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DRANETZ BMI

DranTech XTRA

TRMS Digital Multimeter

P/N M240H
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Standard Equipment

1 multimeter
1 KS17S measurement cable set
2 batteries
1 abbreviated operating instructions
1 CD ROM (contents: amongst other topics operating instructions and data sheet)
1 DKD calibration certificate

Function	DranTech XTRA
V AC / Hz TRMS (Ri ≥ 9 MΩ)	1kHz Filter
V AC TRMS (Ri = 1 MΩ)	1kHz Filter
V AC+DC TRMS (Ri ≥ 9 MΩ)	•
V DC (Ri ≥ 9 MΩ)	•
... 1 MHz 5 V AC	•
Keying ratio as %	•
Hz (V AC)	... 100 kHz
Bandwidth, V AC	15 Hz ... 20 kHz
A AC / Hz TRMS	100 µA 1/10/100 mA 1 A / 10 (16) A
A AC+DC TRMS	
A DC	
Fuse	10 A/1000 V

Function	DranTech XTRA
Transformation factor	—
A AC / Hz TRMS	—
A AC+DC TRMS	—
A DC	—
Hz (A AC)	... 30 kHz
Resistance Ω	•
Continuity	•
Diode ... 5,1 V	•
Temperature TC (K)	•
Temperature RTD	•
Capacitance	•
MIN/MAX / data hold	•
4 MBit memory [1]	•
IR Interface	•
Power pack adapter socket	•
Protection	IP52 [2]
Measuring category	1000 V CAT III 600 V CAT IV

[1] For 15,400 measured values, sampling rate adjustable from 0.1 second to 9 hours
[2] IP 65 in preparation

Accessories (sensors, plug inserts, adapters, consumable materials)

The accessories available for your instrument are checked for compliance with currently valid safety regulations at regular intervals, and are expanded as required for new applications. Currently up-to-date accessories which are suitable for your measuring instrument are listed at the following web address along with photo, order number, description and, depending upon the scope of the respective accessory, data sheet and operating instructions: www.dranetz-bmi.com

See also chapter 10 on page 64.

Product Support

Technical Queries
(use, operation, software registration)

If required please contact:

Dranetz-BMI
1000 New Durham Road
Edison, NJ 08818-4019 USA
Phone: 1-800-372-6832 or 732-287-3680
Fax: 732-248-1834
www.dranetz-bmi.com

Software Enabling for DranWin 10

Dranetz-BMI
1000 New Durham Road
Edison, NJ 08818-4019 USA
Phone: 1-800-372-6832 or 732-287-3680
Fax: 732-248-1834
www.dranetz-bmi.com

Training

On-site training at customer facilities (scheduling, prices, registration, travel, accommodation). If required, please contact Dranetz-BMI.

Repair and Replacement Parts Service
DKD Calibration Laboratory* and Rental Instrument Service

If required please contact:

Dranetz-BMI
1000 New Durham Road
Edison, NJ 08818-4019 USA
Phone: 1-800-372-6832 or 732-287-3680
Fax: 732-248-1834
www.dranetz-bmi.com

This address is only valid in United States. Please contact our representatives or subsidiaries for service in other countries.

* DKD Calibration laboratory for measured electrical quantities, DKD – K – 19701, accredited in accordance with DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005

Accredited quantities: direct voltage, direct current value, direct current resistance, alternating voltage, alternating current value, AC active power, AC apparent power, DC power, capacitance, frequency, temperature

Competent Partner

GMC-I Gossen-Metrawatt GmbH is certified in accordance with DIN EN ISO 9001:2000.

Our calibration laboratory is accredited per DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025 by the Physikalisch-Technischen Bundesanstalt (German Federal Institute of Physics and Metrology) and the Deutscher Kalibrierdienst (German Calibration Service) under registration number DKD-K-19701.

We offer a complete range of expertise in the field of metrology: from test reports and factory calibration certificates, right on up to DKD calibration certificates.

Our spectrum of offerings is rounded out with free test equipment management.

As a full service calibration lab, we can calibrate instruments from other manufacturers as well.

Table of Contents

1 Safety Features and Precautions

You have selected an instrument which provides you with a high level of safety.

This instrument fulfills the requirements of applicable European and national EC directives. This is confirmed by means of the CE mark. A corresponding declaration of conformity can be requested from Dranetz-BMI.

The TRMS digital multimeter has been manufactured and tested in accordance with the following safety regulations:
IEC 61010–1:2001 / DIN EN 61010–1/VDE 0411–1:2002.
When used for its intended purpose (see page 10), safety of the operator, as well as that of the instrument, is assured. Their safety is however not guaranteed, if the instrument is used improperly or handled carelessly.

In order to maintain flawless technical safety conditions, and to assure safe use, it is imperative that you read the operating instructions thoroughly and carefully before placing your instrument into service, and that you follow all instructions contained therein.

The multimeter is equipped with an automatic socket blocking mechanism for your safety, and in order to safeguard your instrument. This mechanism is linked to the rotary switch and only allows access to those jacks which are actually required for the selected function. It also prevents the user from turning the rotary switch to impermissible functions after the measurement cables have already been plugged in.

Measuring Categories and their Significance per IEC 61010-1

CAT	Definition
I	Measurements in electrical circuits which are not directly connected to the mains: *for example electrical systems in motor vehicles and aircraft, batteries etc.*
II	Measurements in electrical circuits which are electrically connected to the low-voltage mains: *with plugs e.g. at home, in the office or laboratory etc.*
III	Measurements in building installations: stationary power consumers, distributor terminals, devices connected permanently to the distributor
IV	Measurements at power sources for low-voltage installations: meters, mains terminals, primary overvoltage protection devices

The measuring category and the maximum rated voltage which are printed on the device apply to your measuring instrument, for example 1000 V CAT III.

Observe the following safety precautions:

- The multimeter may not be used in **potentially explosive atmospheres**.
- The multimeter may only be operated by persons who are capable of recognizing **contact hazards** and taking the appropriate safety precautions. Contact hazards according to standard exist anywhere, where voltages of greater than 33 V RMS or 70 V DC may occur. Avoid working alone when taking measurements which involve contact hazards. Be certain that a second person is present.
- **Maximum allowable voltage** between the voltage measuring terminals, and between all connections and earth is 1000 V for measuring category III, or 600 V for measuring category IV.

- Be prepared for the occurrence of unexpected voltages at devices under test (e.g. defective devices). For example, capacitors may be dangerously charged.
- Make certain that the measurement cables are in flawless condition e.g. no damage to insulation, no interruptions in cables or plugs etc.
- No measurements may be made with this instrument in electrical circuits with corona discharge (high-voltage).
- Special care is required when measurements are made in HF electrical circuits. Dangerous pulsating voltages may be present.
- Measurements under moist ambient conditions are not permitted.
- Be absolutely certain that the measuring ranges are not overloaded beyond their allowable capacities. Limit values are included in chapter 8, “Technical Data”, in the table entitled “Measuring Functions and Measuring Ranges” in the “Overload Capacity” column.
- **The multimeter may only be operated with installed batteries or rechargeable batteries. Dangerous currents and voltages are otherwise not indicated, and the instrument may be damaged.**
- The instrument may not be operated if the fuse cover or the battery compartment lid has been removed, or if its housing is open.
- The input for the current measuring range is equipped with a fuse link.
  Maximum permissible voltage for the measuring circuit (= rated voltage of the fuse) is 1000 V AC/DC.
  Use specified fuses only (see page 57)! The fuse must have a **breaking capacity** of at least 30 kA.

Repair and Parts Replacement

When the instrument is opened, voltage conducting parts may be exposed. The instrument must be disconnected from the measuring circuit before the performance of repairs or the replacement of parts. If repair of a live open instrument is required, it may only be carried out by trained personnel who are familiar with the dangers involved.

Defects and Extraordinary Strains

If it may be assumed that the instrument can no longer be operated safely, it must be removed from service and secured against unintentional use.

Safe operation can no longer be relied upon:

- If the device demonstrates visible damage
- If the instrument no longer functions, or if malfunctioning occurs
- After long periods of storage under unfavorable conditions, e.g. humidity, dust or extreme temperature (see “Ambient Conditions” on page 58)

1.1 Use for Intended Purpose

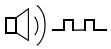
- The respective multimeter is a portable device which can be held in the hand during the performance of measurements.
- Only those types of measurements described in chapter 5 may be performed with the measuring instrument.
- The measuring instrument, including measurement cables and plug-on test probes, may only be utilized within the specified measuring category (see page 57 and the table on page 8 regarding significance).
- Overload limits may not be exceeded. See technical data on page 52 for overload values and overload limits.
- Measurements may only be performed under the specified ambient conditions. See page 58 regarding operating temperature range and relative humidity.
- The measuring instrument may only be used in accordance with the specified degree of protection (IP code) (see page 58).

1.2 Meanings of Danger Symbols

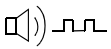
Warning concerning a point of danger (attention: observe documentation!)

Warning concerning dangerous voltage at the measurement input: U > 55 V AC or U > 70 V DC

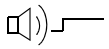
1.3 Meanings of Acoustic Warning Signals



Voltage warning: > 1000 V (intermittent acoustic signal)



Current warning: > 10 A (intermittent acoustic signal)

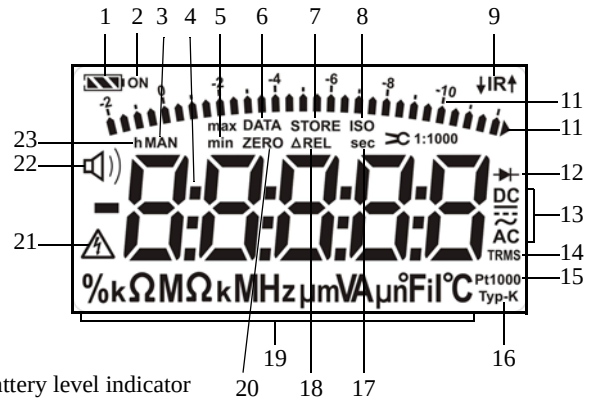


Current warning: > 16 A (continuous acoustic signal)

2 Operating Overview – Connections, Keys, Rotary Switch, Symbols

1 Display (LCD) (see page 13 for significance of symbols)
2 **MAN / AUTO** shift key for manual/automatic measuring range selection
△ Increase parameter values
Operating mode menu: Select individual menu entries against direction of flow
3 **ON / OFF | LIGHT** key for switching device and display illumination on and off
4 **FUNC | ENTER** multifunction key
Operating mode menu: Acknowledge entry (ENTER)
5 ▷ Increase measuring range or move decimal point to the right (MAN function)
6 **Rotary switch** for measuring functions (see page 15 for significance of symbols)
7 DKD calibration mark
8 Connector socket for ground
9 Connector socket for current measurement with automatic blocking
10 Connector socket for voltage, resistance, temperature, diode and capacitance measurement with automatic blocking
11 **DATA / MIN / MAX** key for freezing, comparing and deleting measured value, and for Min/Max
▽ Decrease values
Operating mode menu: Select individual menu entries in direction of flow
12 **MEASURE | SETUP** key for switching back and forth between measuring and menu function
13 **ZERO | ESC** key for zero balancing
Operating mode menu: Exit current menu level and return to a higher level, exit parameters configuration without saving data
14 ◁ Decrease measuring range or move decimal point to the left (MAN function)
15 Connector for power pack
16 Infrared interface

Symbols Used in the Digital Display



Battery level indicator

 Battery full

 Battery OK

 Battery weak

 Battery (almost) dead, U < 1.8 V

Interface indicator

IR Active data transmission ↓ to / ↑ from multimeter

IR IR interface in stand-by mode
(ready to receive starting commands)

1 Battery level indicator
2 ON: continuous operation (automatic shutdown deactivated)
3 MAN: manual measuring range selection is active
4 Digital display with decimal point and polarity display
5 max/min: Min/Max value storage
6 DATA: display memory, “freeze” measured value
7 STORE: memory mode active
8 ISO: no function here
9 IR: infrared interface display
10 Scale for analog display
11 Pointer for analog display (bar graph – pointer) depending upon setting in SET menu for the A.diSP parameter
Triangle appears: indicates overranging
12 Diode measurement selected
13 Selected type of current
14 TRMS measurement
15 Pt100(0): selected platinum resistance thermometer with automatic recognition of Pt100/Pt1000
16 Type K: temperature measurement with type K (NiCr-Ni) thermocouple
17 sec (seconds): unit of time
18 ΔREL: relative measurement with reference to offset
19 Unit of measure
20 ZERO: zero balancing active
21 Warning regarding dangerous voltage: U > 55 V AC or U > 70 V DC
22 Continuity test with acoustic signal is active
23 h (hours): unit of time

Symbols of Rotary Switch Positions

Switch	FUNC	Display	Measuring Function	DranTech XTRA
V~	0/4	V~ AC TRMS	Alternating voltage, TRMS AC, full bandwidth	•
Hz (V)	1	Hz ~ AC	Voltage frequency, full bandwidth	•
V~ 1kHz\	2	V Fil ~ AC TRMS	Alternating voltage, TRMS AC, with low-pass (1 kHz)	•
Hz (V) 1kHz\	3	Hz Fil ~ AC	Voltage frequency, with low-pass (1 kHz)	•
V~ 1 MΩ	0/4	V~ AC TRMS	Alternating voltage, TRMS AC, full bandwidth, input 1 MΩ	•
V~ 1kHz\	1	V Fil ~ AC TRMS	Alternating voltage, TRMS AC, up to 1 kHz, input 1 MΩ	•
Hz (V) 1kHz\	2	Hz Fil ~ AC	Voltage frequency, up to 1 kHz, input 1 MΩ	•
Hz (V) 1 MΩ	3	Hz ~ AC	Voltage frequency, full bandwidth, input 1 MΩ	•
V⎓	0/2	V⎓ DC	Direct voltage	•
V≂	1	V≂ DC AC TRMS	Pulsating voltage, TRMS ($_{ACDC} = \sqrt{V_{AC}^2 + V_{DC}}$)	•
MHz	0/2	MHz	(High) frequency @ 5 V~	•
%	1	%	Keying ratio @ 5 V~	•
Ω	—	Ω	(Direct current) resistance	•
🔊	0/2	🔊 Ω	Continuity testing Ω with acoustic signal	•
⊣▶	1	⊣▶ V⎓ DC	Diode voltage	•
Temp TC	0/2	°C Typ-K	Temperature thermocouple Type K	•
Temp RTD	1	°C Pt 100/1000	Temperature with resistance thermometer Pt 100/Pt 1000	•
⊣⊢	—	nF	Capacitance	•
A⎓	0/2	A⎓ DC	Direct current value	•
A≂	1	A≂ DC AC TRMS	Pulsating current value, TRMS AC DC	•
A~	0/2	A~ AC TRMS	Alternating current value, TRMS AC	•
Hz (A)	1	Hz ~ AC	Current frequency	•
⊃C A⎓	0/2	A⎓ DC ⊃C	Direct current value with AC DC clip-on current sensor 1 V:1/10/ 100/1000 A	—
⊃C A≂	1	A≂ DC AC TRMS ⊃C	Pulsating current value, TRMS, with AC DC clip-on current sensor, see above	—
⊃C A~	0/2	A~ AC TRMS ⊃C	Alternating current strength, TRMS, with clip-on current sensor, see above	—
Hz (⊃C **A)**	1	Hz ~ AC ⊃C	Current frequency	—

User Interface Symbols in the Following Chapters

▷ ... ▷	Scroll through main menu
▽ ... ▽	Scroll through sub-menu
◁ ▷	Select decimal point
△▽	Increase/decrease value
time	Sub-menu/parameter (7-segment font)
1nFo	Main menu (7-segment font, boldface)

Symbols on the Device

Warning concerning a point of danger (attention: observe documentation!)

