $3 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ |  |
| 600 mA | 0.1 mA | 60 to 600 mA |  | 2.6 at 500 mA | $0.58 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ |  |

The display shows "OL" in excess of 599.9 mA (Auto mode)

- Secondary measurements and displays. Frequency: Fmax $\leq 1 \mathrm{kHz}$, min max, peak 10A AC

| Range | Resolution | Specified <br> measurement <br> range | Uncertainty ( $\pm$ <br> 40 Hz to 1 kHz | Crest factor | Voltage drop | Protection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 A | 0.001 A | 0.02 A to 6 A | $1.2 \% \mathrm{R}+5 \mathrm{D}$ | 2.8 at 5 A | $0.05 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{mA}$ | Fast fuse <br> $10 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{or} 11 \mathrm{~A})$ <br> $/ 1000 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $10 \mathrm{~A} / 20 \mathrm{~A} *$ | 0.01 A | 0.2 A to 20 A | $1 \% \mathrm{R}+3 \mathrm{D}$ | 3.7 at 8 A |  |  |

The display shows "OL" in excess of 19.99 A. A beep sounds in excess of 10 A.
Secondary measurements and displays. Frequency: Fmax $\leq 1 \mathrm{kHz}$, min max, peak
$\left(^{*}\right)$ Admissible overload: 10 A to 20 A for 30 s . max. with a pause of 5 min. between 2 meas. Ambient Temp. $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ max.

### 4.2.13 AC+DC currents

- $\mu / m A A C+D C$ True RMS

Warning the sum of $A C+D C$ must never exceed 600 mA or 60 mA or $6000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ depending on the case.
The AC component must represent at least $5 \%$ of the total $A C+D C$ amplitude for the measurement to be possible.

| Range | Resolution | $\qquad$ | PC Uncertainty | AC Uncertainty $\pm$ ) 40 Hz to 1 kHz | Crest factor | Voltage drop | Protection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $6000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 20 to $6000 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 12 \% R + 15 D | 1.2 \% R + 5 D | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 \text { at } \\ & 5 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | $25 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ | Fast fuse$\begin{aligned} & 630 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & / 1000 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| 60 mA | 0.01 mA | 0.2 to 60 mA | $1 \% \mathrm{R}+13 \mathrm{D}$ | $1 \% \mathrm{R}+3 \mathrm{D}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.6 \mathrm{at} \\ 50 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $3 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ |  |
| 600 mA | 0.1 mA | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { to } \\ 600 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.6 \mathrm{at} \\ 500 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $0.58 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{mA}$ |  |

- Secondary measurements and displays Frequency (AC coupling): Fmax $\leq 1 \mathrm{kHz}$, min max, peak
- 10A AC+DC


## Warning the sum of $A C+D C$ must never exceed the 6 A or 10 A range.

| Range | Resolution | Specified <br> measurement <br> range | DC Uncertainty <br> $( \pm)$ | AC Uncertainty <br> $( \pm)$ <br> 40 Hz to 1 kHz | Crest factor | Voltage drop | Protection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 A | 0.001 A | 0.6 to 6 A | $1.2 \% \mathrm{R}+10 \mathrm{D}$ | $1.2 \% \mathrm{R}+5 \mathrm{D}$ | 2.8 at 5 A |  | Fast fuse <br> $10 \mathrm{~A} / 20 \mathrm{~A}^{*}$ |
| 10.01 A | 0.6 to 20.00 A | $1 \% \mathrm{R}+10 \mathrm{D}$ | $1 \% \mathrm{R}+3 \mathrm{D}$ | 3.7 at 8 A | $0.05 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{mA}$ |  | 1000 V |

The display shows "OL" in excess of 19.99 A. A beep sounds in excess of $10 \mathrm{~A}, 20 \mathrm{~A}$ for max 30 s with a 5 min pause).


- Secondary measurements and displays. Frequency (AC coupling): Fmax $\leq 1 \mathrm{kHz}$, min max, peak


### 4.2.14 Peak+ / Peak-

Add $1 \% \mathrm{R}+30 \mathrm{D}$ to obtain the accuracy corresponding to the function and the range.