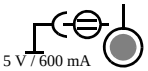
Ground

CAT III / IV Measuring category III or IV device, see also "Measuring Categories and their Significance per IEC 61010-1" on page 8

Continuous, doubled or reinforced insulation

Indicates EC conformity

▲ IR ▼ Position of the infrared interface, window on the top of the instrument



Position of the power pack connector socket, see also chapter 3.1

Fuse for current measuring ranges, see chapter 9.3

The device may not be disposed of with the trash. Further information regarding the WEEE mark can be accessed on the Internet at www.dranetz-bmi.com (see also chapter 9.5).

Calibration seal (red seal):

see also "Recalibration Service" on page 62

3 Initial Start-Up

3.1 Inserting Batteries or Rechargeable Batteries

Be certain to refer to chapter 9.2 regarding correct battery installation.

Momentary battery voltage can be queried in the Info menu (see chapter 6.3).

Attention!
Disconnect the instrument from the measuring circuit before opening the battery compartment lid in order to replace the batteries.

Operation with the Power Pack

Installed batteries are disconnected electronically if the NA | X-TRA power pack is used, and need not be removed from the instrument. If rechargeable batteries are used, they must be recharged externally. If the external power supply is switched off, the device is automatically switched to battery operation without interruption.

3.2 Activation

Switching the Instrument On Manually

∞ Press the **ON / OFF | LIGHT** key until the display appears. Power-up is acknowledged with a brief acoustic signal. As long as the key is held depressed, all of the segments at the liquid crystal display (LCD) are illuminated.
The LCD is depicted on page 13.
The instrument is ready for use as soon as the key is released.

Display Illumination

After the instrument has been switched on, background illumination can be activated by briefly pressing the **ON / OFF | LIGHT** key. Illumination is switched back off by once again pressing the same key, or automatically after approximately 1 minute.

Switching the Instrument On via PC

The multimeter is switched on after transmission of a data block from the PC, assuming the "irStb" has been set to "iron" (see chapter 6.4).

However, we recommend using the power saving mode: "iroff".

Note!
Electrical discharge and high frequency interference may cause incorrect displays to appear, and may disable the measuring sequence.
Disconnect the device from the measuring circuit. Switch the instrument off and back on again in order to reset. If the problem persists, briefly dislodge the battery from the connector contacts (see also chapter 9.2).

3.3 Setting the Operating Parameters

Setting Time and Date

See the "tiME" and "dAtE" parameter in chapter 6.4.

Display Modes for the Analog Display

Selection can be made from two different display modes (see "A.diSP" parameter in chapter 6.4).

Display Modes for the Digital Display

Selection can be made from two different display modes (see "0.diSP" parameter in chapter 6.4).

3.4 Switching the Instrument Off

Switching the Instrument Off Manually

∞ Press the **ON / OFF | LIGHT** key until **OFF** appears at the display.

Shutdown is acknowledged with a brief acoustic signal.

Automatic Shutdown

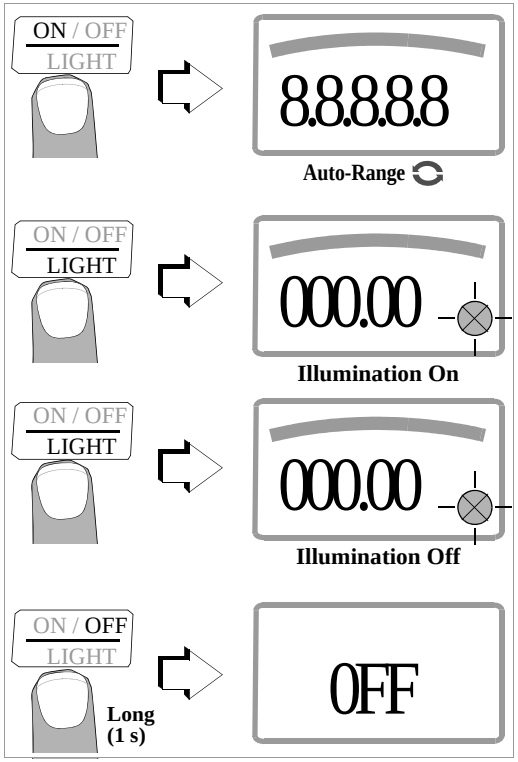
The instrument is switched off automatically if the measured value remains unchanged for a long period of time (maximum measured value fluctuation of approx. 0.8% of the measuring range per minute, or 1° C or 1° F per minute), and if none of the keys or the rotary switch have been activated before a selected period of time in minutes has elapsed (see "APoFF" parameter on page 47.) Shutdown is acknowledged with a brief acoustic signal.
Exceptions include:
Transmission and memory mode operation, continuous operation and whenever a dangerous voltage is applied to the input (U > 55 V AC or U > 70 V DC).

Disabling Automatic Shutdown

The instrument can be set to continuous operation.

∞ Simultaneously press the ON / OFF LIGHT and FUNC ENTER keys to this end.

The "Continuous On" function is indicated at by means of the **ON** display to the right of the battery symbol.
The "Continuous On" setting can only be cancelled by changing the respective parameter, and not by switching the instrument off (see "APoFF" on page 47).



4 Control Functions

4.1 Selecting Measuring Functions and Measuring Ranges

The rotary switch is linked to the automatic socket blocking mechanism, which only allows access to two connector jacks for each function. Be certain to remove the appropriate plug from its respective jack before switching to and from the “A” functions. The socket blocking mechanism prevents the user from inadvertently turning the selector switch to impermissible functions after the measurement cables have been plugged in to the instrument.

4.1.1 Automatic Range Selection

The multimeter is equipped with auto-ranging for all measuring functions, except for temperature measurement, diode and continuity testing, and the MHz measuring function. Auto-ranging is active as soon as the instrument is switched on. The instrument automatically selects the measuring range which allows for highest possible resolution of the applied quantity. When the instrument is switched to frequency measurement, the previously selected voltage measuring range remains active.

The Auto-Ranging Function

The multimeter is switched automatically to the next higher range at ±(1 1999 d + 1 d → 0 1200 d), and to the next lower range at ±(0 1 100 d - 1 d → 10990 d).

Exception, capacitance measurement:

The multimeter is switched automatically to the next higher range at ±(1 199 d + 1 d → 0 120 d), and to the next lower range at ±(0 1 10 d - 1 d → 1099 d).

4.1.2 Manual Measuring Range Selection

Auto-ranging can be deactivated and measuring ranges can be selected manually in accordance with the following table by pressing the **MAN / AUTO** button.

The desired measuring range can then be selected with the ◁ or ▷ scroll key.

The instrument is automatically returned to range selection when the **MAN / AUTO** key is pressed, the rotary switch is activated or the instrument is switched off and back on again.

Overview: Auto-Ranging and Manual Range Selection

	Function	Display
MAN / AUTO	Manual mode active: utilized measuring range is fixed	MAN
◁ or ▷	Range switching sequence for: **V:** 100 mV* ↔1 V ↔ 10 V ↔ 100 V ↔ 1000 V **Hz:** 100 Hz ↔ 1 kHz ↔ 10 kHz ↔ 100 kHz **Ω:** 100 Ω ↔ 1 kΩ ↔ 10 kΩ ↔ 100 kΩ ↔1 MΩ ↔ 10 MΩ ↔ 40 MΩ **A:** 100 µA ↔ 1 mA ↔ 10 mA ↔ 100 mA ↔ 1 A ↔ 10 A (16 A) **F:** 10 nF ↔ 100 nF ↔ 1 µF ↔ 10 µF ↔ 100 µF ↔ 1000 µF	MAN
MAN / AUTO	Return to automatic measuring range selection	—

* Via manual measuring range selection only

4.1.3 Quick Measurements

Measurements performed using a suitable fixed measuring range are executed more quickly than those which utilize automatic range selection. Quick measurement is made possible with the following two functions:

- **Manual measuring range selection**, i.e. selection of the measuring range with the best resolution (see chapter 4.1.2).

or

- With the **DATA function** (see chapter 4.4). In this way, the appropriate measuring range is selected automatically after the first measurement and the second measurement is executed more quickly.

The selected measuring range remains active for the subsequent series of measurements with these two functions.

4.2 Zero Offset / Relative Measurements

Depending upon deviation from the zero point, zero balancing or a reference value for relative measurements can be stored to memory:

Deviation from zero **– With short-circuited measurement cables for V, Ω, A** **– With open input for capacitance unit of measure F**	**Display**
0 to 200 digits	ZERO ΔREL
> 200 to 5000 digits	ΔREL

The applicable reference or correction value is deducted individually for the respective measuring function as an offset from all subsequent measurements, and remains in memory until deleted, or until the multimeter is switched off.

Zero balancing and reference value adjustment can be used for autoranging, as well as for manual measuring range selection.

Zero Balancing

∞ Plug the measurement cables into the instrument and connect the free ends to each other, except for capacitance measurement in which case the ends of the cables are not connected to each other.

∞ Briefly press the **ZERO | ESC** key.
The instrument acknowledges zero balancing with an acoustic signal, and the “ZERO ΔREL” symbol appears at the LCD. The value measured at the moment the key is pressed serves as a reference value.

∞ Zero balancing can be cleared by once again pressing the **ZERO | ESC** key.

Note!
As a result of TRMS measurement, the multimeter displays a residual value of 1 to 30 digits with short-circuited measurement cables as the zero point for V AC / I AC or V(AC+DC) / I (AC+DC) measurements (non-linearity of the TRMS converter). This has no influence on specified accuracy above 2% of the measuring range (or 3% in the mV range).

Setting the Reference Value

∞ Plug the measuring cables into the instrument and measure a reference value (max. 5000 digits).

∞ Briefly press the **ZERO | ESC** key.
The instrument acknowledges storage of the reference value with an acoustic signal, and the “ZERO ΔREL” or the “ΔREL” symbol appears at the LCD. The value measured at the moment the key is pressed serves as a reference value.

∞ The reference value can be cleared by once again pressing the **ZERO | ESC** key.

Notes Regarding Relative Measurement

- Relative measurement effects the digital display only. The analog display continues to read out the original measured value.
- In the case of relative measurement, Ω / F or AC quantities may also appear as negative values.

4.3 Display (LCD)

4.3.1 Digital Display

Measured Value, Unit of Measure, Type of Current, Polarity

The measured value with decimal and plus or minus sign appears at the digital display. The selected unit of measure and type of current are displayed as well. A minus sign appears to the left of the value during measurement of zero-frequency quantities, if the plus pole of the measured quantity is applied to the "⊥" input.
The "0.diSP" parameter can be used to determine whether leading zeros will appear or be suppressed at the measured value display (see chapter 6.4).

Overranging

If the upper range limit of 12,000 digits is exceeded "0L" (overload) appears at the display.
Exceptions: "0L" appears as of 1200 digits for capacitance measurement, and as of 5100 digits for diode testing.

4.3.2 Analog Display

Measured Value, Polarity

The analog display demonstrates the dynamic performance of a moving-coil mechanism. This display is especially advantageous for observing measured value fluctuation, and for balancing procedures.

Two different display modes can be selected in the "**SEt**" menu with the help of the "A.diSP " parameter (see chapter 6.4):

- Bar graph
- Pointer: The current measured value is tracked in real-time.

The analog scale displays a negative range of 2 scale divisions for the measurement of zero-frequency quantities, allowing for precise observation of measured value fluctuation around zero. If the measured value exceeds the negative range of 2 scale divisions, polarity is reversed at the analog display.

Scaling of the analog scale is automatic. This is very helpful for manual measuring range selection.

Overranging

Overranging in the positive range is displayed by means of the right triangle symbol.

Refresh Rate

In the bar graph and pointer modes, the analog display is refreshed 40 times per second.

4.4 Measured Value Storage: DATA (auto-hold / compare)

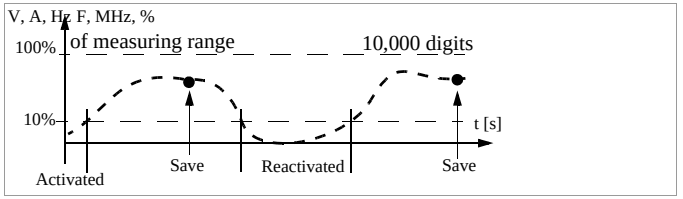
An individual measured value can be automatically “frozen” with the DATA function (auto-hold). This is useful, for example, when contacting the measuring points with the test probes requires your full attention. After the measuring signal has been applied and the measured value has settled in accordance with the “condition” listed in the table below, the measured value is frozen at the digital display and an acoustic signal is generated. The test probes can now be removed from the measuring points, and the measured value can be read from the digital display. If the measuring signal falls below the value specified in the table, the function is reactivated for storage of the next value.

Measured Value Comparison (DATA Compare)

If the currently frozen value deviates from the first saved value by less than 100 digits, the acoustic signal is generated twice. If deviation is greater than 100 digits, only a brief acoustic signal is generated.

Note!
The DATA function has no effect on the analog display, at which the current measured value continues to appear. However, when the digital display is “frozen”, the decimal point is fixed as well (fixed measuring range, symbol: MAN).
The selected measuring range should not be manually changed as long as the DATA function is active.

The DATA function is deactivated by pressing and holding the **DATA/ MIN/MAX** key (for approx. 1 second), when the measuring function is changed or when the instrument is switched off and back on again.



DATA Function	Press DATA / Min/Max	Condition		Response from Instrument		
		Measuring Function	Measuring Signal	Display: MV Digital	Display: DATA	Acoustic
Activate	Brief				blinks	Once
Save (stabilized measured value)		V, A, F, Hz, MHz, %	> 10% of R	Is displayed	Static	Once Twice [2]
		Ω 🔊 ▶|–	≠0L			
Reactivate [1]		V, A, F, Hz, MHz, %	< 10% of R	Stored MV	Blinks	
		Ω 🔊 ▶|–	= 0L			
Change to Min/Max	Brief	See table in chapter 4.4.1				
Exit	Long			Is cleared	Is cleared	Twice

[1] Reactivation results from falling short of specified measured value limits.

[2] Two acoustic signals are generated the first time a measured value is saved as a reference value. For subsequent data hold, two acoustic signals are only generated if the currently frozen value deviates from the **first** saved value by less than 100 digits.

Key: MV = measured value, R = measuring range

Example

The voltage measuring range is set manually to 10 V. The first measured value is 5 V, which is stored to memory because it is greater than 10% of the measuring range (= 1 V), and is thus reliably above the background noise level. As soon as the measured values drops to less than 10% of the measuring range, i.e. amounts to less than 1 V which corresponds to removal of the test probes from the measuring point, the instrument is ready to store a new value.

4.4.1 Saving Minimum and Maximum Values – MIN/MAX Function

Minimum and maximum measured values applied to the measuring instrument's input after the Min/Max function has been activated can be "frozen" at the display. The most important use of this function is the determination of minimum and maximum values during long-term measured value observation.

The Min/Max function can be activated in all measuring functions.

The Min/Max function has no effect on the analog display, at which the momentary measured value continues to appear.

Apply the measured quantity to the instrument and set the measuring range with the **MAN / AUTO** key before activating the Min/Max function.

The Min/Max function is deactivated by pressing and holding the **DATA/MIN/MAX** key (for approx. 1 second), when the measuring function is changed or when the instrument is switched off and back on again.

> **Note!**
> As opposed to the DATA function, the Min/Max function can also be used for temperature measurement.

Min/ Max Function	Press DATA / Min/Max	Min. and Max. Measured Values	Response from Instrument		
			Display		Acoustic Signal
			Measured Value Digital	Max. Min.	
1 Activate and save	2 x brief	are saved	Momentary measured value	Max and min.	2 x
2 Save and display	Brief	Storage continues in background, new min. and max. values are displayed.	Saved min. value	Min.	1 x
	Brief		Saved max. value	Max.	1 x
3 Return to 1	Brief	Same as 1, stored values are not deleted	Same as 1	Same as 1	1 x
Stop	Long	Are deleted	Momentary measured value	Is deleted	2 x

4.5 Measurement Data Recording

The DranTech XTRA is capable of recording measurement data using an adjustable sampling rate for long periods of time in the form of measurement series. Data are stored to a battery backed memory module, and are retained even after the multimeter is switched off. The system acquires measured values relative to real-time.

Stored measured values can subsequently be read out with the help of DranWin 10 software. The only prerequisite is a PC which is connected by means of an interface cable to the USB | X-TRA bi-directional interface adapter, which is in turn plugged onto the DranTech XTRA. See also chapter 7, “Interface Operation”.

Memory Parameters Overview

Parameter	Page: header
CLEAr	24: Clear Memory
EMpty	24: Clear Memory – appears after CLEAr
0CCvP	24: Querying Memory Occupancy
rAtE	46: rAtE – set the sampling rate
StArt	23: Starting Recording via Menu Functions
StoP	24: Ending Recording

The STORE Menu Function

∞ First set the **sampling rate** for memory mode operation (see rAtE parameter in chapter 6.4) , and then start memory mode operation.

∞ First select the desired measuring function and an appropriate measuring range.

∞ Check the battery charge level before starting long-term measurement recordings (see chapter 6.3).
Connect the NA | X-TRA power pack if required.

Starting Recording via Menu Functions

∞ Switch to the “**SEt** ” mode by pressing **MEASURE | SETUP** and select the “**StorE** ” menu.

MEASURE / SETUP **1nFo** ▷ ... ▷ **StorE** FUNC / ENTER 000.0% ▷ StArt FUNC / ENTER

∞ Memory mode operation is started by pressing FUNC | ENTER.
STORE appears underneath the analog display and indicates that memory mode operation has been activated.
“StoP ” appears at the digital display.

∞ Press **MEASURE | SETUP** in order to return to the measuring function.

During Recording

STORE is displayed underneath the analog display during memory mode operation, and **memory occupancy** can be controlled:

StoP ▷ 000.3%

The following message appears as soon as memory is full: "100.0%".

In order to be able to **observe measured values during recording**, switch to the measuring function by pressing **MEASURE | SETUP**. The display is returned to the memory menu after once again pressing **MEASURE | SETUP**.

A new memory block is created when another measuring function is selected with the rotary switch or the **FUNC | ENTER** key. Data storage then continues automatically.

Ending Recording

∞ "StoP " appears at the display after pressing **MEASURE | SETUP**.

StoP [FUNC / ENTER] StArt

∞ Acknowledge the "StoP " display by pressing **FUNC | ENTER**. **STORE** is cleared from the display, indicating that recording has been ended.

∞ Press **MEASURE | SETUP** in order to return to the measuring function.

∞ Memory mode operation can also be exited by switching the multimeter off.

Querying Memory Occupancy

Memory occupancy can be queried during recording with the help of the "**1nFo** " menu (see also chapter 6.3).

Memory occupancy range: 000. 1% to 099.9%.

[MEASURE / SETUP] **1nFo** [FUNC / ENTER] bAtt: ▽ ... ▽ 0CCUP %: 017.4%

Memory occupancy can be queried before recording is started via the "**StorE**" menu.

[MEASURE / SETUP] **1nFo** ▷ ... ▷ **StorE** [FUNC / ENTER] 017.4 % ▷ StArt

Clear Memory

This function deletes all measured values from memory!

This function cannot be executed during memory mode operation.

[MEASURE / SETUP] **1nFo** ▷ ... ▷ **StorE** [FUNC / ENTER] 017.4 % U StArt

▷ CLEAr [FUNC / ENTER] EMPtY

5 Measurements

5.1 Voltage Measurement

Notes Regarding Voltage Measurement

- **The multimeter may only be operated with installed batteries or rechargeable batteries. Dangerous voltages are otherwise not indicated, and the instrument may be damaged.**
- The multimeter may only be operated by persons who are capable of recognizing contact hazards and taking the appropriate safety precautions. Contact hazards exist anywhere, where voltages of greater than 33 V RMS may occur.
  The test probes may only be only gripped up to the finger guard. Do not touch the metallic test probes under any circumstances.
- Avoid working alone when taking measurements which involve **contact hazards**. Be certain that a second person is present.
- **Maximum permissible voltage** between the connector sockets, (9 and 10) and ground (8) is 1000 V for measuring category III, and 600 V for measuring category IV.
- Be prepared for the occurrence of unexpected voltages at devices under test (e.g. defective devices). For example, capacitors may be dangerously charged.
- No measurements may be made with this instrument in electrical circuits with corona discharge (high-voltage).
- Special care is required when measurements are made in HF electrical circuits. Dangerous pulsating voltages may be present.
- **Be aware of the fact that dangerous voltage spikes are not displayed during measurement with the low-pass filter. We recommend measuring voltage without the low-pass filter first, in order to be able to detect any dangerous voltages.**
- Be absolutely certain that the measuring ranges are not overloaded beyond their allowable capacities. Limit values are included in chapter 8, “Technical Data”, in the table entitled “Measuring Functions and Measuring Ranges” in the “Overload Capacity” column.

Scope of Functions, Voltage Measurement

Function	DranTech XTRA
V AC / Hz TRMS (Ri ≥ 9 MΩ)	•
V AC / LP filter 1 kHz [1] (Ri = 1 MΩ[2]) TRMS	•
V AC+DC TRMS (Ri ≥ 9 MΩ)	•
V DC (Ri ≥ 9 MΩ)	•
MHz at 5 V AC	•
Keying ratio as %	•
Freq. response, V AC	20 kHz

1) A 1 kHz low-pass filter can be used in this case, in order to filter out high frequency pulses of greater than 1 kHz, for example when performing measurements at pulsed motor drives.

2) Input resistance of approx. 1 MΩ. Erroneous displays resulting from capacitive coupling during voltage measurement in power supply systems are reduced to a minimum in this way.

5.1.1 Direct and Pulsating Voltage Measurement, V DC and V (DC+AC)

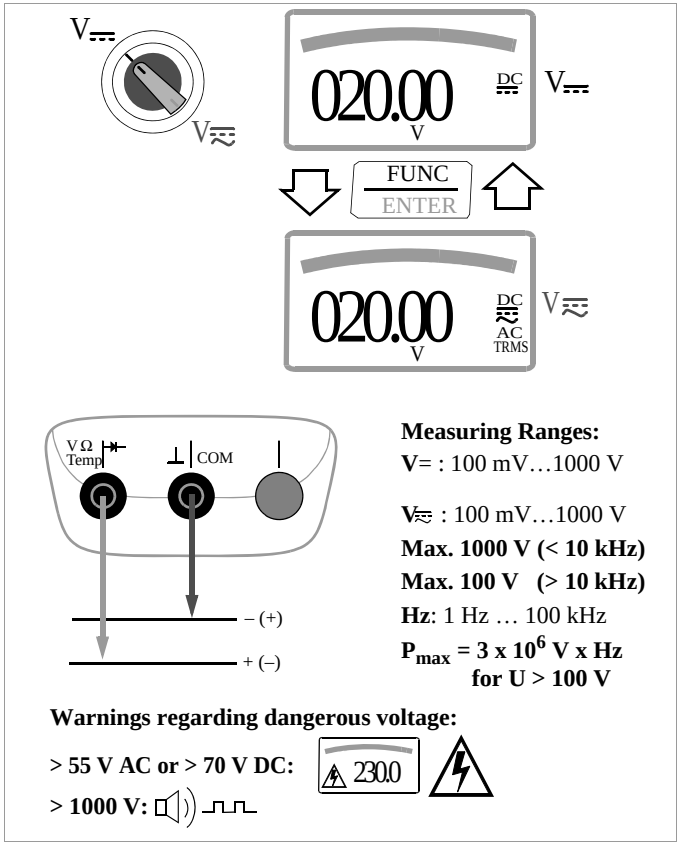
∞ In accordance with the voltage to be measured, turn the rotary switch to V ⎓ or V ≂.

∞ Connect the measurement cables as shown. The "⊥" connector jack should be grounded.

Note!
An intermittent acoustic signal warns the operator if the measured value exceeds the upper range limit in the 1000 V range.

Make sure that a current measuring range ("A") has not been activated when the multimeter is connected for voltage measurement! If the fuse's blowing limits are exceeded as a result of operator error, both the operator and the instrument are in danger!

With the rotary switch in the V position, the multimeter is always set to the 1 V measuring range immediately after it is switched on. As soon as the **MAN / AUTO** key is pressed, and assuming the measured value is less than 90 mV, the multimeter is switched to the mV measuring range.



Measuring Ranges:
V= : 100 mV…1000 V

V≂ : 100 mV…1000 V
Max. 1000 V (< 10 kHz)
Max. 100 V (> 10 kHz)
Hz: 1 Hz … 100 kHz
P_{max} = 3 x 10^6 V x Hz
for U > 100 V

Warnings regarding dangerous voltage:

> 55 V AC or > 70 V DC:

> 1000 V:

5.1.2 Alternating Voltage Measurement with 1 MΩ Load Resistance and Frequency Measurement with Selectable Low-Pass Filter

The measuring instrument includes a $V_{1M\Omega}$ switch position for electricians with an input resistance of approximately 1 MΩ. Erroneous displays resulting from capacitive coupling during voltage measurement in power supply systems are reduced to a minimum in this way.

- In accordance with the voltage to be measured, turn the rotary switch to $V_{\sim 1M\Omega}$ or $\overline{1\ kHz\backslash}$.
- Connect the measurement cables as shown. The "⊥" connector jack should be grounded.

Voltage Measurement

> **Note!**
> An intermittent acoustic signal warns the operator if the measured value exceeds the upper range limit in the 1000 V range.

Make sure that a current measuring range ("A") has not been activated when the multimeter is connected for voltage measurement! If the fuse's blowing limits are exceeded as a result of operator error, both the operator and the instrument are in danger!

- You can switch back and forth between voltage measurement with and without low-pass filter.
- Press the **FUNC | ENTER** multifunction key repeatedly until unit of measure V or V/Fil appears at the display.

Frequency Measurement

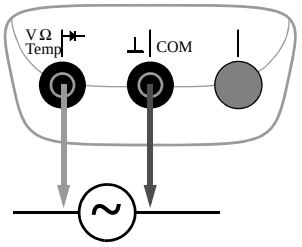
- Apply the measured quantity is the same way as for voltage measurement.
- Manually select the measuring range for the voltage amplitude. When the instrument is switched to frequency measurement, the previously selected voltage measuring range remains active.
- You can switch back and forth between frequency measurement with and without low-pass filter. Press the **FUNC | ENTER** multifunction key repeatedly until unit of measure Hz or Hz/Fil appears at the display. Lowest measurable frequencies and maximum allowable voltages are included in chapter 8, "Technical Data".

Measurement with Low-Pass Filter

> ⚠ **Attention!**
> Be aware of the fact that dangerous voltage spikes are not displayed during this type of measurement (see also "Voltage Comparator"). We recommend measuring voltage without the low-pass filter first, in order to be able to detect any dangerous voltages.

A 1 kHz low-pass filter can be activated if required, in order to filter out high frequency pulses of greater than 1 kHz, for example when performing measurements at pulsed motor drives, i.e. undesired voltages of greater than 1 kHz can be suppressed.

The active low-pass filter is indicated by the Fil display. The multimeter is automatically switched to manual measuring range selection.