### 4.2.15 Max/Min

Add $0.2 \% \mathrm{R}+2 \mathrm{D}$ to obtain the accuracy corresponding to the function and the range.
Max/Min capture time: 100 ms approx.

### 4.3 Operating conditions

| Operating conditions | in use | in storage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Temperature | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Relative humidity (RH) | $\leq 80 \% \mathrm{RH}$ at $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 90 \% \mathrm{RH}\left(\rightarrow 45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |

### 4.4 Construction specifications

| Box | rigid case with yellow, elastomer thermo-adhesive over-moulding |
| :---: | :---: |
| Screen | LCD Display |
|  | 63-element bargraph |
|  | Backlighting |
| Keyboard | Keys: 5 function keys |
|  | Switches: 10 positions, including 8 functions |
| Resolution | 6000-count double display |
| Terminals | 2 current connectors (10A and $\mu \mathrm{mA}$ ) |
|  | 1 cold-point connector (COM) |
|  | 1 connector for all measurements except amps (+) |
| Stand | to hold the instrument: |
|  | $>$ in a position at $50^{\circ}$ from horizontal |
|  | > attached in a vertical position |
| Cover | to access the instrument's batteries and fuses |
| Dimensions | H $190 \times$ W $90 \times$ D 45 mm |
| Weight | 400 g (with the battery and fuses) |

### 4.5 Power supply

| Battery life | $>150 \mathrm{hrs}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Battery | 9 V 6 F 22 |
| Auto power-off time | after 10 minutes without use |
| Power consumed in stand-by mode | $<5 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Low-battery indication threshold | $6.3 \mathrm{~V} \pm 0.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |

### 4.6 Compliance with international standards

| Electrical safety | Application of safety rules in compliance with standards NF EN 61010-1 + NF EN 61010-2-030 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1000V, CAT III-600V CAT IV, pollution level 2 , double insulation. |  |
| Electromagnetic compatibility | Compliance with the NF EN 61326-1 and NF EN 61326-2-2 standards |  |
|  | Emission: | class B |
|  | Immunity: |  |
|  | Electrical discharge: | 4 kV on contact, aptitude criterion B; 8 kV in the air, aptitude criterion B |
|  | Resistance to radiated fields | $10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$, aptitude criterion B |
|  | Resistance to rapid transien | 1 kV , aptitude criterion B |
|  | Conducted disturbances: | $10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}$, aptitude criterion A |
| Mechanical strength | Free fall: | 1 m (tested in compliance with the IEC 68-2-32 standard) |
|  | Shocks: | 0.5 J (tested in compliance with the IEC 68-2-27 standard) |
| Ingress protection | IP 54 | in compliance with standard NF EN 60529 |