Measuring Ranges:
V~: 100 mV…1000 V
Max. 1000 V (< 10 kHz)
Max. 100 V (> 10 kHz)
Hz: 1 Hz … 100 kHz
P_{max} = 3 x 10^6 V x Hz for U > 100 V

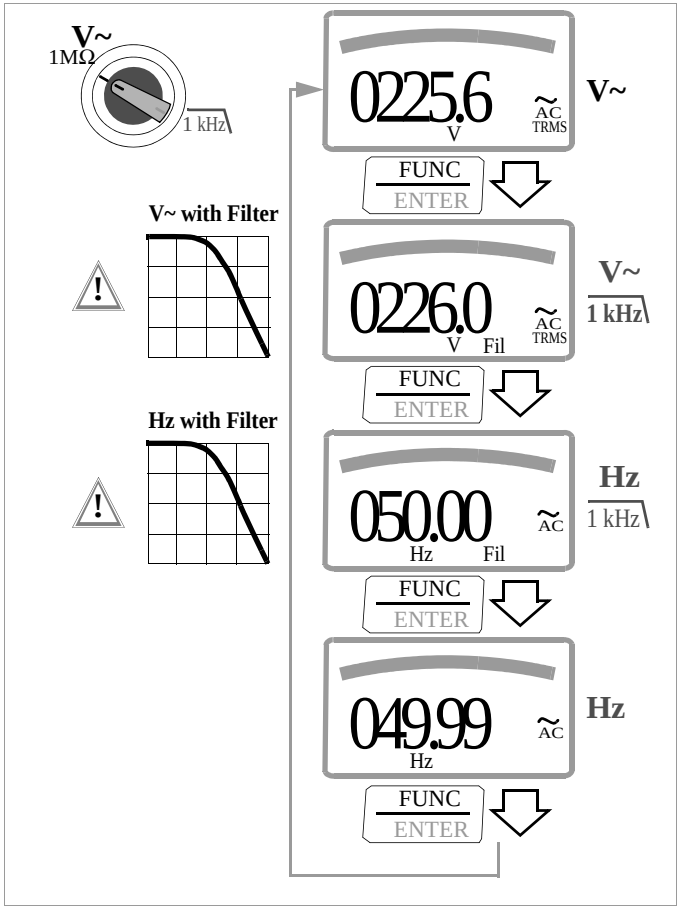
Warnings regarding dangerous voltage:

> 55 V AC or > 70 V DC: 

> 1000 V:

Voltage Comparator for Displaying Dangerous Voltage

The input signal or measuring signal is checked by a voltage comparator for dangerous spikes, because these do not appear at the display when the low-pass filter is used.
At voltages of greater than 55 V AC or 70 V DC, a danger symbol appears at the display: .



5.1.3 Alternating Voltage and Frequency Measurement V AC and Hz with Selectable Low-Pass Filter

∞ In accordance with the voltage or frequency to be measured, turn the rotary switch to V~ or Hz.

∞ Connect the measurement cables as shown. The "⊥" connector jack should be grounded.

Voltage Measurement

Note!
An intermittent acoustic signal warns the operator if the measured value exceeds the upper range limit in the 1000 V range.

Make sure that a current measuring range ("A") has not been activated when the multimeter is connected for voltage measurement! If the fuse's blowing limits are exceeded as a result of operator error, both the operator and the instrument are in danger!

∞ You can switch back and forth between voltage measurement with and without low-pass filter.

∞ Press the **FUNC | ENTER** multifunction key repeatedly until unit of measure V or V/Fil appears at the display.

Frequency Measurement

∞ Apply the measured quantity in the same way as for voltage measurement.

∞ Manually select the measuring range for the voltage amplitude. When the instrument is switched to frequency measurement, the previously selected voltage measuring range remains active.

∞ You can switch back and forth between frequency measurement with and without low-pass filter. Press the **FUNC | ENTER** multifunction key repeatedly until unit of measure Hz or Hz/Fil appears at the display. Lowest measurable frequencies and maximum allowable voltages are included in chapter 8, "Technical Data".

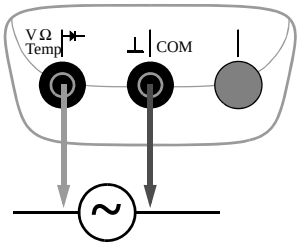
Measurement with Low-Pass Filter

Attention!
Be aware of the fact that dangerous voltage spikes are not displayed during this type of measurement (see also "Voltage Comparator"). We recommend measuring voltage without the low-pass filter first, in order to be able to detect any dangerous voltages.

A 1 kHz low-pass filter can be activated if required, in order to filter out high frequency pulses of greater than 1 kHz, for example when performing measurements at pulsed motor drives, i.e. undesired voltages of greater than 1 kHz can be suppressed.

The active low-pass filter is indicated by the Fil display. The multimeter is automatically switched to manual measuring range selection.

The specified measuring accuracy is not achieved when the filter is activated and signals are greater than 100 Hz.



Measuring Ranges:
V~: 100 mV…1000 V
Max. 1000 V (< 10 kHz)
Max. 100 V (> 10 kHz)
Hz: 1 Hz … 100 kHz
P_{max} = 3 x 10^6 V x Hz for U > 100 V

Warnings regarding dangerous voltage:

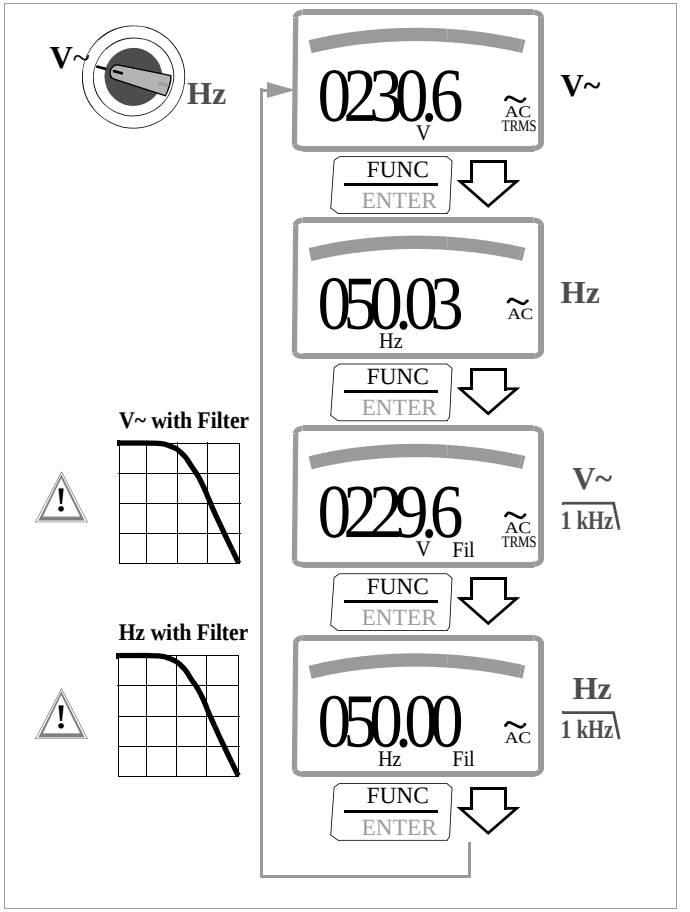
> 55 V AC or > 70 V DC: 

> 1000 V:

Voltage Comparator for Displaying Dangerous Voltage

The input signal or measuring signal is checked by a voltage comparator for dangerous spikes, because these do not appear at the display when the low-pass filter is used.

At voltages of greater than 55 V AC or 70 V DC, a danger symbol appears at the display:



5.1.4 Transient Overvoltages

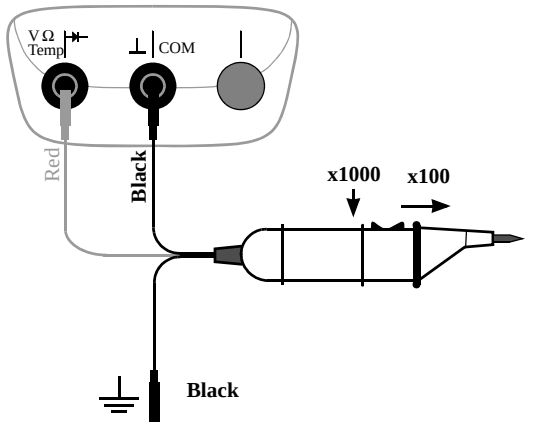
The multimeters are protected against transient overvoltages of up to 8 kV with wave-front durations of 1.2 ms and halftimes of 50 µs in the voltage measuring range. If longer pulse durations are expected, for example when conducting measurements at transformers or motors, we recommend the use of our KS30 measuring adapter. It provides protection against transient overvoltages of up to 6 kV with wave-front durations of 10, and halftimes of 1000 µs.

Continuous load capacity is 1200 V_{RMS}. Additional influence error caused by the KS30 measuring adapter amounts to approximately -2%.

5.1.5 Voltage Measurements at Above 1000 V

Voltages of greater than 1000 V can be measured with a high-voltage probe, e.g. the HV3[1)] or the HV30[2)] from Dranetz-BMI. It is absolutely essential to earth the ground terminal in this case. Observe all applicable safety precautions!

Voltage Measurements at Above 1000 V with the HV3 High-Voltage Probe



1) HV3: 3 kV
2) HV30: 30 kV, for ⎓ (DC) voltages only

5.1.6 Frequency and Keying Ratio Measurements

∞ Set the rotary switch to MHz or %.

∞ Connect the measurement cables as shown.

Make sure that a current measuring range (“A”) has not been activated when the multimeter is connected for frequency or keying ratio measurement!

Attention!
The applied signal voltage may not exceed 5 V.

Frequency Measurement, MHz

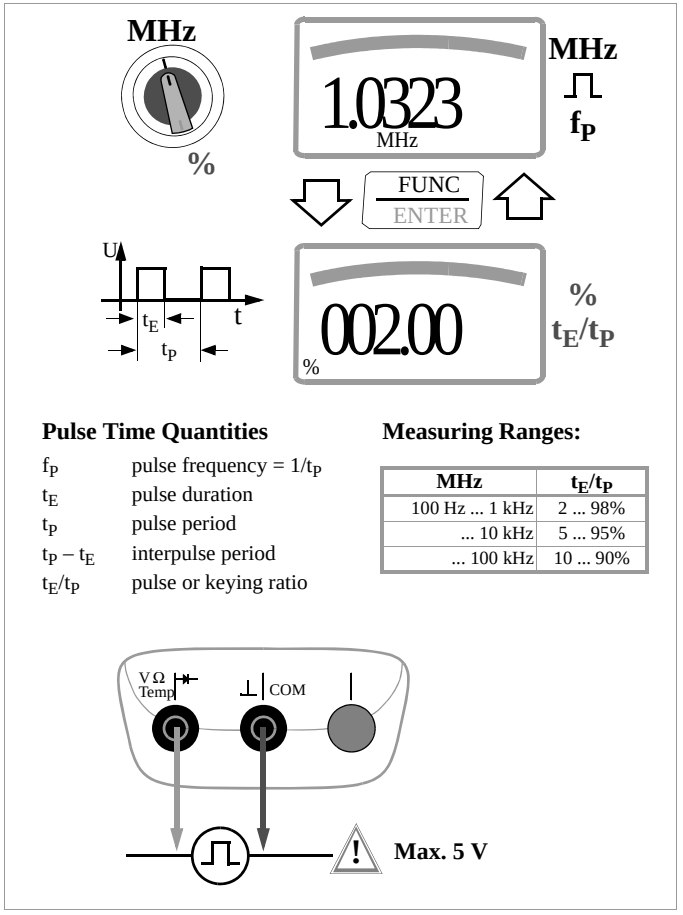
A 5 V signal with a frequency of up to 1 MHz is measured and displayed using MHz as a unit of measure. Pulse frequency demonstrates the reciprocal value of pulse period.

Keying Ratio Measurement, t_E/t_P

The ratio of pulse duration to pulse period is measured with periodic square-wave signals and displayed as a percentage.

$$\text{keying ratio (\%)} = \frac{\text{pulse duration } (t_E)}{\text{pulse period } (t_P)} \bullet 100$$

Note!
The applied frequency must remain constant during keying ratio measurement.



Pulse Time Quantities

f_P	pulse frequency = $1/t_P$
t_E	pulse duration
t_P	pulse period
$t_P - t_E$	interpulse period
t_E/t_P	pulse or keying ratio

Measuring Ranges:

MHz	t_E/t_P
100 Hz ... 1 kHz	2 ... 98%
... 10 kHz	5 ... 95%
... 100 kHz	10 ... 90%

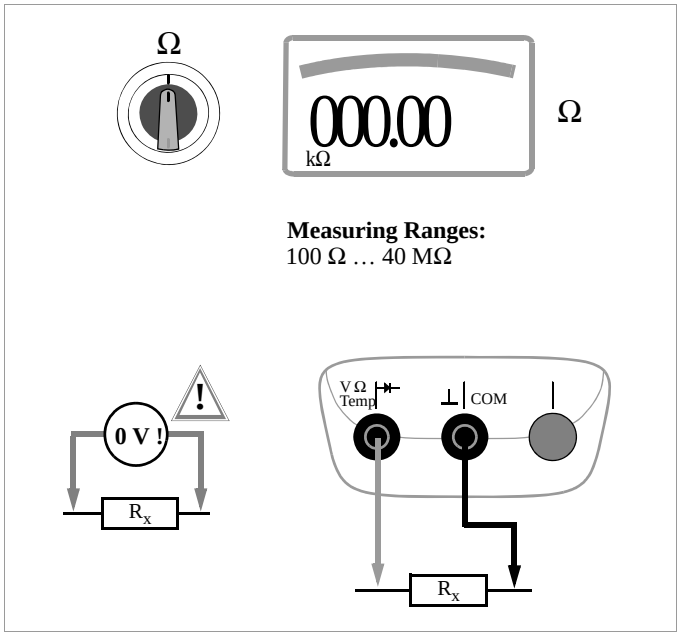
5.2 Resistance Measurement, Ω

∞ Disconnect power supply from the electrical circuit of the device to be measured, and discharge all high-voltage capacitors.

∞ Make sure that the device under test is voltage-free. Interference voltages distort measurement results! Refer to chapter 5.1.1 regarding testing for the absence of voltage with the help of the direct voltage measurement.

∞ Set the rotary switch to "Ω".

∞ Connect the device under test as shown.



Note!
Use short or shielded measurement cables in the case of high-impedance resistance.

Improving Accuracy by means of Zero Balancing

Cable resistance and contact resistance can be eliminated in all measuring ranges by means of zero balancing (see chapter 4.2).

5.3 Continuity Test

- Disconnect power supply from the electrical circuit of the device to be measured, and discharge all high-voltage capacitors.
- Make sure that the device under test is voltage-free. Interference voltages distort measurement results!
- Set the rotary switch to .
- Connect the conductor path under test as shown.

Depending upon the selected limit value, the multimeter generates a continuous acoustic signal in the case of continuity or short-circuit, i.e. at a value of less than the selected limit value.

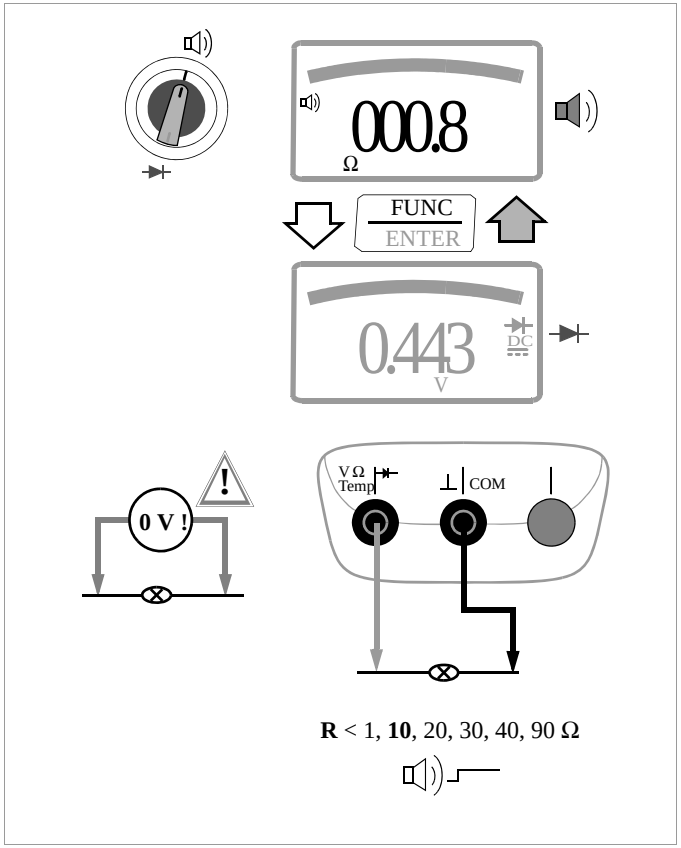
"**0L**" appears at the display in the case of an open connection.

The limit value can be adjusted in the "**SEtuP**" menu (see also chapter 6.4):

MEASURE / SETUP **1nFo** ▷ ... ▷ **SEt** FUNC / ENTER rAtE ▽ ... ▽ bEEP

FUNC / ENTER 1, **10**, 20, 30, 40, 90 Ω △▽ FUNC / ENTER

(10 = default setting)



5.4 Diode Testing →⊢ with a Constant Current of 1 mA

- ∞ Disconnect power supply from the electrical circuit of the device to be measured, and discharge all high-voltage capacitors.
- ∞ Make sure that the device under test is voltage-free. Interference voltages distort measurement results! Refer to chapter 5.1.1 regarding testing for the absence of voltage with the help of the direct voltage measurement.
- ∞ Set the rotary switch to →⊢.
- ∞ Press the **FUNC | ENTER** key.
- ∞ Connect the device under test as shown.

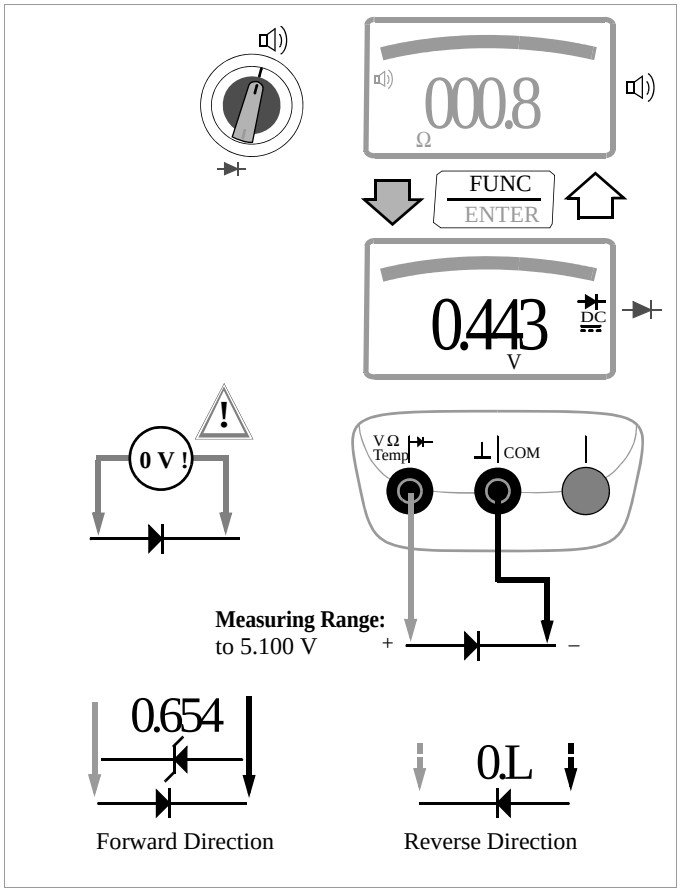
Conducting Direction and Short-Circuit

The instrument displays forward voltage in volts (display: 4 places). As long as voltage drop does not exceed the maximum display value of 5.1 V, several series connected components or reference diodes can be tested with a small reference voltage and reference diodes.

Reverse Direction and Interruption

The measuring instrument indicates overload **0L.**

> **Note!**
> Resistors and semiconductor paths connected in parallel to the diode distort measurement results!



5.5 Temperature Measurement

Temperature measurement is performed with a type K thermocouple (accessory not included), which is connected to the voltage input. Alternatively, a Pt100 or Pt1000 resistance thermometer can be used with the DranTech XTRA.

Selecting the Unit of Measure for Temperature

MEASURE SETUP **1nFo** ▷ ... ▷ tEMP FUNC ENTER °C / °F △▽ FUNC ENTER

(**°C** = default setting)

5.5.1 Measurement with Thermocouples, Temp TC

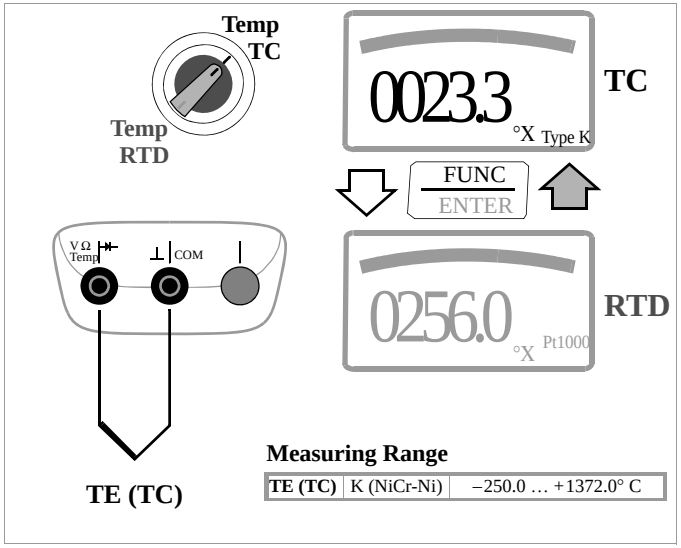
∞ Set the rotary switch to "$Temp_{TC}$".

Note!
The last selected temperature measurement or the last selected temperature sensor, i.e. type K or Pt100/Pt1000, remains in memory and is accordingly displayed. Press the **FUNC | ENTER** key in order to change to the other measuring function if required.

∞ The reference temperature is measured at the internal reference junction (see parameter "1tEMP" in chapter 6.3 regarding querying).

Note!
The internal reference temperature (temperature of the internal reference junction) is measured by a temperature sensor inside of the instrument. This may be somewhat above room temperature as a result of internal heat-up, or moving from warmer to colder surroundings or vice versa.

∞ Connect the sensor to the two accessible jacks. The instrument displays the measured temperature using the selected unit of measure.



Measuring Range

TE (TC)	K (NiCr-Ni)	−250.0 … +1372.0° C

5.5.2 Measurement with Resistance Thermometers

∞ Set the rotary switch to "$Temp_{TC}$" or "$Temp_{RTD}$".

The last selected temperature measurement or sensor, i.e. type K or Pt100/Pt1000, remains in memory and is accordingly displayed. Press the **FUNC | ENTER** key in order to change to the other measuring function if required. The sensor type, i.e. Pt100 or Pt1000, is detected automatically and displayed.

There are two different ways to compensate for cable resistance:

Automatic Compensation

∞ Press the **ZERO | ESC** key.
"Short leads" appears at the display.

If you prefer to enter cable resistance directly, you can skip the following entry prompt.

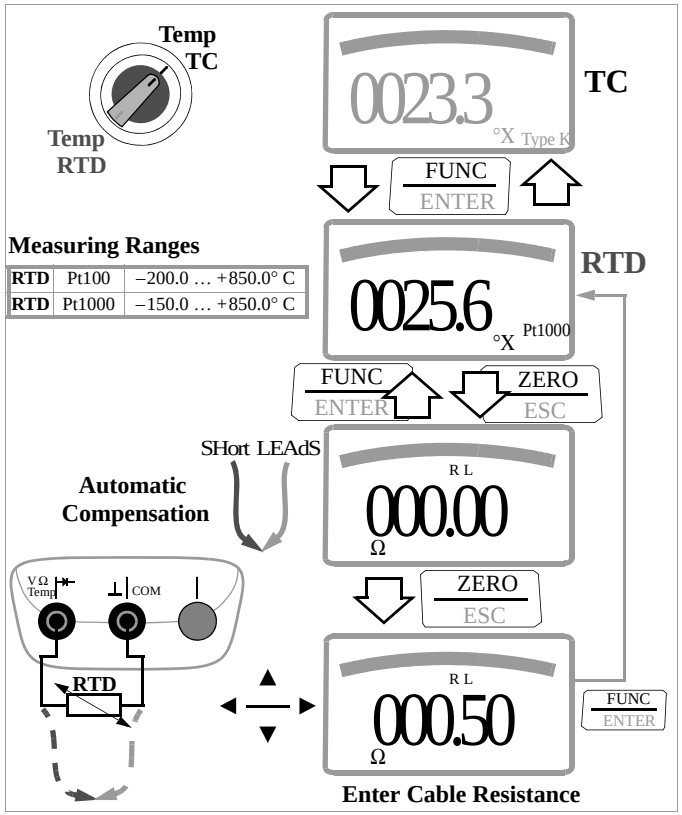
∞ Short circuit the measuring instrument's connector cables. "000.00" appears at the display. After pressing the **FUNC | ENTER** key, automatic compensation of cable resistance is activated for all subsequent measurements. The short-circuit can now be eliminated, and the device is ready for use.

Entering Cable Resistance

∞ Press the **ZERO | ESC** key once again in the automatic compensation menu.

∞ Enter the known resistance of the connector cables with the scroll keys: Select the digit to be changed with the ◁ ▷ keys, and change the respectively selected digit with the ▽△ keys. The default value is 0.1 Ω. Values can be selected within a range of 0 to 50 Ω.

∞ Upon pressing the **FUNC | ENTER** key, the selected value is activated and the display is returned to the measuring function. Cable resistance remains in memory even after the instrument has been switched off.



5.6 Capacitance Measurement ⊣⊢

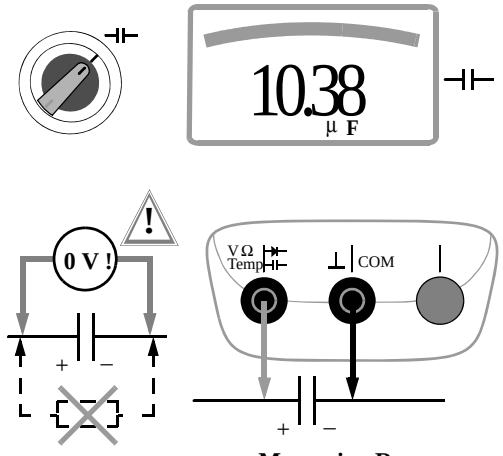
∞ Disconnect power supply from the electrical circuit of the device to be measured, and discharge all high-voltage capacitors.

∞ Make sure that the device under test is voltage-free. Capacitors must always be discharged before measurement is performed. Interference voltages distort measurement results! Refer to chapter 5.1.1 regarding testing for the absence of voltage with the help of the direct voltage measurement.

∞ Set the rotary switch to "⊣⊢".

∞ Connect the (discharged!) device under test to the sockets with the measurement cables as shown.

Note!
The "–" pole of polarized capacitors must be connected to the "⊥" jack.
Resistors and semiconductor paths connected in parallel to the capacitor distort measurement results!



Measuring Ranges:
10 nF ... 1000 µF

5.7 Current Measurement

Notes Regarding Current Measurement

- **The multimeter may only be operated with installed batteries or rechargeable batteries. Dangerous currents are otherwise not indicated, and the instrument may be damaged.**
- Set up the measuring circuit in a mechanically secure fashion, and secure it against inadvertent breaks. Select conductor cross-sections and lay out connections such that they do not overheat.
- An intermittent acoustic signal warns of current greater than 10 A. An continuous acoustic signal warns of current greater than 16 A.
- The input for the current measuring range is equipped with a fuse link. Maximum permissible voltage for the measuring circuit (= rated voltage of the fuse) is 1000 V AC/DC.
  Use specified fuses only! The fuse must have a **breaking capacity of at least 30 kA**.
- If the fuse for the active current measuring range blows, “FUSE ” appears at the digital display, and an acoustic signal is generated at the same time.
- If a fuse should blow, eliminate the cause of overload before placing the instrument back into service!
- Fuse replacement is described in chapter 9.3.
- Be absolutely certain that the measuring ranges are not overloaded beyond their allowable capacities. Limit values are included in chapter 8, “Technical Data”, in the table entitled “Measuring Functions and Measuring Ranges” in the “Overload Capacity” column.