4.7 Variations in the operating range

| Influencing quantity | Range of Influence | Influenced quantity | Typical |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | influence | MAX |
| Battery voltage | 7.5 V to 10 V | all | $<1$ D | 0.2 \% R + 1 D |
| Temperature | $\begin{aligned} & -10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots 18 \\ & 28 \ldots 50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | V DC mV | $0.01 \% \mathrm{R} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{D} / 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0.02 \% \mathrm{R} \pm 0.25 \mathrm{D} / 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | VAC mV, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Lowz }} \mathrm{mV}$ | $0.08 \% \mathrm{R} \pm 0.2 \mathrm{D} / 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0.15 \% \mathrm{R} \pm 0.25 \mathrm{D} / 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | V DC | $0.01 \% \mathrm{R} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{D} / 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0.05 \% \mathrm{R} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{D} / 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | VAC and VAC+DC |  | $0.15 \% \mathrm{R} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{D} / 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | A DC | $0.05 \% \mathrm{R} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{D} / 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.1 \% R $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{D} / 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | AAC and AAC+DC | $0.08 \% \mathrm{R} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{D} / 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0.12 \% \mathrm{R} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{D} / 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | $\rightarrow+$ | $0.01 \% \mathrm{R} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{D} / 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.1 \% R / $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | $\Omega$ | $0.05 \% \mathrm{R} / 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0.1 \% \mathrm{R} / 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | $60 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |  | $0.3 \% \mathrm{R} / 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | $\mu \mathrm{F}$ |  | $0.2 \% \mathrm{R} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{D} / 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | mF |  | $0.6 \% \mathrm{R} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{D} / 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | Hz |  | $0.01 \% \mathrm{R} / 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | Temp. |  | $\pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+0.05 \% \mathrm{R} / 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  |  | Stabilisation time | $\approx 90 \mathrm{~min}$ | 2 hrs |
| Humidity <br> (without condensation) | 10 \%... 80 \% RH | V <br> A $\rightarrow+$ $\Omega\left({ }^{*}\right)$ Hz | 0 | 0 |
| Frequency | $1 \mathrm{kHz} . . .3 \mathrm{kHz}$ | V AC |  | 4 \% R |
|  | $3 \mathrm{kHz} . . .10 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  |  | 6 \% R |
| Immunity to Radiated fields | $\begin{gathered} 80 \text { to } 1000 \mathrm{MHz} \\ 10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m} \end{gathered}$ | A range 10 A | 300 D | $\begin{gathered} 900 \mathrm{D} \\ 120 \mathrm{MHz}<\text { Freq }<170 \mathrm{MHz} \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1000 \text { to } 2000 \mathrm{MHz} \\ \text { at } 3 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m} \end{gathered}$ |  | 50 D | Compliance with the standard: <br> NF EN 61326-1 and NF EN 61326-2-2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2000 \text { to } 2700 \mathrm{MHz} \\ & \text { at } 1 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m} \end{aligned}$ |  | 30 D | Compliance with the standard: <br> NF EN 61326 -2-2 and NF EN 61326-2-2 |

(*) excluding the $60 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ range

## 5. MAINTENANCE

For maintenance, only use the specified spare parts.

### 5.1 Cleaning

- Unplug all connections from the instrument and place the switch in the OFF position.
- Use a soft cloth slightly moistened with soapy water. Rinse with a damp cloth and dry quickly with a dry cloth or pulsed air.
- Make sure no foreign bodies hinder the operation of the cable fitting system.


### 5.2 Replacing the battery

The $\square$ symbol indicates that the battery is low. When this symbol appears on the display, the instrument will operate for a further 20 hours before shutting down.

To replace the battery, proceed as follows:

1. Set the switch to OFF.
2. Disconnect the measurement cables from the input terminals.
3. Using a screwdriver, unscrew the four screws retaining the cover located behind the unit.
4. Replace the used battery.
5. Screw the cover back on

### 5.3 Replacing the fuses

Procure the replacement fuse(s)
Large fuse: size $10 \times 38$ type HRC, $10 \mathrm{~A}, 1000 \mathrm{~V}, 30 \mathrm{kA}$
Small fuse: size $6.3 \times 32$ type HRC, $630 \mathrm{~mA}, 1000 \mathrm{~V}, 50 \mathrm{kA}$
To replace the fuses, proceed as follows:

1. Follow steps 1 to 3 of the procedure described above (§5.2).
2. Remove the defective fuses by levering them out of their housing with a screwdriver. Use the screwdriver to lever the fuses to extract the fuses.
3. Fit new fuses
4. Screw the cover back on

### 5.4 Metrology verification

## \. Like all measuring or testing devices, the instrument must be checked regularly

This instrument should be checked at least once a year. For checking and calibration, contact one of our accredited metrology laboratories (information and contact details available on request), at our Chauvin Arnoux subsidiary or the branch in your country.

### 5.5 Repair

For all repairs before or after expiry of warranty, please return the device to your distributor.