Scope of Functions, Current Measurement, Direct Connection

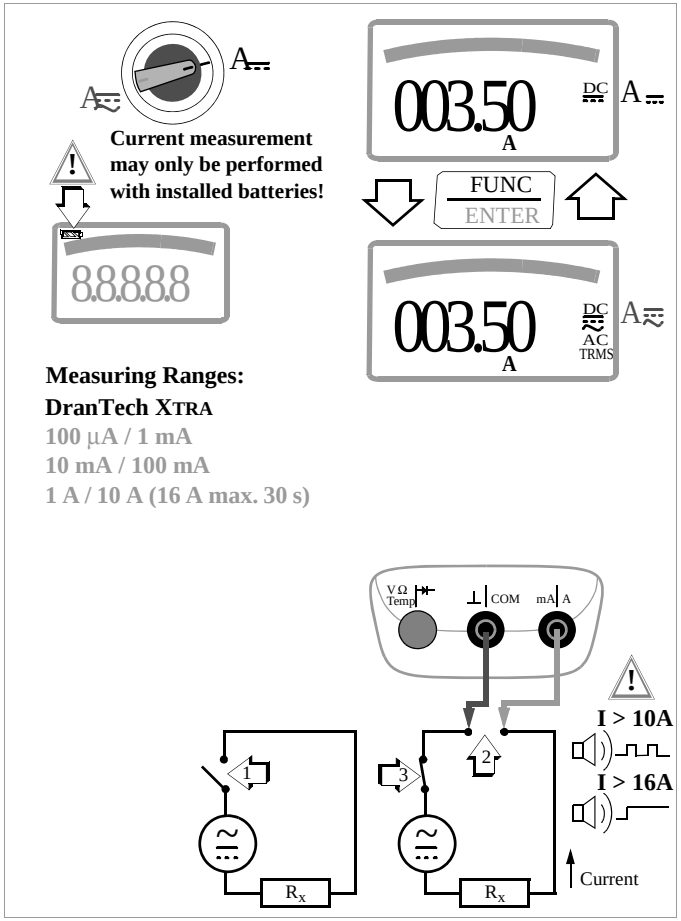
Function	DranTech XTRA
A AC / Hz ~	100 µA 1/10/100 mA 1 A / 10 (16) A
A AC+DC TRMS≂	100 µA 1/10/100 mA 1A / 10 (16) A
A DC ⎓	100 µA 1/10/100 mA 1A / 10 (16) A
1000 V fuse	•

Scope of Functions, Current Measurement via Clip-On Current Sensor

Function	DranTech XTRA
Transformation Factor ⊃C	—
A AC ⊃C / Hz	—
A AC+DC ⊃C	—
A DC ⊃C	—
Hz (A AC)	... 30 kHz

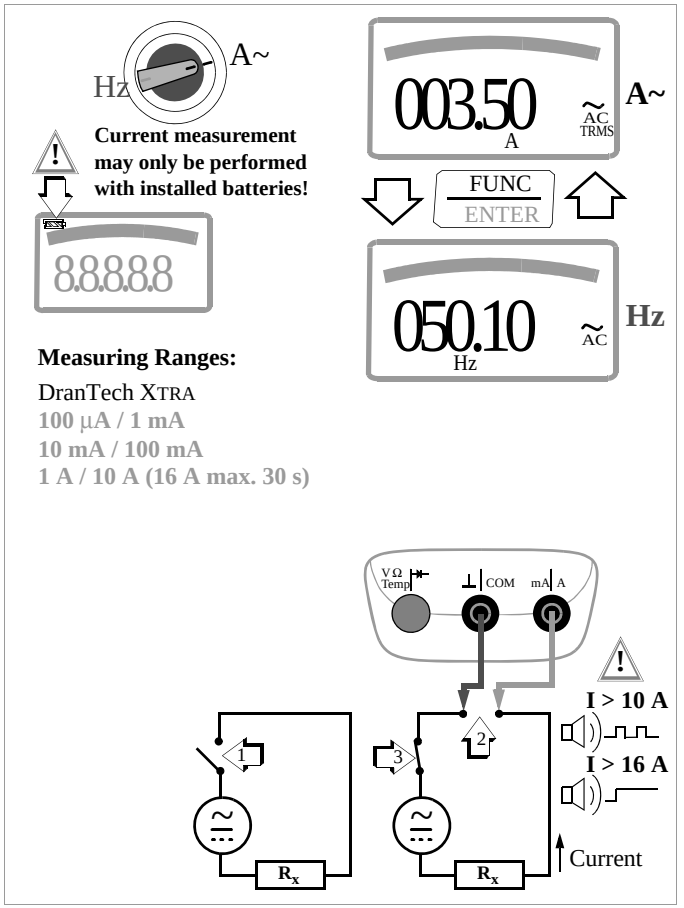
5.7.1 Direct and Pulsating Current Measurement, Direct Connection, A DC and A (DC+AC)

- ∞ First disconnect power supply from the measuring circuit or the power consumer (1), and discharge any capacitors.
- ∞ In accordance with the current to be measured, turn the rotary switch to A ⎓ or A ≂.
- ∞ Select the current type appropriate for the measured quantity by briefly pressing the **FUNC | ENTER** multifunction key. Each time the key is pressed, the instrument is switched back and forth between A DC and A $(DC + AC)_{TRMS}$, which is indicated by means of an acoustic signal. The current type is indicated at the LCD by means of the DC or the $(DC+AC)_{TRMS}$ symbol.
- ∞ Safely connect the measuring instrument (without contact resistance) in series to the power consumer (2) as shown.
- ∞ Switch power supply to the measuring circuit back on (3).
- ∞ Read the display. Make a note of the measured value if the instrument is not being operated in the memory mode or the transmission mode.
- ∞ Disconnect power supply from the measuring circuit or the power consumer (1) once again, and discharge any capacitors.
- ∞ Remove the test probes from the measuring point and return the measuring circuit to its normal condition.



5.7.2 Alternating Current and Frequency Measurement, Direct Connection, A AC and Hz

- ∞ First disconnect power supply from the measuring circuit or the power consumer (1), and discharge any capacitors.
- ∞ In accordance with the current or frequency to be measured, turn the rotary switch to A~ or Hz.
- ∞ Select the desired measured quantity by briefly pressing the **FUNC | ENTER** multifunction key. Each time the key is pressed, AC-TRMS and Hz are alternately selected, and switching is acknowledged with an acoustic signal.
- ∞ Safely connect the measuring instrument (without contact resistance) in series to the power consumer as shown.
- ∞ Switch power supply to the measuring circuit back on (3).
- ∞ Read the display. Make a note of the measured value if the instrument is not being operated in the memory mode or the transmission mode.
- ∞ Disconnect power supply from the measuring circuit or the power consumer (1) once again, and discharge any capacitors.
- ∞ Remove the test probes from the measuring point and return the measuring circuit to its normal condition.



6 Device and Measuring Parameters

The instrument's "**SEt**" mode (menu mode) makes it possible to set operating and measuring parameters, query information and activate the interface.

- The menu mode is accessed by pressing the **MEASURE | SETUP** key, assuming that the instrument is switched on and set to "Measure" (measuring mode operation). "**1nFo**" appears at the display.
- The main menus, i.e. the "**SEt**" and "**tEMP**" menus as well as the "**SEnd**" and "**StorE**" menus are accessed, and the display is returned to "**1nFo**" by activating the ◁ ▷ △ ▽ keys (in any direction).
- After selecting the desired main menu, sub-menus are accessed by pressing the **FUNC | ENTER** key.
- The desired parameter is selected by repeatedly pressing the △ or ▽ key.
- In order to check or change a parameter, acknowledge it with the **FUNC | ENTER** key.
- The ◁ ▷ keys can be used to position the cursor at the entry position. The desired value is selected with the help of the △▽ keys.
- Changes can only be accepted with the **FUNC | ENTER** key.
- You can return to the sub-menu without making any changes by pushing the **ZERO | ESC** key, and to the main menu by pressing the same key once again etc.
- You can switch to the measuring mode from any menu level by pressing the **FUNC | ENTER** key.

After repeatedly pressing the **MEASURE | SETUP** key (without first turning the multimeter off), you can return to the last selected menu or parameter from the measuring mode.

Example: Setting Time

[MEASURE / SETUP] **1nFo** ▷ ... ▷ **SEt** [FUNC / ENTER] rAtE ▽ ... ▽ t iME

[FUNC / ENTER] 10:24 (hh:mm) ◁ ▷ △ ▽ [FUNC / ENTER]

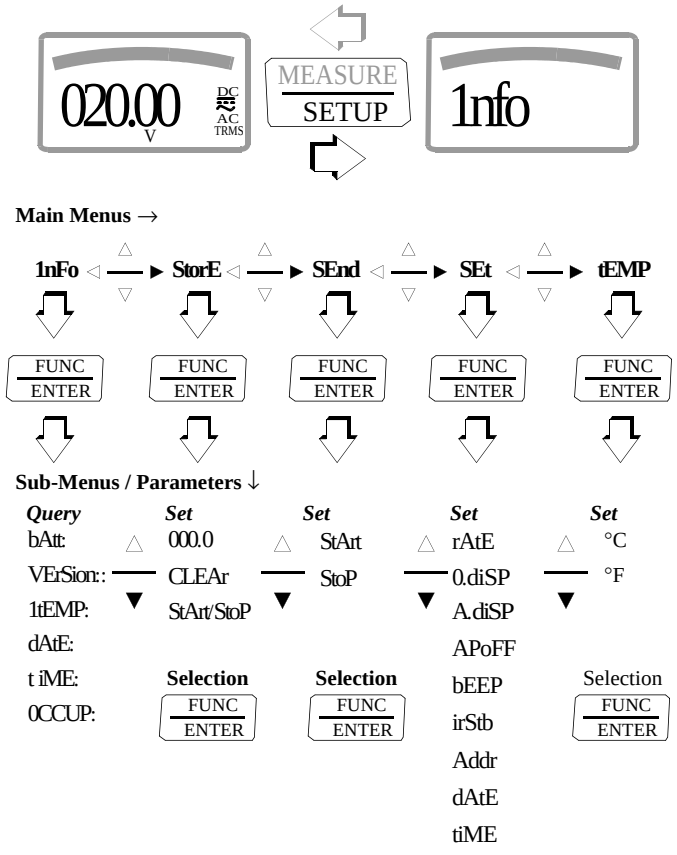
Setting hours and minutes:

◁ ▷ Advance to desired entry position.

△▽ Change the setting, the entry position blinks. Press and hold the key to change the setting rapidly.

[FUNC / ENTER] The new time setting is activated after acknowledgement.

6.1 Paths to the Various Parameters



6.2 List of All Parameters

Parameter	DRANTECH XTRA	Page: Header
0.diSP	•	46: 0.diSP – show/hide leading zeros
Addr	•	51: Configuring Interface Parameters
A.diSP	•	47: A.diSP – analog display: select display mode
APoFF	•	47: APoFF – specified time for automatic shutdown and continuous ON
bAtt	•	46: bAtt – query battery voltage
bEEP	•	47: bEEP – set the limit value for continuity testing
CLEAr	•	23: Measurement Data Recording
dAtE	•	46: dAtE – query date, 48: dAtE – enter date
EMpty	•	23: Measurement Data Recording
1nfo	•	46: Querying Parameters – InFo Menu (as moving letters)
irStb	•	51: Configuring Interface Parameters
1tEMP	•	46: ItEMP – query reference temperature
0CCvP	•	23: Measurement Data Recording
rAtE	•	46: rAtE – set the sampling rate
SEnd	•	50: Activating the Interface
SET	•	46: Entering Parameters – SETUP Menu
StArt	•	23: Measurement Data Recording
StoP	•	
store	•	
tEMP	•	37: Temperature Measurement
t iME	•	46: tiME – query time, 48: tiME – set time
vErSion	•	46: vErSion – query firmware version

6.3 Querying Parameters – InFo Menu (as moving letters)

bAtt – query battery voltage

MEASURE SETUP **1nFo** FUNC ENTER bAtt: 2.75 V.

vErSion – query firmware version

MEASURE SETUP **1nFo** FUNC ENTER bAtt: ▽ vErSion: 2.09

ItEMP – query reference temperature

The temperature of the internal reference junction is measured with a temperature sensor in close proximity to the input sockets.

MEASURE SETUP **1nFo** FUNC ENTER bAtt: ▽ ... ▽ 1tEMP: 24° C

dAtE – query date

MEASURE SETUP **1nFo** FUNC ENTER bAtt: ▽ ... ▽ dAtE: 31.12.05 (DD.MM.YY)
D = day, M = month, Y = year

Date and time must be reentered after replacing the batteries.

tiME – query time

MEASURE SETUP **1nFo** FUNC ENTER bAtt: ▽ ... ▽ t iME: 13:46:56
(hh:mm:ss)

h = hours, m = minutes, s = seconds

Date and time must be reentered after replacing the batteries.

OCCUP – query memory occupancy

MEASURE SETUP **1nFo** FUNC ENTER bAtt: ▽ ... ▽ OCCUP: 000.0%

6.4 Entering Parameters – SETUP Menu

rAtE – set the sampling rate

The sampling rate specifies the time interval after which the respective measured value is transmitted to the interface, or to measured value memory.

Any one of the following sampling rates can be selected: 00:00.1, 00:00.2, **00:00.5**, 00:01.0, 00:02.0, 00:05.0
[h:mm:ss.t] (h = hours, m = minutes, s = sec., t = tenths of a sec.)
0:00:10, 0:00:20, 0:00:30, 0:00:40, 0:00:50, 0:01:00, 0:02:00, 0:05:00, 0:10:00, 0:20:00, 0:30:00, 0:40:00, 0:50:00, 1:00:00, 2:00:00, 3:00:00, 4:00:00, 5:00:00, 6:00:00, 7:00:00, 8:00:00, 9:00:00

Setting the Sampling Rate

MEASURE SETUP **1nFo** ▷ ... ▷ **SEt** FUNC ENTER rAtE FUNC ENTER
00:00.1 ... **00:00.5** ... 9:00:00 △▽ FUNC ENTER

(00:00.5 = 0.5 seconds = default value)

0.diSP – show/hide leading zeros

This parameter determines whether or not leading zeros will appear in the measured value display.

MEASURE SETUP **1nFo** ▷ ... ▷ **SEt** FUNC ENTER rAtE ▽ ... ▽ 0.diSP FUNC ENTER

0000.0 : with leading zeros (default setting)
0.0 : leading zeros suppressed

△▽ FUNC ENTER

A.diSP – analog display: select display mode

One of two different display modes can be selected for the analog display:

- bArG: bar graph
- Point: pointer

MEASURE SETUP **1nFo** ▷ ... ▷ **SEt** FUNC ENTER rAtE ▽ ... ▽ A.diSP

FUNC ENTER bArG / Point △▽ FUNC ENTER

(bArG = default value)

APoFF – specified time for automatic shutdown and continuous ON

The instrument is switched off automatically if the measured value remains unchanged for a long period of time, and if none of the keys or the rotary switch have been activated before the specified time "APoFF" (entered in minutes) has elapsed.

If the on setting is selected, the multimeter is set to continuous operation and **ON** appears in the display to the right of the battery symbol. In this case, the multimeter can only be switched off manually. The "on" setting can only be cancelled by changing the respective parameter, and not by switching the instrument off.

MEASURE SETUP **1nFo** ▷ ... ▷ **SEt** FUNC ENTER rAtE ▽ ... ▽ APoFF

FUNC ENTER 10 ... 59 min on △▽ FUNC ENTER

(10 minutes = default setting)

bEEP – set the limit value for continuity testing

MEASURE SETUP **1nFo** ▷ ... ▷ **SEt** FUNC ENTER rAtE ▽ ... ▽ bEEP

FUNC ENTER 1, **10**, 20, 30, 40, 90 Ω △▽ FUNC ENTER

(10 Ω = default setting)

irStb – status of the infrared receiver in the stand-by mode

See chapter 7.2 on page 51 regarding settings.

Addr – select device address

See chapter 7.2 on page 51.

dAtE – enter date

Entering the current date makes it possible to acquire measured values in real-time.

MEASURE SETUP **1nFo** ▷ ... ▷ **SEt** FUNC ENTER rAtE ▽ ... ▽ dAtE

FUNC ENTER 31.12 (DD: day . MM: month) ◁ ▷ △ ▽ FUNC ENTER

2005 (YYYY: year) ◁ ▷ △ ▽ FUNC ENTER

Date and time must be reentered after replacing the batteries.

tiME – set time

Entering the correct time makes it possible to acquire measured values in real-time.

MEASURE SETUP **1nFo** ▷ ... ▷ **SEt** FUNC ENTER rAtE ▽ ... ▽ t iME

FUNC ENTER 10:24 (hh:mm) ◁ ▷ △ ▽ FUNC ENTER

Date and time must be reentered after replacing the batteries.

6.5 Default Settings

Previously entered changes can be undone, and the default settings can be reactivated. This may be advisable under the following circumstances:

- After the occurrence of software or hardware errors
- If you are under the impression that the multimeter does not work correctly

∞ **Disconnect the device from the measuring circuit.**

∞ Remove the batteries temporarily (see also chapter 9.2).

∞ Simultaneously press and hold

the ZERO ESC and ON / OFF LIGHT keys,

and reinsert the batteries at the same time.

7 Interface Operation

DranTech XTRA is equipped with an infrared interface for the transmission of measurement data to a PC. Measured data are optically transferred through the instrument housing by means of infrared light to an interface adapter (accessory), which is attached to the multimeter. The adapter's USB interface allows for the establishment of a connection to the PC via an interface cable. Beyond this, commands and parameters can be transmitted from the PC to the multimeter as well. The following functions can be executed:

- Configuration and read-out of measuring parameters
- Measuring function and measuring range selection
- Start measurements
- Read out stored measured values

7.1 Activating the Interface

The interface is automatically activated for receiving operation (multimeter receives data from the PC) as soon as the interface is addressed by the PC, assuming that the "irStb " parameter has been set to "iron " (see chapter 7.2), or the instrument is already switched on (the first command wakes up the multimeter, but does not yet execute any further commands).

The "continuous transmission" operating mode is selected manually as described below. In this operating mode, the instrument continuously transmits measurement data to the PC via the interface adapter, which can then be displayed with the help of a terminal program.

Starting Continuous Transmission Operation with Menu Functions

MEASURE/SETUP **1nFo** ▷ ... ▷ **SEnd** FUNC/ENTER StArt FUNC/ENTER **send** ↓IR↑

The ↓IR↑ symbol blinks at the display in order to indicate interface operation.

Stopping Continuous Transmission Operation with Menu Functions

MEASURE/SETUP **1nFo** ▷ ... ▷ **SEnd** FUNC/ENTER **SEnd** ↓IR↑

FUNC/ENTER stop ↓IR↑ FUNC/ENTER **SEnd**

The ↓IR↑ symbol is cleared from the display.

Automatic Activation and Deactivation of Transmission Mode Operation

If the sampling rate is 10 seconds or longer, the display is switched off automatically between samples in order to prolong battery service life. The only exception is when the multimeter is set to continuous operation. As soon as an event occurs, the display is automatically switched back on.

7.2 Configuring Interface Parameters

irStb – status of the infrared receiver in the stand-by mode

There are two possible switching statuses for the infrared interface when the multimeter is switched off:

iron: IR appears at the display and the infrared interface is active, i.e. signals for making commands can be received, and power is consumed even though the multimeter is switched off.

iroFF: IR does not appear at the display and the infrared interface is switched off, signals cannot be received.

MEASURE SETUP **InFo** ▷ ... ▷ **SEt** FUNC ENTER rAtE ▽ ... ▽ irStb

FUNC ENTER iron / iroFF △▽ FUNC ENTER

(irstb = iroFF = default setting)

Addr – Address

If several multimeters are connected to the PC via an interface adapter, a separate address can be assigned to each instrument. Address number 1 should be selected for the first instrument, 2 should be assigned to the second and so forth.

MEASURE SETUP **InFo** ▷ ... ▷ **SEt** FUNC ENTER rAtE ▽ ... ▽ Addr

FUNC ENTER 00 ... **01** ... 15 △▽ FUNC ENTER

(15 = default setting)

8 Technical Data

Meas. Function	Measuring Range	Resolution at Upper Range Limit 11,999	Resolution at Upper Range Limit 1199	Input Impedance ⎓	Input Impedance ~ / ≂	Intrinsic Error under Reference Conditions ±(... % rdg. + ... d) ⎓	Intrinsic Error ±(... % rdg. + ... d) ~ 4)	Intrinsic Error ±(... % rdg. + ... d) ≂ 4)	Overload Capacity 2) Value	Overload Capacity 2) Time
V	100 mV	10 µV		≥ 9 MΩ	≥ 9 MΩ // < 50 pF	0.09 + 5 with ZERO	1 + 30 (> 300 d) 1)	1 + 30 (> 300 d) 1)	1000 V DC AC RMS sine 6)	Continuous
	1 V	100 µV		≥ 9 MΩ	≥ 9 MΩ // < 50 pF	0.05 + 3	0.5 + 9 (> 200 d)	1 + 30 (> 300 d)		
	10 V	1 mV		≥ 9 MΩ	≥ 9 MΩ // < 50 pF	0.05 + 3	0.5 + 9 (> 200 d)	1 + 30 (> 300 d)		
	100 V	10 mV		≥ 9 MΩ	≥ 9 MΩ // < 50 pF	0.05 + 3	0.5 + 9 (> 200 d)	1 + 30 (> 300 d)		
	1000 V	100 mV		≥ 9 MΩ	≥ 9 MΩ // < 50 pF	0.09 + 3	0.5 + 9 (> 200 d)	1 + 30 (> 300 d)		
				Voltage drop, approx. at upper range limit		⎓	~ 4)	≂ 4)		
A	100 µA	10 nA		12 mV	12 mV	0.5 + 5	1.5 + 10 (> 200 d)	1.5 + 30 (> 200 d)	0,2 A	dauernd
	1 mA	100 nA		120 mV	120 mV	0.5 + 3	1.5 + 10 (> 200 d)	1.5 + 30 (> 200 d)		
	10 mA	1 µA		16 mV	16 mV	0.5 + 3	1.5 + 10 (> 200 d)	1.5 + 30 (> 200 d)		
	100 mA	10 µA		160 mV	160 mV	0.5 + 3	1.5 + 10 (> 200 d)	1.5 + 30 (> 200 d)		
	1 A	100 µA		40 mV	40 mV	0.9 + 10	1.5 + 10 (> 200 d)	1.5 + 30 (> 200 d)	10 A: ≤ 5 min 5)	
	10 A	1 mA		600 mV	600 mV	0.9 + 10	1.5 + 10 (> 200 d)	1.5 + 30 (> 200 d)	16 A: ≤ 30 s 5)	
	Factor: 1:1/10/100/1000	**Input**		**Input impedance**						
				Open-circuit voltage	Meas. curr. @ range limit	±(... % rdg. + ... d)				
Ω	100 Ω	10 mΩ		< 1.4 V	Approx. 300µA	0.2 + 5 with active ZERO function			1000 V DC AC RMS sine	Max. 10 s
	1 kΩ	100 mΩ		< 1.4 V	Approx. 250µA	0.2 + 5				
	10 kΩ	1 Ω		< 1.4 V	Approx. 100µA	0.2 + 5				
	100 kΩ	10 Ω		< 1.4 V	Approx. 12µA	0.2 + 5				
	1 MΩ	100 Ω		< 1.4 V	Approx. 1.2µA	0.2 + 5				
	10 MΩ	1 kΩ		< 1.4 V	Approx. 125nA	0.5 + 10				
	40 MΩ	10 kΩ		< 1.4 V	Approx. 20 nA	2.0 + 10				
🔊	100 Ω	—	0.1 Ω	Approx. 8 V	Approx. 1 mA const.	1 + 5				
⏭	5,1 V 3)	—	1 mV	Approx. 8 V	Approx. 1 mA const.	0.5 + 3				

1) Values of less than 200 digits are suppressed in the mV range.
15 (20) ... 45 ... 65 Hz ... 20 (1) kHz, sinusoidal. See influence error on page 54.
2) At 0 ° ... + 40 °C
3) Display up to max. 5.1 V, “OL” in excess of 5.1 V.
4) Residual value deviates within 1 ... 30 d from the zero point due to TRMS converter when probe tips are short-circuited.
5) Switch-off time/Cool-down time > 10 min

Meas. Function	Measuring Range		Resolution at Upper Range Limit 11,999	Resolution at Upper Range Limit 1199	Input impedance ⎓	Input impedance ~ / ≂	Intrinsic Error under Reference Conditions			Overload Capacity [2] Value	Overload Capacity [2] Time
					Discharge resistance	U_0 max	±(... % rdg. + ... d)				
F	10 nF			10 pF	10 MΩ	0.7 V	1 + 6 [6] with ZERO function active			1000 V DC AC RMS Sine	Max. 10 s
	100 nF			100 pF	1 MΩ	0.7 V	1 + 6 [6]				
	1 µF			1 nF	100 kΩ	0.7 V	1 + 6 [6]				
	10 µF			10 nF	12 kΩ	0.7 V	1 + 6 [6]				
	100 µF			100 nF	3 kΩ	0.7 V	5 + 6 [6]				
	1000 µF			1 µF	3 kΩ	0.7 V	5 + 6 [6]				
						f_{min} [7]	±(... % rdg. + ... d)				
Hz (V)	100.00 Hz		0,01 Hz			1 Hz	0.05 + 3 [10]			Hz (V) [8]: 1000 V Hz (A): [9]	Max. 10 s
Hz (A)	1.0000 kHz		0,1 Hz								
Hz (A⩘)	10.000 kHz		1 Hz								
Hz (V)	100.00 kHz		10 Hz			10 Hz					
Hz (A)	30.00 kHz		10 Hz			10 Hz					
MHz	100 Hz ... 1 MHz		100 Hz		100 Hz		0.05 + 3	> 2 V ... 5 V		1000 V	Max. 10 s
%	2.0 ... 98%		—	0.01%	100 Hz ... 1 kHz	1 Hz	0.1 R per kHz	> 2 V ... 5 V			
	5.0 ... 95%		—	0.01%	... 10 kHz	1 Hz	0.1 R per kHz	> 2 V ... 5 V			
	10... 90%		—	0.01%	... 100 kHz	1 Hz	0.1 R per kHz	> 2 V ... 5 V			
							±(... % rdg. + ... d)				
°C/°F	Pt100	– 200.0 ... +850.0° C	0.1 °C				0.3 + 15 [11]			1000 V DC/AC RMS Sine	Max. 10 s
	Pt1000	– 150.0 ... +850.0° C					0.3 + 15 [11]				
	K (NiCr-Ni)	– 250.0 ... +1372.0° C					1% + 5 K [11]				

[2] At 0 ° ... + 40 °C
[6] Applies to measurements at film capacitors
[7] Lowest measurable frequency for sinusoidal measuring signals symmetrical to the zero point
[8] Overload capacity of the voltage measurement input:
power limiting: frequency x voltage, max. 3×10^6 V x Hz for U > 100 V
[9] Overload capacity of the current measurement input:
See current measuring ranges for maximum current values.
[10] Input sensitivity, sinusoidal signal, 10% to 100% of the measuring range
[11] Plus sensor deviation

Key: R = meas. range, d = digit(s), rdg. = measured value (reading)

Influencing Quantities and Influence Error

Influencing Quantity	Sphere of Influence	Measured Quantity / Measuring Range [1]	Influence Error (...% rdg. + ... d) / 10 K
Temperature	0 °C ... +21° C and +25° C ... +40° C	V ⎓	0.2 + 10
		V ∼	0.4 + 10
		100 Ω ... 1 MΩ	0.5 + 10
		> 1 MΩ	1 + 10
		mA/A ⎓	0.5 + 10
		mA/A ≂	0.8 + 10
		10 nF ... 100 µF	1 + 5
		Hz	0.2 + 10
		°C/°F (Pt100/Pt1000)	0.5 + 10
		°C/°F thermocouple K	0.2 + 10

1) With zero balancing

Influencing Quantity	Measuring Quantity	Influence Error (...% rdg. + ... d)
DATA	V, A, Ω, Hz	±10 d
MIN / MAX	V, A, Ω, Hz	±30 d

Influencing Quantity	Meas. Quantity/ Meauring Range		Sphere of Influence	Intrinsic Error [3] ±(... % rdg. + ... d)
Frequency	V_{AC}	100.00 mV	> 15 Hz ... 45 Hz	3 + 30
			> 65 Hz ... 1 kHz	2 + 30
			> 1kHz ... 10 kHz	3 + 30
		1.0000 V ... 100.00 V	> 15 Hz ... 45 Hz	2 + 9
			> 65 Hz ... 1 kHz	1 + 9
			> 1kHz...10/20kHz [4]	3 + 9
		1000.0 V [2]	> 15 Hz ... 45 Hz	2 + 9
			> 65 Hz ... 1 kHz	2 + 9
			> 1kHz ... 10 kHz	3 + 30
	A_{AC}	100.00 µA ... 10.0000 A	> 15 Hz ... 45 Hz	3 + 10
			> 65 Hz ... 10 kHz	
	A_{AC} ⋊	100 mV / 1 V / 10 V	> 65 Hz ... 1 kHz	—

2) Power limiting: frequency x voltage max. 3 x 10^6 V x Hz for U > 100 V

3) The accuracy specification for frequency response is valid within a display value range of 10% to 100% of the measuring range for both measuring modes with the TRMS converter in the AC and (AC+DC) ranges.