## 6. WARRANTY

Unless explicitly stated to the contrary, our warranty period is three years from the date the equipment is made available. Excerpt from our General Sales Terms and Conditions sent on request. The warranty will not apply in the event of:

- Inappropriate use of the equipment or use with incompatible equipment;
- Modifications made to the equipment without the explicit authorisation of the manufacturer's technical department;
- Work carried out on the instrument by a person not approved by the manufacturer;
- An adaptation for a specific application not specified in the definition of the equipment or not indicated in the operating instructions;
- Damage due to shocks, falls or flooding.


## 7. TO ORDER

- The C.A 5277

The multimeter is delivered with:

- Operating instructions on CD ROM in 5 languages
- Quick start guide in 5 languages
- Alkaline 6LF22 9 V battery
- One 1.5 m red straight/elbowed cable
- One 1.5 m black straight/elbowed cable
- CATIV 1 kV red test probe
- CATIV 1 kV black test probe
- Multi-fixture mounting accessory
- Temperature probe
- Bag $120 \times 200 \times 60 \mathrm{~mm}$


# ( 1 <br> CHAUVIN <br> ARNOUX <br> GROUP 

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## DEUTSCHLAND - Chauvin Arnoux GmbH

Straßburger Str. 34-77694 Kehl / Rhein
Tel.: (07851) 99 26-0 - Fax: (07851) 99 26-60
ESPAÑA - Chauvin Arnoux Ibérica S.A
C/ Roger de Flor N ${ }^{\circ}$ 293, Planta 1- 08025 Barcelona
Tel.: 902202226 - Fax: 934591443
ITALIA - Amra SPA
Via Sant'Ambrogio, 23/25-20050 Bareggia di Macherio (MI)
Tel.: 0392457545 - Fax: 039481561
ÖSTERREICH - Chauvin Arnoux GmbH
Slamastrasse 29/2 / 4-1230 Wien
Tel.: 016161 961-0 - Fax: 016161 961-61
SCANDINAVIA - CA Mätsystem AB
Box 4501 - SE 18304 TÄBY
Tel.: +46850526800-Fax: +46850526810
SCHWEIZ - Chauvin Arnoux AG
Einsiedlerstraße 535-8810 Horgen
Tel.: 0447277555 - Fax: 0447277556

## UNITED KINGdOM - Chauvin Arnoux Ltd

Waldeck House - Waldeck Road - Maidenhead SL6 8BR
Tel.: 01628788888 - Fax: 01628628099

## MIDDLE EAST - Chauvin Arnoux Middle East

P.O. BOX 60-154-1241 2020 JAL EL dIB (Beirut) - LEBANON

Tel.: (01) 890425 - Fax: (01) 890424
CHINA - Shanghai Pu-Jiang - Enerdis Instruments Co. Ltd
3 F, 3 rd Building - N ${ }^{\circ} 381$ Xiang de Road -200081 SHANGHAI
Tel.: +86 2165215196 - Fax: +86 2165216107
USA - Chauvin Arnoux Inc - d.b.a AEMC Instruments
200 Foxborough Blvd. - Foxborough - MA 02035
Tel.: (508) 698-2115 - Fax: (508) 698-2118

## http://www.chauvin-arnoux.com

190, rue Championnet - 75876 PARIS Cedex 18 - FRANCE
Tel. : +33144854485-Fax : +33146277389-info@chauvin-arnoux.fr Exportación: Tel. : +33 144854438 - Fax: +33 146279559 - export@chauvin-arnoux.fr


[^0]:    ${ }^{1)}$ This range can only be accessed using the
    range
    ${ }^{2)}$ The display shows " +OL " in excess of +1050 V and "-OL" in excess of -1050 V .

[^1]:    ${ }^{1)}$ This range can only be accessed using the RANGE key. Input impedance $\approx 10.6 \mathrm{M} \Omega / / 50 \mathrm{pF}$
    ${ }^{2)}$ The display indicates "+OL" in excess of +1050 V and "-OL" in excess of -1050 V or 1050 Vrms .
    ${ }^{3)}$ From 1 kHz , the measurement must exceed $15 \%$ of the range