4) Frequency response up to 20 kHz.

Influencing Quantity	Sphere of Influence	Measured Quantity / Measuring Range	Influence Error [5]
Crest factor CF	1 ... 3	V ∼, A ∼	± 1 % rdg.
	> 3 ... 5		± 3 % rdg.

[5] Except for sinusoidal waveshape

Influencing Qty.	Sphere of Infl.	Measured Quantity	Influence Error
Relative humidity	75% 3 days instrument off	V, A, Ω, Hz, °C	1 x intrinsic error

Influencing Quantity	Sphere of Influence	Measured Quantity / Measuring Range	Damping
Common Mode Interference Voltage	Interference quantity max. 1000 V ∼	V ⎓	> 120 dB
	Interference quantity max. 1000 V ∼ 50 Hz ... 60 Hz, sine	1 V ∼, 10 V ∼	> 80 dB
		100 V ∼	> 70 dB
		1000 V ∼	> 60 dB
Series Mode Interference Voltage	Interference quantity: V ∼ ,, respective nominal value of the meas. range, max. 1000 V ∼ , 50 Hz ... 60 Hz, sine	V ⎓	> 50 dB
	Interference quantity max. 1000 V ⎓	V ∼	> 110 dB

Reference Conditions

Ambient temperature	+23° C ±2 K
Relative humidity	40 ... 75%
Measured qty. frequency	45 ... 65 Hz
Measured qty. waveshape	sine
Battery voltage	3 V ±0.1 V

Response Time (after manual range selection)

Measured Quantity / Measuring Range	Response Time Digital Display	Measured Quantity Jump Function
V ⎓ , V ∼ AV ⎓ , A ∼	1.5 s	From 0 to 80% of upper range limit value
100 Ω ... 1 MΩ	2 s	From ∞ to 50% of upper range limit value
10/40 MΩ	5 s	
Continuity	< 50 ms	
°C (Pt 100)	max. 3 s	
⇻	1.5 s	
10 nF ... 100 µF	max. 2 s	From 0 to 50% of upper range limit value
1 000 µF	max. 7 s	
>10 Hz	1.5 s	

Internal Clock

Time format	TT.MM.JJJJ hh:mm:ss
Resolution	0.1 s
Accuracy	±1 minute per month
Temperature influence	50 ppm/K

Data Interface

Type	Optical via infrared light through the housing
Data transmission (data transfer)	Serial, bidirectional (not IrDa compatible)
Protocol	Device specific
Baud Rate	38,400 baud
Functions	– Select/query measuring functions and parameters – Query/transmit momentary measurement data – Read out stored measurement data

The USB | X-TRA plug-in interface adapter (see accessories) is used for adaptation to the PC's USB port.

Internal Measured Value Storage

Memory capacity	4 MBit / 540 kB for approx. 15,400 measured values with time stamp

Power Supply

Battery	2 ea. 1.5 V mignon cell (2 ea. size AA), alkaline manganese per IEC LR6 (2 ea. 1.2 V NiMH rechargeable battery also possible)
Service life	With alkaline manganese: approx. 200 hours
Battery test	Battery capacity display with battery symbol in 4 segments:  . Querying of momentary battery voltage via menu function.
Power OFF function	The multimeter is switched off automatically: – If battery voltage drops to below approx. 1.8 V – If none of the keys or the rotary switch are activated for an adjustable duration (10 to 59 min.), and the multimeter is not in the continuous operating mode
Power pack connector socket	If the NA	X-TRA power pack (see accessories) has been plugged into the instrument, the batteries are disconnected automatically. Rechargeable batteries can only be recharged externally.

Display

LCD panel (65 mm x 36 mm) with analog and digital display including unit of measure, type of current and various special functions

Background Illumination

Background illumination is switched off approximately 1 minute after it has been activated.

Analog

Display	LCD scale with bar graph or pointer, depending upon **A.diSP** parameter setting
Scaling	With 4 division lines each 1 bar/pointer corresponds to 500 digits at the digital display
Polarity display	With automatic switching
Overflow display	With the ▶ symbol
Measuring rate	40 per second and display refresh (U and I)

Digital

Display / Char. Height	7-segment characters / 15 mm
Number of places	4½ place ≙ 11,999 steps
Overflow display	"**0L**" is displayed for ≥12,000 digits
Polarity display	"–" (minus sign) is displayed if plus pole is connected to "⊥"
Measuring rate	10 measurements per second; 40 per second with Min/Max function except with capacitance, frequency and keying ratio measuring functions
Refresh Rate	2 times per sec., every 500 ms

Acoustic Signals

For voltage	Intermittent signal at above 1000 V
For current	Intermittent signal at above 10 A Continuous signal at above 16 A

Fuse	FF (UR) 10 A/1000 V AC/DC, 10 x 38 mm, switching capacity: 30 kA at 1000 V AC/DC, protects the current input socket in the 100 µA to 10 A ranges

Electrical Safety

per IEC 61010-1:2001/VDE 0411-1:2002

Safety class	II	
Measuring category	III	IV
Operating voltage	1000 V	600 V
Fouling factor	2	
Test voltage	6.7 kV~	

Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

Interference emission	EN 61326: May 2004, class B
Interference immunity	EN 61326: May 2004, appendix E IEC 61000-4-2: Dec. 2001 Feature B 8 kV atmospheric discharge 4 kV contact discharge IEC 61000-4-3: Dec. 2001 Feature A 3 V/m

Ambient Conditions

Operating temp. range	−10° C ... +50° C
Storage temp. range	−25° C ... +70° C (without batteries)
Relative humidity	Max.75%, no condensation allowed
Elevation	to 2000 m
Deployment	Indoors; outdoors only within specified ambient conditions

Mechanical Design

Housing	Impact resistant plastic (ABS)
Dimensions	200 x 87 x 45 mm (without protective rubber cover)
Weight	Approx. 0.35 kg with batteries
Protection	Housing: IP 52 (in preparation: housing: IP 65)

Table Excerpt Regarding Significance of the IP Code

IP XY (1st digit X)	Protection against penetration of solid particles	IP XY (2nd digit Y)	Protection against penetration by water
5	Dust protected	2	Dripping (15° inclination)
6	Dust-proof	5	Jet-water

9 Maintenance and Calibration

Attention!
Disconnect the instrument from the measuring circuit before opening the battery compartment lid or fuse cover in order to replace batteries or fuses!

9.1 Displays – Error Messages

Message	Function	Meaning
FUSE	Current measurement	Blown fuse
	In all operating modes	Battery voltage has fallen below 1.8 V
OL	Measurement	Indicates overflow

9.2 Batteries

Note!
Removing the Batteries During Periods of Non-Use
The integrated quartz movement draws power from the batteries even when the instrument is switched off. It is advisable to remove the batteries during long periods of non-use for this reason (e.g. vacation). This prevents excessive depletion of the battery, which may result in damage under unfavorable conditions.

Note!
Battery Replacement
Stored measurement data is lost when the batteries are replaced. In order to prevent data loss, it is advisable to backup your data to a PC with the help of DranWin 10 software before replacing the batteries. The selected operating parameters remain in memory, although date and time must be reentered.

Battery

The current battery charge level can be queried in the "**1nFo**" menu:

MEASURE / SETUP **1nFo** FUNC / ENTER bAtt: 2.75 V.

Make sure that no battery leakage has occurred before initial start-up, as well as after long periods of storage. Continue to inspect the batteries for leakage at short, regular intervals.

If battery leakage has occurred, carefully and completely clean the electrolyte from the instrument with a damp cloth, and replace the batteries before using the instrument.

If the "  " symbol appears at the display, the batteries should be replaced as soon as possible. You can continue working with the instrument, but reduced measuring accuracy may result.

The instrument requires two 1.5 V batteries in accordance with IEC R 6 or IEC LR 6, or two equivalent rechargeable NiCd batteries.

Replacing the Batteries

Attention!
Disconnect the instrument from the measuring circuit before opening the battery compartment lid in order to replace the batteries.

- ∞ Set the instrument face down onto the working surface.
- ∞ Turn the slotted screw on the lid with the battery symbols counterclockwise.
- ∞ Lift off the lid and remove the batteries from the battery compartment.
- ∞ Insert two new 1.5 V mignon batteries into the battery compartment, making sure that the plus and minus poles match up with the provided polarity symbols.
- ∞ When replacing the battery compartment lid, insert the side with the guide hooks first. Tighten the screw by turning it clockwise.
- ∞ Please dispose of depleted batteries in accordance with environmental protection regulations!

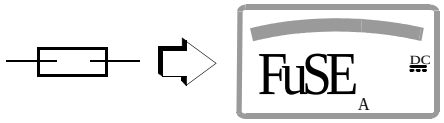
9.3 Fuse

Testing the Fuse

The fuse is tested automatically:

- When the instrument is switched on with the rotary switch in the A position
- When the instrument is already on and the rotary switch is turned to the A position
- In the active current measuring range when voltage is applied

If the fuse is blown or has not been inserted, “FuSE” appears at the digital display. The fuse interrupts the current measuring ranges. All other measuring ranges remain functional.



Blown Fuse

Replacing the Fuse

If a fuse should blow, eliminate the cause of overload before placing the instrument back into service!

Attention!
Disconnect the instrument from the measuring circuit before opening the fuse cover in order to replace the fuse!

- ∞ Set the instrument face down onto the working surface.
- ∞ Turn the slotted screw on the cover with the fuse symbol counterclockwise.
- ∞ Lift off the cover and pry the fuse out using the flat side of the fuse cover.
- ∞ Insert a new fuse. Make sure that the fuse is centered, i.e. between the tabs at the sides.
- ∞ When replacing the fuse cover, insert the side with the guide hooks first. Tighten the screw by turning it clockwise.
- ∞ Dispose of the blown fuse with the trash.

Attention!
Use specified fuses only!
If fuses with other blowing characteristics, other current ratings or other breaking capacities are used, the operator is placed in danger, and protective diodes, resistors and other components may be damaged.
The use of repaired fuses or short-circuiting the fuse holder is prohibited.

Note!
Testing the Fuse with the Instrument Switched On
After inserting the fuse with the instrument switched on, the instrument must be switched off briefly and then switched back on, or briefly switched to a non-current measuring range and then back to the “A” measuring range.
If contact is poor or the fuse is blown, FUSE appears at the display.

9.4 Housing Maintenance

No special maintenance is required for the housing. Keep outside surfaces clean. Use a slightly dampened cloth for cleaning. Avoid the use of cleansers, abrasives or solvents.

9.5 Return and Environmentally Sound Disposal

The instrument is a category 9 product (monitoring and control instrument) in accordance with ElektroG: German electrical and electronic device law). This device is not subject to the RoHS directive.

We identify our electrical and electronic devices (as of August 2005) in accordance with WEEE 2002/96/EC and ElektroG with the symbol shown at the right per DIN EN 50419.

These devices may not be disposed of with the trash.

Please contact our service department regarding the return of old devices (see page 4).

9.6 Recalibration Service

We **calibrate** and **recalibrate** all instruments supplied by Dranetz-BMI at our service center.

9.7 Manufacturer's Guarantee

All measuring and calibration instruments are guaranteed for a period of 3 years after date of shipment. The manufacturer's guarantee covers materials and workmanship. Damages resulting from use for any other than the intended purpose, as well as any and all consequential damages, are excluded.

Calibration is guaranteed for a period of 12 months.

10 Accessories

10.1 General

The extensive accessories available for our measuring instruments are checked for compliance with currently valid safety regulations at regular intervals, and are expanded as required for new applications. Currently up-to-date accessories which are suitable for your measuring instrument are listed at the following web address along with photo, order number, description and, depending upon the scope of the respective accessory, data sheet and operating instructions: www.dranetz-bmi.com.

10.2 Technical Data for Measurement Cables (included: KS17-2 safety cable set)

Electrical Safety

Maximum rated voltage Measuring category	1000 V CAT III, 600 V CAT IV
Maximum rated current	16 A

Ambient Conditions (EN 61010-031)

Temperature	–20° C ... + 50° C
Relative humidity	50 to 80%
Fouling factor	2

10.3 NA | X-TRA Power Pack (not included)

Use only the power pack from Dranetz-BMI in combination with your instrument. This assures operator safety by means of an extremely well insulated cable, and safe electrical isolation (nominal secondary ratings: 5 V / 600 mA). Installed batteries are disconnected electronically if the power pack is used, and need not be removed from the instrument.

10.4 Interface Accessories (not included)

USB | X-TRA Bidirectional Interface Adapter

This adapter makes it possible to connect DranTech XTRA multimeters which are equipped with a serial IR interface to the USB port at a PC. The adapter allows for data transmission between the multimeter and the PC.

DranWin 10 PC Analysis Software

DranWin 10 PC software is a multilingual, measurement data logging program for recording, visualizing, evaluating and documenting measured values.

The following conditions must be fulfilled in order to allow for use of DranWin 10:

Hardware:

- IBM compatible Windows PC, Pentium processor with 200 MHz or better and at least 64 MB RAM
- SVGA monitor with at least 1024 x 768 pixels
- Hard disk with at least 40 MB available memory
- CD-ROM drive
- Microsoft compatible mouse
- Windows-supported printer
- 1 USB port for using USB | X-TRA

Software:

- MS Windows 98, ME, 2000 or XP

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